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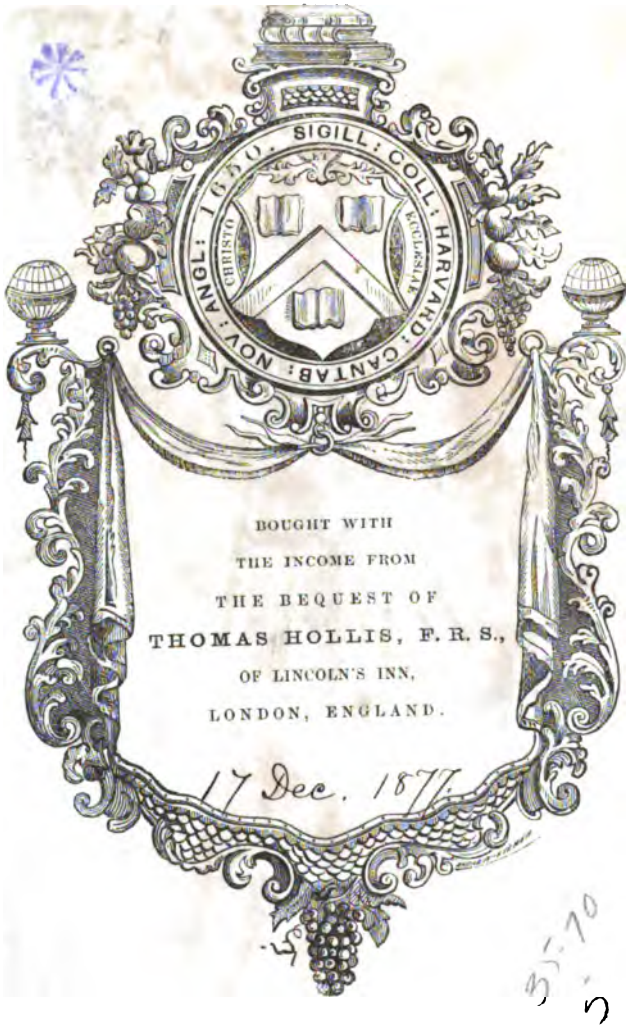

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THE INCOME FROM
THE BEQUEST OF
THOMAS HOLLIS, F. R. S.,
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LONDON, ENGLAND.

17 Dec. 1771.

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CALENDARS.

Instructions to Editors.

The Master of the Rolls desires to call the attention of the Editors of Calendars to the following considerations, with a view to secure uniformity of plan in the important works on which they are engaged:—

He is anxious to extend, as far as is consistent with proper economy and despatch, the utility of the Calendars of State Papers now publishing under his control: 1st. As the most efficient means of making the national archives accessible to all who are interested in historical inquiries; 2nd. As the best justification of the liberality and munificence of the Government in throwing open these papers to the public, and providing proper catalogues of their contents at the national expense.

The greater number of the readers who will consult and value these works can have little or no opportunity of visiting the Public Record Office, in which these papers are deposited. The means for consulting the originals must necessarily be limited when readers live at a distance from the metropolis; still more if they are residents of Scotland, Ireland, distant colonies, or foreign states. Even when such an opportunity does exist, the difficulty of mastering the original hands in which these papers are written will deter many readers from consulting them. Above all, their great variety and number must present formidable obstacles to literary inquirers, however able, sanguine, and energetic, when the information contained in them is not made accessible by satisfactory Calendars.

The Master of the Rolls considers that, without superseding the necessity of consulting the originals, every Editor ought to frame his Calendar in such a manner that it shall present, in as condensed a form as possible, a correct index of the contents of the papers described in it. He considers that the entries should be so minute as to enable the reader to discover not only the general contents of the originals, but also what *they do not* contain. If the information be not sufficiently precise, if facts and names be omitted or concealed under a vague and general description, the reader will be often misled, he will assume that where the abstracts are silent as to information to be found in the documents, such information does not exist; or, he will have to examine every original in detail, and thus one great purpose will have been lost for which these Calendars have been compiled.

As the documents are various, the Master of the Rolls considers that they will demand a corresponding mode of treatment. The following rules are to be observed:—

1st. All formal and official documents, such as letters of credence, warrants, grants, and the like, should be described as briefly as possible.

2nd. Letters and documents referring to one subject only should be catalogued as briefly as is consistent with correctness. But when they contain miscellaneous news, such a description should be given as will enable a reader to form an adequate notion of the variety of their contents.

3rd. Wherever a letter or paper is especially difficult to decipher, or the allusions more than ordinarily obscure, it will be advisable for the Editor to adhere, as closely as is consistent with brevity, to the text of the document. He is to do the same when it contains secret or very rare information.

4th. Where the Editor has deciphered letters in cipher, the decipher may be printed at full length. But when a contemporary or authorised decipher exists it will be sufficient to treat the cipher as an ordinary document.

5th. Striking peculiarities of expression, proverbs, manners, &c. are to be noticed.

6th. Original dates are to be given at the close of each entry, that the reader may know the exact evidence by which the marginal dates are determined.

7th. Where letters are endorsed by the receivers and the date of their delivery specified, these endorsements are to be recorded.

8th. The number of written pages of each document is to be specified, as a security for its integrity, and that readers may know what proportion the abstract bears to the original.

9th. The language of every document is to be specified. If, however, the greater part of the collection be in English, it will be sufficient to denote those only which are in a different tongue.

10th. Where documents have been printed, a reference should be given to the publication.

11th. Each series is to be chronological.

12th. The Prefaces of Editors, in explanation of documents in the volume, are not to exceed fifty pages, unless the written permission of the Master of the Rolls to the contrary be obtained.

*** Editors employed in foreign archives are to transcribe at full length important and secret papers.

CALENDAR

OF

STATE PAPERS,

FOREIGN SERIES,

OF THE REIGN OF ELIZABETH,

1572-74.

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1572-74.

PRESERVED IN THE

STATE PAPER DEPARTMENT

OF

HER MAJESTY'S PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.

[Vol. X.]

EDITED BY

ALLAN JAMES CROSBY, Esq., M.A., Oxon.,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

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PREFACE.

THE period covered by the documents herein calendared is of the same length as that contained in the last volume of this series, and comprises the years 1572, 1573, 1574.

The documents are derived from similar sources, and consist entirely of the foreign correspondence contained in the Public Record Office.

The position of affairs in England at the commencement of 1572 was extremely critical, Ridolphi's conspiracy having just come to light, which had for its object the restoration of the old religion in England by the deposition of Elizabeth and the substitution of the Queen of Scots in her place. A great number of the nobility of England were implicated in this plot, in which they were encouraged by the promises of support held out by the Spanish Ambassador. The Duke of Norfolk, who had been arrested in the preceding autumn, was brought to trial in January and convicted on clear evidence of complicity in this treason and of aspiring to the hand of Mary. The discovery of this conspiracy disclosed a great amount of disaffection amongst all classes, and especially the nobility, which rendered the foreign policy of Burghley a most difficult game to play as long as Mary Queen of Scots survived as a nucleus for conspiracy, and there are traces throughout the whole of this volume of continuous schemes for getting rid of her.

Though she had now been a prisoner in England for four years her party still held out in the north of Scotland, and as long as Kirkcaldy of Grange, who kept

possession of the Castle of Edinburgh, refused to acknowledge obedience to the young King and the Regent, there was no hope of peace, but an almost daily expectation of the intervention of a foreign armed force either from France or Spain, which greatly added to the perplexities of Burghley and the English Council.

Borders. As a considerable portion of the Border papers relate chiefly to the affairs of Scotland they have been incorporated with the other foreign papers in this volume. They consist of letters from the Wardens of the Marches, Lord Hunsdon, the Governor of Berwick, and Sir William Drury, often enclosing dispatches from Scotland or giving accounts of negotiations with Lethington and Grange for the purpose of inducing them to submit to the authority of the young King of Scots and his Regent. There are, besides, matters relating more particularly to the important garrison of Berwick, such as calculations of the payment of the officers and soldiers, and estimates of the expenses for constructing and repairing the fortifications. The recent suppression of the great northern rebellion, together with the troubled state of affairs in Scotland, had much increased the number of disordered persons on the borders, so that there are frequent accounts of raids and of the proceedings of the different outlaws,[1] who are frequently mentioned by curious nicknames.[2] Lord Scrope, writing to Burghley in April 1572, informs him that one of his servants had challenged a noted outlaw called the "Lairds Jock"[3] to break a spear with him in single combat, who, however, did not keep to his appointment, though ten days afterwards he appears more profitably engaged as the leader of a party of moss troopers of Liddlesdale in a raid, in which considerable

[1] Nos. 115, 116, 248. [2] No. 218. [3] Nos. 218, 239, 292.

damage was done to one of the Dacre family. In another letter from Lord Hunsdon to Burghley allusion is made to Mather and Barnes conspiracy, and Hunsdon recommends the adoption of severe measures, and strongly urges the execution of Norfolk as a matter of expediency. Hunsdon's letters contain a full account of the purchase of the unfortunate Earl of Northumberland[1] from the Regent of Scotland and the Laird of Lochleven. Though they bargained hard they were unable to obtain him for less than 2,000*l.*, as that amount had been offered for his release by his Countess. His Scotch jailors, although they thought it would serve their interests better to deliver him up to Elizabeth, absolutely refused to give him over to Hunsdon until the money had been counted out and handed over to them.[2] Hunsdon describes the Earl as "readier to talk of hawks and hounds "than anything else; very much abashed and sorrowful, "being in great fear of his life," and in a later letter expresses his satisfaction at the Queen's intention to spare him; the Earl's death had, however, been already determined on, and he was accordingly taken up to York by Sir John Forster and there executed, about three months after his surrender by the Scots. As the rest of the Border papers relate almost exclusively to Scotland it will be better to notice their contents together with the documents contained in the collection called by the name of that country.

Scotland.

The Scottish papers are very voluminous and interesting, and in the early part of the volume consist of letters from Sir William Drury, Thomas Randolph, and Killegrew to Lord Burghley, giving accounts of their negotiations with Lethington and Grange, and of the events

[1] Nos. 200, 232.

[2] No. 384.

transpiring in Scotland.[1] They describe that country as being in great calamity and misery, owing to the dissensions of the nobles, who were divided into two factions, the one upholding the authority of the Queen of Scots, which was supported by France and Spain, and the other that of the young King and Regent Marr, which was under the protection of Elizabeth. All the proceedings which led up to the armed intervention of the English and the siege of Edinburgh Castle are fully given, together with the various negotiations between Killegrew and the Regents of Scotland for the surrender of Mary into the hands of her rebellious subjects, in order that she might be put to death. There is a curious account of one of Mary's devoted followers, Lord Seton, who coming from the Duke of Alva in Flanders landed at Harwich, and, notwithstanding the watch set for him, passed through England.[2] He appears to have managed his disguise so skilfully that Sir Ralph Sadler, who met him by the way, actually gave him two shillings. Seton's negotiations with the Duke had been for the object of introducing Spanish forces into Scotland, and Alva appears to have seriously entertained the proposal, and to have instructed Seton to furnish him with the names of those noblemen who would join his forces on their landing, and to make preparation for their provisioning and reception in Scotland. He further required certain ports to fortify and hold until the completion of a further purpose which he professed to have, which was, doubtless, the invasion of England. All Alva's designs for assisting the Queen of Scots were, however, speedily put to an end by the unexpected seizure of the town of Brielle by the Gueux under Count de la Mark.[3] Seton's

[1] Nos. 132, 137, 144. [2] No. 172. [3] No. 151.

capture was considered of so much importance that a plot was entered into between the notorious Archibald Douglas and Sir William Drury, Marshal of Berwick, to kidnap him. Drury gives the details in a letter to Lord Burghley, in which he asks his opinion as to its expediency. The plan was simply for half a dozen of Drury's picked men to lie in wait at Restalrig Deanery, near Leith, and seize on Seton as he was on his way to take boat, and carry him quietly off to Berwick. Drury significantly remarks, "a hood and cloak I had provided for." There is another mention of Archibald Douglas, who was probably the actual murderer of Darnley, as receiving a reward of 100*l.* from England,[1] which Hunsdon declares to have been very badly bestowed. The letters of Drury are full of accounts of bloody but undecisive skirmishes and executions of prisoners by both sides, and unsuccessful efforts on his part to compound their differences.[2] His interference was met with suspicion and dislike, which went so far that there were frequent and open attempts made to murder him, and though the perpetrators were well known they seem to have escaped with perfect impunity.

Drury was succeeded in his negotiations by Lord Burghley's nephew, Henry Killegrew, who had, besides, the delicate charge of treating with the Regent and Morton for the delivery of Mary into the hands of her revolted subjects, in order that she might be put to death. Killegrew informs his uncle, on 29th September, that things were not as ripe as was desirable, and though the Regent and Morton were willing to adopt[3] "the only salve "for the cure of the great sores of the Commonwealth," it was necessary that they should sound others minds

[1] No. 173. [2] No. 523. [3] No. 613.

therein. About a month later he forwarded a copy of a note which had been delivered to him by the Abbot of Dunfermline, containing the terms on which the Regent and Morton would consent.[1] They required the assistance of a large English force to be present at the Queen's execution, and further, that the Castle of Edinburgh should be delivered into their hands, together with a large sum of money for the payment of their soldiers. This was frustrated by the sudden death of the Regent, and Morton did not care to incur alone the odium of his sovereign's murder, though Killegrew does not appear to have entirely given up all hope till the end of 1574.[2] In January 1573,[3] James Kirkcaldy, the brother of Grange, arrived at the Blackness from France, with a considerable sum of money, and the promise of further assistance; but on the other hand, in the course of the following month,[4] Huntley and the Hamiltons made a formal submission at Perth to the commissioners of the young King, and their example was followed by several other noblemen of the Queen's party. A desultory siege of Edinburgh Castle had been begun by Morton, but as nearly all the Scottish ordnance was contained within the fortress, there was small hope of its reduction without the aid of the Queen of England's forces, except by the slow process of blockade. Elizabeth at last reluctantly yielded to the representations of Burghley and the entreaties of Morton, who declared that if she refused, he would be compelled to look elsewhere for aid, and gave her consent to the entry of a certain proportion of soldiers and artillery into Scotland, under the command

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[1] No. 621.
[2] No. 1507.
[3] No. 740.
[4] No. 788.

of Sir William Drury. The English were received with friendship by the Scotch, and the Castle, which had in the meanwhile been strictly watched, was summoned to surrender on the 25th April. On the refusal of the defenders, the siege works were pressed forward with expedition, and, notwithstanding the rocky nature of the ground, on the 21st May the English batteries opened fire with thirty pieces with such vigour that the artillery of the garrison was completely silenced, and the castle surrendered to the English General on the 28th,[1] chiefly, however, on account of the failure of the supply of water. The gallant Kirkcaldy of Grange was handed over by Drury, in accordance with his instructions to the Earl of Morton, and, notwithstanding the large offers made for his life, was executed a little more than two months after the surrender.[2] After the capture of Edinburgh Castle, the papers contained in the Scottish collection fall off both in numbers and interest, being confined chiefly to complaints of the abstraction of certain crown jewels at the time of the surrender, Grange, Drury, and even Elizabeth herself being blamed for their removal. Killegrew was again sent into Scotland in May 1574, for the purpose of observing how matters were going on, and of endeavouring to strengthen the alliance between England and that country.[3] He had also secret instructions from Burghley and Leicester to treat with the Regent concerning the "great matter," which was the delivery of the Queen of Scots into the hands of the faction headed by Morton.[4] In this negotiation Killegrew was unsuccessful, and wrote to Walsingham that they would not agree to "the

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[1] No. 1009.
[2] No. 1118.
[3] No. 1466.
[4] No. 1474.

"sure way of remedy" which could not be performed without many councils, which would mislike his delicate ears. Shortly afterwards he desired to be recalled, as his further continuance in Scotland was of no service; he also spoke of the increase of the French faction, and warned the Government to look after the safety of Berwick.[1] During Killegrew's mission, he had an interview with the young King of Scots, who had just completed his eighth year, whom he describes as being well grown in body and spirit, and accomplished for his age, able to translate French with ease, and dancing with a very good grace. This last statement of Killegrew is rather curious, as it does not bear out the popular notion that James was infirm in his feet from his birth.

Among the miscellaneous matters in this collection will be found a character of the Regent Murray, drawn in most unflattering colours by Lethington in a letter to Lord Burghley.[2] Lethington defends himself from the charge of having deserted his party by declaring that he never left the Regent until he found that he had lost all honesty, and saying that no one who knew all that had passed between them would impute the fault to him, and if Burghley had not been acquainted with all the proceedings he would have made a more ample discourse.[3] The avarice of the Scotch nobility is frequently touched on; Lord Hunsdon says that the only mark both parties, and especially that of the King, shot at was money. He mentions this also as the chief obstacle to peace, as though the Regent Mar,[4] the Earl of Argyle, Lords Boyd and Ruthven, and some others, who had not private quarrels, and had not tasted of

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[1] No. 1481.
[2] Nos. 117, 171, 241.
[3] No. 6.
[4] No. 171.

their adversaries' spoils, would be glad to grant any reasonable articles of accord; the Earl of Morton, Lord Lindsay, Dunfermline, James Macgill, and others, their followers, who had had the benefit of the forfeitures and were not able to make restitution of what they had spent, would never agree to accord but with such conditions as the contrary party would never grant.[2] Hunsdon's letters abound in accounts of the cruel manner in which the conflict was carried on by both sides in Scotland. In one, dated April 1572,[3] in which he forwards his proxy to Lord Burghley for the ensuing Parliament, he earnestly prays that Elizabeth may rid herself of so mortal an enemy as the Queen of Scots, and so pluck herself out of the quicksands and overthrow the devilish practises of her enemies at home and abroad.[4] In July 1574 the Earl of Argyle made a progress through the country of Lorne, during which he executed about 160 people for murder, theft, and common sorcery. He also apprehended and put in prison many who were suspected of sorcery, and established ministers in every parish church.

France.

In France, at the time when this volume opens, matters seemed more tranquil than they had been for several years, and the growing jealousy of the power of Spain had induced the court to adopt more conciliatory measures towards the Huguenot party. The project of employing them against the Spaniards in the Low Countries was seriously entertained, and gave great uneasiness to Philip. Killegrew and Smith were sent over to aid the resident ambassador, Walsingham, in bringing to a conclusion the marriage negotiations between the Queen of England

[1] No. 185.
[2] No. 254.
[3] No. 302.
[4] No. 1506.

and Anjou, with the alternative of forming a strict league, offensive and defensive, between England and France. Smith very soon discovered that there was not the smallest hope of bringing about the marriage, as the Pope and the Catholic party had been most prodigal in promises to Anjou, who was besides naturally indisposed to the match, having, as Smith observes, "his "religion fixed in Mlle. de Chateauneuf at first, and "now removed hence into another place, or both." [1]The King and Queen Mother were sincere in their desire for its accomplishment, and endeavoured unavailingly both by menaces and tears to change Anjou's determination; they then proposed the Duke of Alençon as a substitute, offering to send him over to England, and, notwithstanding the disparity in years between him and the Queen, this negotiation was seriously entertained. In addition, Smith had in charge to do all in his power to discredit the Queen of Scots by blackening her private character, which he did by distributing some copies of Buchanan's Detectio, with which he had been purposely supplied, about the French Court, and [2]declaring her guilty of all the odious crimes laid to her charge, and what was perhaps, worse in the eyes of Catherine de Medicis, showing an intercepted letter in cipher, by which it appeared that she had entirely gone over to the Spanish faction. On the Queen Mother's pressing that Mary might be set at liberty and allowed to come over to France, Smith grimly asked whether they would have her head or her body; he had already said to the French Council that rather than she should trouble the treaty his mistress would follow the advice of her council and take her head from her shoulders,

[1] No. 28. [2] No. 47.

as justly she might do. Walsingham, in a letter to Burghley, dated 31st January 1572, congratulating him on the discovery of Ridolphi's conspiracy, goes on to say that "so long as that devilish woman lives neither "Her Majesty must make account to continue in quiet "possession of her crown nor her faithful servants assure "themselves of safety of their lives."[1] Killegrew, in the following week, wrote to the Queen a letter, couched in the plainest language, urging her to put Mary to death, assuring her that she need not think that whatsoever she might do for her own preservation would be evil taken by the French, as he found by experience the more she sought to assure herself the better her business sped in that Court, and if she took the "right way" they would honour her ten times more, but until she did so they must of policy use "compiamentos nisi forte in tempore futuro, &c." It speaks well for Elizabeth's clemency, and also for her personal courage, that, notwithstanding the manifest danger in which she stood whilst Mary lived, she did not allow herself to be led away by these persuasions.

[2] In March Walsingham had an interview with the Queen of Navarre, in which they discoursed on the approaching marriage of her son with the Princess Marguerite, to which she protested she would never consent unless certain concessions in the matter of religion were granted. Walsingham, nevertheless, expressed his opinion to Burghley that hardly anything would break off the match, as upon its success depended the enterprise of Flanders, about which Charles IX. was very earnest, and had held great conference with Count Louis of Nassau. On 19th April a league, defensive and offensive, was

[1] No. 114.

[2] No. 184.

concluded at Blois between Elizabeth and Charles, by which increased facilities for commerce between their two countries were provided, and steps arranged for the pacification of Scotland. The Earl of Lincoln, Lord Admiral of England, was sent over in June to be present at the ceremony of the confirmation of the treaty by the French King.[1] He had also in charge to inform the King that the Queen of Scots no longer depended on him, but had given herself, her son and her realm, entirely over to the King of Spain, and had done her uttermost to induce him to send forces into Scotland in order to surprise her son and carry him into Spain. In confirmation of these allegations the Earl was furnished with an intercepted letter in cipher from Mary to the Duke of Alva, whereby Charles might see what just cause the Queen of England had to pursue the course which she had taken. The Earl was received with great cordiality, and there seeemed every prospect of a thorough understanding between the English and French governments which was sought to be farther strengthened by reopening the negotiations for the marriage of the Queen with Alençon. Volunteers from both countries were encouraged to proceed to the aid of the disaffected in the Low Countries, and promises of further assistance were given.

M. de Genlis, at the head of a large body of Huguenots, crossed the frontier but was met near Mons by Don Frederic de Toledo and completely routed, with great slaughter.[2] It is significant to note that though Genlis' enterprise had the secret encouragement of the Court, the news of his overthrow was received with great manifestations of joy by the populace of Paris. On August 10th Walsingham writes an account of a conference with the

[1] No. 375.

[2] No. 486.

Queen Mother and Charles IX., at which they both strongly urged the marriage of Elizabeth and Alençon as most necessary to the interests of both countries.

[1] News having come that Elizabeth intended to revoke the English who were in the Low Countries, the King was dissuaded from dealing further in that matter, wherein before he was very resolute, not feeling strong enough without her assistance to bear the brunt of so puissant an adversary as the King of Spain. Walsingham was, however, assured that he would be content that somewhat should be done underhand, as he saw the peril that would befall him should the Prince of Orange be overthrown. [2] The next document in the French collection mentions the attempted assassination of the Admiral Coliguy, which was the preliminary step to the massacre of St. Bartholomew. [3] There is another letter from a person named William Faunt who saw the Admiral in bed after his wound had been dressed giving details of the attempt, and stating that the King took the outrage much to heart.

It is much to be regretted that there are only two papers giving anything like a direct account of the massacre, and both of these anonymous.[4] According to these documents the Admiral, after he was wounded, desired the King that he might have some armour in his house for his defence, who sent orders to Marcels, the provost of the merchants, to allow a cart-load to pass. Marcels informed the Queen Mother and the Duke of Anjou of this, by whose means the cart was taken in the way. The Queen Mother then went late at night to the King, and told him that the Admiral caused armour to be taken to his lodgings, and on King's answering that he

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[1] No. 327. No. 535.
[3] No. 538. [4] Nos. 583, 584.

had given passport for the same, persuaded him that there was a deep conspiracy on the part of the Huguenots for the destruction of the whole of the Royal family. The Duke of Guise was then sent for to take the execution in hand. The Queen Mother, Anjou, the Duke of Nevers, and Marshal Tavannes are charged with being the authors of the massacre, and MM. de Grammont and Bouchevannes with having revealed the pretended conspiracy of the Huguenots, which was made the pretext for their destruction. The slaughter lasted in Paris above eight days, during which time above 3,000 persons besides 400 gentlemen of rank perished, though the slaughter continued throughout the provinces for a much longer period. In Rouen the massacre was conducted in a similar manner to those of September 1793, during the great French Revolution, the mob proceeding to the prison and calling over the names of the prisoners and murdering them as they came out. At Orleans, on the 26th August, they slew above 1,200 persons, besides women, and the same atrocities were committed at Lyons and Meaulx. As for Charles, although he gave his consent with reluctance at the commencement of the tragedy, yet, as the time went on he became more and more bloodthirsty and savage, and the writer mentions the anecdote of his going to Montfaucon to see the Admiral's body hanging on the gibbet. Many of the papists lamented that such a cruel murder had ever been committed. The Duke of Guise, though he openly rejoiced at the death of his enemy the Admiral, declared that the King had put to death many who might have done him good service, and even himself saved several Huguenots. After the Admiral's death his papers were seized, but no evidence could be found amongst them of the pretended conspiracy which was made the pretext of his death; and, indeed, the fact

of his requiring a passport for arms from the King would alone throw great doubts on its reality.[1] The Admiral was, however, found guilty of treason, and his memory declared infamous by a decree of the Parliament of Paris, and, as late as October 27th, MM. Cavagnies and Bricquemault were executed for alleged complicity in this conspiracy.[2] A few days afterwards the townsmen of Rochelle having refused to receive M. de Biron as their governor, or to admit a garrison of the King's troops, preparations were made for the reduction of that town.

The open siege operations were not, however, commenced until the following March, when a considerable army sat down before Rochelle, under the command of the Duke of Anjou, who was accompanied by his brother Alençon.[3] The attack and defence were prosecuted with vigour, and great numbers were slain on both sides, the most considerable personage killed being the Duke of Aumale, the uncle of Mary Queen of Scots, who lost his life by a cannon shot at the commencement of the siege. The inhabitants were much encouraged in their resistance by the arrival of forces out of England, under the command of Montgomery, who captured the neighbouring island of Belle Isle, but was compelled to retire, without throwing any material assistance into the town, on the 2nd May 1573. The Rochellois were, however, cheered by the occasional arrival of ships which managed to evade the blockade, and, in order that they might more effectually defend themselves, resorted to the expedient of expelling the women from the town. Four hundred of these unfortunate creatures were accordingly thrust forth of the gates, when the besiegers, unmoved by their helpless

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[1] No. 622.
[2] No. 633.
[3] No. 862.
[4] No. 1041.

condition, opened fire on them with their artillery, and killed about twenty-five, whilst of the remainder, some became a prey to the soldiers, whilst others were re-admitted into the town. The defenders had by this time been reduced to 1,000 men, but maintained their resistance with the greatest obstinacy, and, notwithstanding that a great breach was made in the fortifications by a mine, successfully repelled a furious assault led by the veteran Strozzi, inflicting a loss of 500 or 600 men on the assailants. The soldiers were so impressed by the valour of the townsmen that they refused to come any more to the attack, and, on the 11th July, an edict of pacification was proclaimed whereby liberty of worship was granted to the inhabitants of Rochelle, and a few other places, but at the same time the Catholic religion was ordered to be observed throughout the rest of France. Although the Rochellois were satisfied with these conditions, they were not accepted by the rest of the Huguenots, especially in Languedoc and Dauphiny, where their forces grew daily stronger, and where the war was accordingly renewed and carried on with the usual atrocities on both sides. Towards the end of the year they were strong enough to propose to the King their own terms of pacification, whereby they demanded religious equality, and the punishment of the murderers of the late Admiral; and Charles deemed it prudent to entertain their proposals, and to give orders for an armistice. These negotiations took no effect, and the war raged all over France with various success. In the north, Montgomery landed at Coutances and captured the town of Carentan, and various castles and forts in the neighbourhood without much resistance, and the King's forces were reduced to such weakness that he had to arm his household, and call

out those belonging to the Ban and Arriere ban, without exception, to assist against those of the new religion who were in arms.

[1] In the midst of all these troubles, the Duke of Alençon, the King of Navarre, and M. de Montmorency were suddenly arrested, upon suspicion of an intention of putting themselves at the head of those in arms, and though they were allowed to show themselves abroad, yet they were narrowly watched and guarded, and were in considerable peril of their lives.[2] La Mole and Coconnas, two confidential favourites of Alençon, were charged with conspiring against the King by enchantment, and though the Duke begged for their lives on his knees, were, by Charles' express command, hurriedly executed. Charles was at this time in a most deplorable condition, reduced to skin and bone, and so weak that he was unable to hold himself up; he was, however, far from showing any remorse for the torrents of blood shed during his reign, and appears to have become more ferocious the nearer his end approached. [3] He expressed great satisfaction at the execution of La Mole and Coconnas, and said that he hoped to live to see the end of all his conspirators, so that it is probable that if he he had lived a short time longer, the conclusion of his reign would have been signalised by the execution of his own brother.

His death, which occurred 30th May 1574, was found to have been occasioned by an imposthume on the lungs. The Queen Mother immediately assumed the regency, which she held during the absence of the Duke of Anjou, now Henry III., in Poland, to the throne of which country he had been elected in the previous year. In the meanwhile, Alençon and the King of Navarre were kept in

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[1] No. 1378. [2] No. 1403. [3] No. 1403.

straiter confinement than ever. The celebrated Count Montgomery, the same who had accidentally slain Henry II., fifteen years previously, was at this time captured at Domfront, where he surrendered as prisoner of war to M. de Matignon,[1] but was, nevertheless, put to the torture and afterwards executed. Henry, on receipt of the news of his brother's death, determined to return at once to France, but had some difficulty in eluding the vigilance of his Polish subjects; but at length managed to escape by stealth, and, passing by the way of Venice, arrived at Lyons on the 6th September, where he was received by his mother and most of the principal nobility of the Court. The course of policy which he intended to pursue was soon apparent by his declaration that he was determined to reduce those of the Protestants who continued in arms in Dauphiny and his old enemies of Rochelle to his obedience, before he proceeded to the important ceremony of his "sacre" at Rheims.[2] The garrison of the town of Fontenay, which had surrended on condition of being allowed to depart in safety, were all either put to the sword or retained close prisoners, to the great discontent of many of the gentlemen of the Court, and news came from Dauphiny that the war there had assumed such formidable dimensions which induced the King to forgo his intention of going into that country and to proceed at once to Rheims. Lord North, who was sent over by Elizabeth to congratulate Henry on his accession, was instructed to urge on him the necessity of religious toleration, and to inform himself how far the influence of Spain extended in the French Court and to do all he could to nourish a mistrust of the intentions of that power and of the house of Guise. He was also to try

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[1] No. 1479. [2] No. 1570.

to induce the French Court to apply for a continuance of the treaty of Blois.[1] Catherine de Medicis seems to have had the same influence over Henry as she had over his brother, and his actions were chiefly guided by her "pestiferous" counsel. His travel had little augmented his knowledge, and though he was of better presence than his brother, he was of inferior mental capacity.

Lord North's communications were but coldly received, and there appeared no inclination on the King's part of renewing the treaty of Blois, or of furthering his brother's marriage with Elizabeth; and Thomas Wilkes,[2] Dr. Dale's secretary, who happened to be in the King's chamber just before Lord North had his second audience, overheard the King openly expressing contempt for the power of the Queen of England.[3] At the close of the year 1574 the Huguenots were as strong as ever in Provence and Dauphiny, under the leadership of Marshal Danville, whilst the King's forces were so weak that he was compelled to put his household under arms. The reiters and Swiss in his service, owing to arrears of pay, had taken to open plundering, attacking the houses of the gentry as well as those of the humbler class, and as many of these mercenaries were themselves of the reformed religion the King was not able to place much trust in them.

[4]In the month of December the Cardinal of Lorraine, whose policy had such a powerful influence over the destinies of France, disappeared from the scene, his death being caused by a cold and fever brought on by exposure whilst attending a procession of the "battus" or flagellants in the King's company. There are several curious letters relating to the proposed marriage between the

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[1] No. 1591.
[2] No. 1595.
[3] No. 1609, 1620.
[4] No. 1624.

Queen and Alençon from a personage who signs himself Maisonfleur, and who appears to have been sent over by the Duke. His appearance was viewed with much suspicion by the French refugees in England, who endeavoured to discredit him by spreading a report that he had come over for the purpose of assassinating the Count of Montgomery. Maisonfleur defended himself from this charge in a long and rather fantastic letter to the Queen, in which he gives a curious account of his antecedents, and, whilst admitting that formerly he had not lived quite as properly as he ought, still at the present time he was quite converted and incapable of the crime with which he was charged. He concludes by begging the Queen to inquire into these calumnies, promising, on the occasion of the first victory which she gains, to write for her the finest triumphal hymn that ever was composed. [1]The name of Montaigne is casually mentioned in a letter from Killegrew to Burghley as the recipient of one of George Buchanan's books against the Queen of Scots.

An instance of the eccentricity of Charles IX. is given on page 419, on the occasion of the triumphal entry into Paris of his brother the Duke of Anjou, who had lately been elected King of Poland. Charles, who was very jealous of the popularity of his brother, withdrew himself from the ceremony, and, disguised in some old clothes, went to a "little house on the bridge," where he assembled a crowd of people by throwing out money for them to scramble for, and when he had collected a sufficient number, amused himself by drenching them with buckets of water.

[2]There is a curious passage in one of Walsingham's letters to Lord Burghley, in which he informs him that

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[1] No. 27. [2] No. 800.

he has lately granted a passport for a messenger to carry over a box of linen to the Queen of Scots, and as he suspects that there is some correspondence contained in it, he recommends that Queen Elizabeth, under the pretext of seeing the fashion of the ruffs, should cause it to opened and have the linen held before the fire, so that if there was any secret writing it might be brought out by the heat.

Flanders.

The Flemish correspondence opens at a critical period of the history of the Low Countries. Alva had for the time suppressed the revolt by sheer force, and although his extortionate system of taxation created a wide-spread feeling of deep disaffection, the country was outwardly tranquil for the present. The war was confined to the sea, where the "water gueux" under William de la Mark, Count of Lanoy, continued to make formidable ravages on the commerce between Spain and the Low Countries, under colour of a commission from the Prince of Orange. They had been secretly encouraged by the government of Elizabeth, and their wants of victual and munition supplied by her officers on the coast, and most of the English ports were open for the condemnation and sale of their prizes. Although the Queen had been for some time negotiating with the French Court an alliance against Spain, and had ordered the Spanish Ambassador to quit her realm, she was unwilling as yet to come to an open rupture, and so far listened to the remonstrances of Alva as to order De la Mark and his privateers to leave the port of Dover, which they had chosen as a convenient basis for their operations. This step had most important results. De la Mark, driven to desperation, with his crews half starved, made a sudden descent upon the town of Brille-in-Voorn, which he

captured without resistance.[1] Simultaneously with this exploit the insurrection broke out anew throughout Holland and Zealand, and town after town threw off the Spanish yoke. Orange, who was on the frontier of Brabant with a large army of mercenaries, which he had assembled in Germany, issued a proclamation urging them to use all the means of resistance against the Spaniards, and promising to do all in his power to procure them the enjoyment of their ancient liberties and privileges under the King.[2] Volunteers from France and England flocked in numbers into the Low Countries; 600 English, under the command of Sir Humfrey Gilbert, arrived before Flushing, but, notwithstanding Sir Humfrey's declaration that their coming was merely to relieve the inhabitants and to make them "owners of themselves," and his protestations of zeal for the cause of religion, the magistrates made great difficulty in admitting them into the town.[3] So great was this mutual mistrust that both the French and the English remained under arms all night. When the latter were allowed to enter the town on the following morning they were not provided with lodgings or victuals till the next day, when some show of cordiality was made, by Gilbert and his officers banqueting with the Governor.[4] Notwithstanding his protestations, Gilbert, within a month of his admission into the town, wrote to Burghley offering to excite a mutiny between the townspeople and French, when he and his people would take part against these latter and murder them all, together with the Governor, and so seize on the place for the Queen; and soon after he wrote again, saying that if a few more English were sent over this

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[1] No. 220.
[2] No. 491.
[3] No. 865.
[4] No. 530.

design might be accomplished without bloodshed, as all the French were at that time in the field.[1] Gilbert further said that as he knew that the Queen and her Council were often forced to "pretend that which they "nothing desire," if he received any letters of recall from the Council he should treat them merely as formal, and should only obey those orders which he received from Burghley himself. The English auxiliaries do not appear to have been of much use to the side which they professed to assist, nor were they much trusted by the Prince of Orange,[2] who, in the month of October 1573, formally dismissed most of them from his service. There are several news letters giving slight accounts of the various military events passing in the Low Countries, such as the sieges of Mons, Middleburgh, Haarlem, and Leyden, and, under the date of February 10th, 1573, will be found horrible details of the execution of an unfortunate man for striking the Host out of the hands of the priest during the celebration of the mass at Antwerp. There are also notices of Sir Francis Englefield, the Countess of Northumberland, and other Catholic refugees, who were settled at Louvain in the enjoyment of small pensions from the King of Spain.

There is an interesting and instructive account of a conversation between William Hearle, one of Burghley's confidential agents, and the Prince of Orange, on page 360, which gives a clear view of the political situation in the summer of 1573, and shows how manifestly it was to the interest of England to maintain the Prince against the power of Spain. The account is also curious as showing the real weakness of Spain upon the seas, as she was almost entirely dependent on the Low Coun-

[1] No. 557. [2] No. 1196.

tries for all sorts of maritime equipments. The Prince protested that he had not entered on these wars for gain or personal ambition, as he had ample in Germany and elsewhere to content himself with, but that it was for the religion and lives of his countrymen, in whose defence he was willing to spend the last drop of his blood. He further declared in case the Queen of England refused to assist them, they would not only die with their country, but before they died would entangle the same with such a devil as should root out the name of the Spaniards for ever for them, and in that case the French King would aid them with men and money, and become master of the whole.

[1] In October a large convoy of gunpowder, going through Germany to the Duke of Alva, was destroyed near Spires by certain reiters, and the prospects of the Prince of Orange were further improved by the arrival of numbers of Scots by the raising of the siege of Alkmaer and the total overthrow of the Duke of Alva's fleet under Count Bossu. [2] On the other hand, however, the Hague and several other important posts were lost through the rank cowardice of the native Dutch troops, who as yet had not acquired sufficient habits of discipline to enable them to contend successfully with the veteran soldiers of Spain. In reviewing the military aspect of the struggle in the Low Countries it should be borne in mind that the troops which Orange led into the field were almost entirely composed of mercenaries, who were constantly in a state of mutiny on account of the unpunctuality with which they were paid, and were thus neither in spirit or discipline a match for the well-drilled troops of Alva.[3] The desperate defence

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[1] No. 1195. [2] No. 1221. [3] Nos. 406, 419, 1098.

of Haarlem and other towns in Holland during the earlier period of the contest was in a great measure due to the fact that their garrisons consisted mainly of foreign adventurers who fought with halters round their necks, to whom surrender meant certain death. The atrocious conduct of the victorious Spanish soldiery towards the non-combatant inhabitants of the towns which they captured had soon, however, the inevitable result of bringing out the latent courage of the Dutch. The massacre of St. Bartholomew indirectly supplied numerous recruits for the war, as great numbers of the French refugees in England were enrolled and equipped in that country and shipped off to the Low Countries, under competent officers. Considerable assistance was also received from Scotland, where the cessation of the civil war had thrown many men accustomed to the use of arms out of employment.

Towards the end of the volume there are letters from Dr. Wilson, who had been sent over to Antwerp about commercial matters, giving details of the proceedings of the English refugees.[1] He says that though he found the Spaniards greatly hated, he could not perceive that any men of authority, wealth, or fame took their authority to heart, or sought to set head against them. Wilson enclosed a letter from Egremont Ratcliffe to Lord Burghley, desiring him to obtain the Queen's forgiveness for the part which he had taken in the Northern rebellion. [2] Egremont Ratcliffe's name is also mentioned in March 1573, when he is stated to have sworn to the death of Lord Burghley. There[3] is another undated letter, written by Francis Norton, in which he states that Dr. Morton, a Papal emissary, was the chief mover

[1] No. 1615. [2] No. 834. [3] No. 692.

of that insurrection, and that they had strong promises of assistance from the Spanish Ambassador. Norton says that the Earl of Northumberland was very reluctant to take up arms, but was over persuaded by the majority.

Spain. There are very few Spanish papers in this present volume, which may be accounted for by the cessation of diplomatic intercourse between Spain and England. The Spanish Ambassador had been ordered to leave the kingdom in December 1571, on account of his participation in the Ridolphi conspiracy, but lingered long on the road to the great disgust of Henry Knollys, who had been ordered to escort him as far as Dover. The cause of this delay was ostensibly that he might receive a reply to a letter written to the Duke of Alva, but there is little doubt that he was really waiting for the execution of a plot devised against the life of Burghley, to which he and his secretary Borghesi were privy.[1] On its discovery Borghesi was placed under close arrest and sent back to London by Knollys, to whom the Ambassador came greatly appalled, complaining of this detention of his servant; he was, however, soon silenced by Knollys' declaration that the complicity of himself and his secretary in the design was discovered, and shortly took his final departure from the country. Although envoys were occasionally sent over from the Low Countries on special missions, direct diplomatic relations were not resumed between the Courts of England and Spain until the arrival of Don Bernardino de Mendoza in the year 1578. The commercial intercourse between England and the Low Countries, which had been suspended since 1569, to the great injury of the inhabitants of both countries, was renewed in the

[1] No. 44.

commencement of 1573, at the solicitation of Antonio Guerras, who acted as agent for the Duke of Alva in England.

The German correspondence is also much reduced, owing to the death, in the autumn of 1572, of Dr. Christopher Mundt, who had been the agent for England in Germany since the reign of Henry VIII.

On page 580 will be found a long letter from Philip Sidney to Lord Burghley written from Vienna, containing the gossip about events passing in different parts of the world which was current in that capital.

In conclusion, it may be as well to observe that the few preceding remarks have been confined as closely as possible to the description of the documents calendared in this volume, without noticing those that are contained in any other collections.

I have to return my sincere thanks to Mr. Hamilton E. Lawrance, one of my colleagues in the Public Record Office, for his assistance in the compilation of the present volume.

A. J. Crosby.

Rolls House,
10th November 1876.

DATES OF PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

Arrival of Sir Thomas Smith at the French Court at Amboise	1 Jan.	1572.
Dismissal of Don Gerau D'Espes, the Spanish Ambassador	5 „	„
Arrest of Borghesi	16 „	„
Trial of the Duke of Norfolk	16 „	„
Mather and Barney executed	11 Feb.	„
Drury and Randolph sent into Scotland	18 „	„
Death of the Marquis of Winchester	10 March	„
Capture of Brielle by De la Mark	1 April	„
Revolt of Flushing	19 „	„
Treaty of Blois	19 „	„
Death of Pius V.	1 May	„
Gregory XIII. elected Pope	13 „	„
Arrival of M. de Croc in Scotland	18 „	„
Earl of Lincoln sent into France	25 „	„
Earl of Northumberland delivered up by the Scots	29 „	„
Duke of Norfolk beheaded	2 June	„
Arrival of English troops under Sir H. Gilbert in the Low Countries	10 July	„
Sir Thomas Smith made Principal Secretary	13 „	„
Armistice in Scotland	30 „	„
Sir H. Gilbert offers to seize the town of Flushing	13 Aug.	„
Marriage of Henry of Navarre	18 „	„
Attempt to assassinate Coligny	22 „	„
Earl of Northumberland executed at York	22 „	„
Commencement of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew	24 „	„
Arrival of H. Killegrew in Scotland	11 Sept.	„
Edict of Charles IX. protecting the Huguenots	22 „	„
Death of the Earl of Marr	29 Oct.	„
Morton elected Regent	21 Nov.	„
Death of John Knox	24 „	„
Haarlem invested	10 Dec.	„
The Earl of Worcester sent into France	18 Jan.	1573.
Edinburgh Castle blockaded	8 Feb.	„
Huntly submits to the Regent Morton	23 „	„
Capture of the Blackness	Feb.	„
Rochelle invested	„	„
The English Army enters Scotland	17 April	„
Edinburgh Castle summoned	25 „	„

Battery opened	17 May	1573.
Castle surrendered	28 „	„
Ratification of Treaty between England and Spain	8 June	„
Surrender of Haarlem	12 July	„
Kirkcaldy of Grange executed	3 Aug.	„
Arrival of Scots in the Low Countries	Oct.	„
Siege of Alkmaer raised	8 „	„
Departure of Alva from the Low Countries	18 Dec.	„
Surrender of Middleburgh	19 Feb.	1574.
Battle of Mook Heath	14 April	„
La Mole and Coconnas executed	30 „	„
Commencement of second siege of Leyden	26 May	„
Capture of Montgomery at Domfront	27 „	„
Death of Charles IX.	30 „	„
Arrival of Henry III. at Lyons	6 Aug.	„
Relief of Leyden	3 Oct.	„
Death of the Cardinal of Lorraine	Dec.	„

FOREIGN PAPERS.

ELIZABETH.

A.D. 1572.

A.D. 1572.
Jan. 1.

1. ARTICLES of AGREEMENT between the QUEEN OF ENGLAND and the KING OF PORTUGAL.

1. The intercourse and traffic shall be set open in such manner as has been used in times past, and the subjects of either prince shall be friendly received and entertained by both parties.

2. Within a certain time after the confirmation of this accord a mutual restitution shall be made of all such goods, monies, debts, and vessels as from the year 1568 have been detained by authority of the prince in either of their realms, and for such as have been sold the just value to be restored, which shall be ascertained by merchants appointed on both sides.

3. For the better continuance of the amity and friendship which is desired on both sides, within 40 days after the confirmation of this accord it shall be published in all the ports of England and Ireland that from henceforth no subject of the Queen shall pass into the seas and countries of the conquest of the King of Portugal in Ethiopia and India called the King of Portugal's Indies, upon pain of incurring the displeasure of Her Highness, and if such persons so offending be in what sort soever chastised and punished by the ministers of the said King they shall have no remedy from Her Majesty. Provided that this prohibition shall not be understood to exclude the Queen's subjects from any part of Portugal and Algarve, the islands of Madeira and the Azores, or any place of Barbary north of Cape Verde.

4. For the confirmation of this accord the Lords on behalf of the Queen of England, and Francisco Giraldi on behalf of the King of Portugal, shall put to their hands.

Endd. by Burghley: 1 Jan. 1571. *Italian. Pp.* 2¾.

2. Translation of the above, corrected and endorsed by Burghley: 1 Feb. Articles reformed which were sent by Francisco Geraldi. *Pp.* 2¾.

3. Another copy.
Endd.: 10 Feb. 1571. *Pp.* 3.

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Jan. 2. **4.** JAMES HAMILTON OF BOTHWELHAUGH to LORD CLAUD HAMILTON.

Left Paris on 26th December, being constrained to come into Flanders "for lack of expense." Assures him that since the decease of the [Bishop of St. Andrew's] he has not had of any man one shilling, and therefore requests him to write to the Queen in his favour, or to send him the means whereby he may leave this place.—Brussels, 2 Jan. 1572. *Signed. With armorial seal.*

Add. Endd. by Burleigh: 2 Jan. 1571. *P.* ½.

Jan. 3. **5.** H. KNOLLYS to LORD BURGHLEY.

Told the Spanish ambassador the Queen's misliking of his long delay to proceed forward upon his journey to Dover, but the ambassador challenged a liberty never granted, but only supposed by him, of remaining at Gravesend until the return of his messenger from Flanders. He alleged also that he had no commandment in writing or sufficient testimony of the Queen's pleasure in his behalf, nor has he warrant of revocation from his master, and he cannot without great suspicion of contempt depart from those limits within which he is commanded to serve. Answered that liberty had been given for 10 days for the despatch of his messenger, and there were already 13 passed. The testimony of the whole Council might suffice him as to Her Majesty's commandment, whereof the King his master had been fully certified. Urged his departure upon the same day, but that was full of difficulties, as the day was far spent, and he was unready, so there was nothing amiss to yield so much as to defer the journey until the morrow. They can make but slender speed. They intend to-morrow to Sittingbourne, the next day to Canterbury, but it will be hard to rid him clean away without force before the return of his man. He would that the passport was limited, and not left to his discretion. — Gravesend, 3 Jan. 1571. *Signed.*

Add., with seal. *Endd. Pp.* 1½.

Jan. 3. **6.** MAITLAND OF LETHINGTON to LORD BURGHLEY.

From some speeches of the under-marshal of Berwick he collects that Burghley will be still his friend, whereof he most heartily thanks him. When he shall be pleased to renew writing to him he will find the like conformity to be advised as has been at any time heretofore, and no other than direct dealing. What his conception is for the compounding of these civil debates he shall understand by a Remonstrance which he sends, and which he trusts he will find to his contentation. This controversy must be ended rather by transaction than by yielding. Where Burghley charges him with "starting" from the Earl of Murray, there was indeed familiarity between them, and Lethington thought there had been true friendship till experience taught him the contrary. All

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Christendom might not have made him start from him if he had kept a true part. Now he is dead will not speak of him, as he might with good reason, and would if he were alive, but must say thus much, that he never left him till he lost all honesty, and that deep dissembling had entered in the place where most men thought sincerity had been lodged, the opinion whereof deceived Lethington, as it abused some others who were not so well acquainted with him. His misbehaviour towards him was inexcusable, so no man who was privy to the things past between them, or who heard the true report, will impute any fault to Lethington. Never remembers him, who sometime he had so entirely loved, and who became his enemy without any occasion, but immediately he begins to lose all patience. If Burghley were no better acquainted with the proceedings of that cause he would make a more ample discourse.—Castle of Edinburgh, 3 Jan. 1571. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

Jan. 3. 7. SIR THOMAS SMITH to LORD BURGHLEY.

On the 1st January was met by M. de Gondi with a great train of horses, and brought hither to his lodgings, which were well trimmed and hanged of the King's charges, and next day cooks, vivandiers, butlers, and one M. de Nawe, called M. le Controller, to have the charge, that he should have all things necessary at the King's cost. The next day M. de Foix came to his lodgings, and after many words of courtesy and compliment had passed between them, asked if Smith had yet asked for audience. Smith answered that he was in an ague for fear of the failure of his negociation, and would fain know whereupon it would stick. De Foix said that Monsieur would stand marvellously upon his religion. Smith replied that that might be the show, and would be the most honourable way to refuse for both parties, but that he did not believe this to be the let indeed, and that he was not hasty to demand audience, but would fain have some one to help him, such as the Duke of Montmorency or the Admiral. De Foix said that Monsieur was marvellously laid at for religion, that they made him almost mad, and that he wished Smith's negociation were done before the Pope's legate, Cardinal Alexandrino, came hither, who would hinder all he could. Smith said that if he knew that Monsieur were alienated indeed he would quickly turn his tail, so that his mistress's honour might not be touched.

2. Has by other sure means learned that Monsieur is here entangled, and has his religion fixed in Mdlle de Chateauneuf at first, and now it is removed hence into another place or both, besides all his servants put him in fear that he shall always be in danger in England, where all Englishmen naturally hate all Frenchmen. Then that here he governs all under the King as his lieutenant, so that in "deed and re" he is King, and in England he shall be but a subject to the Queen, and have no authority to give offices to any of his friends,

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and that it were better to be second in France than second in England. So that all his servants, hoping to get by him so long as he is here, and if he go away to get nothing, be continually in his ear to dissuade him from it. Then the Guisians and the Papists propound to him the loss of his honour and religion, and put him in comfort to become Duke of Flanders, and sometime King of Naples, and "ung capo" of their Holy League, and general on land, as Don John is by sea. The more Smith searches out the truth the less hope he has to bring this enterprise to any good pass.—Amboise, 3 Jan. 1571, "by English account." *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

Jan. 5. **8.** SIR THOMAS SMITH to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

On Friday the 4th inst. Smith and Killegrew had audience with the French King, when he delivered her letters and commendations, and further had audience with the Dukes of Anjou and Alençon and the Queen Mother, at which there passed nothing else but compliments and mutual expressions of goodwill and pleasure that Smith should have been appointed to the embassy. In speaking to the Queen Mother of the Duke of Norfolk, Smith declared that all matters had been made clear by the confessions of the Bishop of Ross, the Duke, and some others, which were all in his own (Smith's) handwriting, and subscribed by themselves to every page, and that without any torture or torment, which in England was not used. From thence he was brought to the Queen's chamber, who was "a pretty little lady, but fair and well favoured," to whom he did reverence, and made a complimentary speech, which she answered, but neither understood what the other said, so that at his going away she and her ladies laughed at the "pretty comedy."—Amboise, 5 Jan. 1571, "by English account." *Signed.*

Add. Endd. by Burghley. Pp. 6½.

Jan. 5. **9.** WILLIAM KINCAID to LORD BURGHLEY.

James Kirkcaldy arrived on the 27 December, and with the Bishop of Galloway presented their letters, the answer to which was referred to the coming of the Queen of England's ambassador. Kirkcaldy required support of men, which he will not get, but Lord Fleming has got 10,000 francs from the King, and is promised 20,000 of the Queen of Scots' dower by the 20th inst. He is making ready to pass into Scotland, and goes by the west seas to a castle in Galloway, where the Laird of Lochinvar and Lord Herries' people are. He takes also 300 men, if he can get them, but will not be ready before Candlemas.—Amboise, 5 Jan. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

Jan. 5. **10.** OCCURRENTS OUT OF SPAIN.

Edward Dacres came out of Scotland to Madrid the 12th August. John Nevil came from Rome with letters from the

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Pope. Hugh Owen has come from Flanders with letters to the Duchess of Feria and Sir Thomas Stukeley; the same did pretend to convey away the Queen of Scots' out of England into Flanders and thence to Spain. The charge to the King of Spain for the English in Flanders is 8,750 ducats a year. They are mustering troops in various parts; some say they are for the French King, others for Don John of Austria. All the English encourage the King to send unto Ireland, but the wisest of his council say, "Let the King keep well his own land, and not seek others;" they encourage the King to send into Scotland also to aid the Papists, and so to proceed into England. Roland Turner has come from England, by way of Scotland, the Isle of Man, and Waterford to Lisbon; the King of Portugal gave him 30 ducats; he came to Madrid on Christmas Day, and went to the Escurial and saw Doctor Velasco and others, who promised him a speedy answer on the King's return; on his return he made his confederates glad and merry with much taunting and great boast that they should have all the Protestants hanged. The Duke of Feria is small esteemed at court, as he is a child. The Duchess of Feria has letters from Flanders daily, she helps the Papists, and beseeches her friends to further all suitors with commodity into these parts, for religion's sake. The Cardinal died last October; he would not be confessed nor receive any manner of church matters, so that they make very strange of his death and thought not to bury him in a church, but counted him to be one of the English religion. The Prince of Spain, born October 1571, is called Don Fernando. The fleet that was in Lisbon four months past was to go to Don John of Austria, but it did not proceed on its voyage as there was a great squall before the city. Sir Thomas Stukeley cost the King 600 ducats going to Italy last year. William Stukeley, his son, has 400 ducats a year from the King, and is to be in the house of the Duchess of Feria. There is no news of what is done or pretended in Flanders.

Signed with a monogram. Endd. Pp. 3.

Jan. 5. **11.** H. KNOLLYS to LORD BURGHLEY.

The Spanish ambassador took the passport in very good part; the Duke's letter he refuses to receive, notwithstanding that the full contents thereof were declared to him, alleging that it was not the manner of ambassadors to carry or send letters, having not a copy warranted by them to whom the matter appertained, or being not made privy to the letter itself. He refuses, without violent hands, to pass the seas until he receive answers to his letters from the Duke, or express commandment under the seal of the Queen. Will forbear extremity till he have further commission to execute the same. Master Hawkins supposes that for want of good wind the ship in which he should pass is not come about to Dover; he intends thither himself on the morrow, and will

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have all in readiness to return the same day to Canterbury, where he will attend the Queen's further direction. The Ambassador will not regard the copy of the order that was taken with him at the Council tables, as it is not warranted by subscription of the lords.—Sittingbourne, 5 Jan. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. with seal. *Endd. P.* 1.

Jan. 6. **12.** LORD HUNSDON to the QUEEN.

Sent John Case to the Regent and to them of the castle. Has received a letter from the latter, which he forwards. They seem somewhat more conformable than before. They offer to follow her directions in anything not being to their utter wreck and destruction. They desire an indifferent form of government, so as some of the nobility of their side may join in authority with the other side, whereby they affirm that it will be more beneficial to the Queen to have both factions to depend upon her, than to overthrow one and set up the other. If there be any foreign aid sent to them, they will either return them or cause them to remain where they land, until the Queen has taken order between them. Has sent a gentleman to the Regent to procure an abstinence for a month or six weeks. They desire to have somebody authorized to deal between them by conference. They confer daily together by messengers, but to small purpose, for they of the castle will by no means trust the other side.—Berwick, 6 Jan. 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1¾.

Jan. 3. **13.** *Lethington and Grange to Lord Hunsdon.*

Are grieved that the Queen of England has not taken in good part their demands; nevertheless any lack is not to be imputed to their stubborness, but rather to the nature of the cause. As it can hardly be brought to a good end by letters, they could more particularly express their minds in conference with any that were authorized to deal with them. Will be content to do anything to serve Her Majesty's turn if their own safety is provided for, which they cannot see if their enemies bear rule over them. Desire that he will procure some one to be sent to them.—Edinburgh Castle, 3 Jan. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Enclosure. P. ¾.

Jan. 6. **14.** LORD HUNSDON to LORD BURGHLEY.

1. Has received no answer from the Regent, for that he was at Stirling,

2. They of the castle desire some equality in the government. They are content to take an abstinence of arms until the Queen may compound their controversies, and put in hostages for the performance thereof, so their adversaries will do the like. Gives similar information respecting the Queen

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of Scots' party, as is contained in his letter of this date to the Queen. They desire also that all confiscations and forfeitures of land and goods may be revoked on both sides.

3. Verac is not idle, but persuades them to put their matters into his master's hands. The Queen has to consider whether it be more surety for her to have the whole nobility to run her course, or to overthrow the one and set up the other, which he leaves to his consideration.

4. P.S.—Is sorry to hear of Burghley's falling down again. —Berwick, 6 Jan. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1¾.

Jan. 7. **15.** LETHINGTON and GRANGE to LORD HUNSDON.

It has come to their knowledge that their adversaries are presently in hand to levy the revenues of divers of their livings under colour of their pretended forfeiture. How ill they will digest such a wrong he may judge. It will be a great stay to the compounding of these controversies. Desire him to interpone his credit, and in the Queen's name to require them to forbear. If speedy order be not taken herein it will not fail to breed further grudges, which will greatly disturb the means of reconciliation.—Edinburgh Castle, 7 Jan. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

Jan. 7. **16.** SALE of the PROPERTY of SPANISH MERCHANTS.

Lord Burghley and the Earl of Leicester called together the Merchant Adventurers, Merchants of the staple, trading to Spain, and the Aldermen of the Steelyard and others, and declared to them the negotiation between Zwegenhem and Fiesco and the Lords of the Council, for the restitution of goods belonging to the merchants of England and Spain, in which Zwegenhem utterly refused to have a reasonable treaty drawn, and besides confessed to having no commission to conclude. The Duke of Alva has for two years made sale of the commodities of England; the Queen, therefore, has resolved to make sale of the goods of the subjects of the said King within the realm, being resolved no longer to delay her own merchants from restitution of such money as they have lost, and appoints several merchants trading to Spain to see with all indifference the sale made, allowing the proprietors to have the most benefit. If in the meantime any may come with reasonable offers there shall be no impediment to give him a fair hearing.

Endd. Pp. 1⅝.

Jan. 7. **17.** Names of the Merchants and others trading to Spain who are to conduct the sale of the goods of Spanish subjects taken in this country.

Enclosure. P. ¾.

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Jan. 8. **18.** NEWS from VENICE.

Reports current in Rome of the Pope's intentions with respect to different matters, also that the King of Spain has sent the Duke of Medina with a fleet to the assistance of the Duke of Norfolk.

Endd.: News out of Venice sent to Mr. Cavalcanti. *Ital. Pp.* 1¼.

Jan. 8. **19.** LORD SCROPE to LORD BURGHLEY.

Has been used to keep in strait ward here some of the most suspected persons of the worst surnames as pledges for the good order of the rest. Last night, through the negligence of the jailor, the said pledges with other persons suspected of felony, to the number of 18, escaped, whereof they have recovered three. None, however, are charged with greater offence than suspicion of felony or march treason, nevertheless for that upon this escape their whole surnames will become disobedient. Desires some aid wherewith he may bring them to their former obedience.—Carlisle, 8 Jan. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

Jan. 8. **20.** SMITH and KILLEGREW to the QUEEN.

Had audience with the Queen Mother in her chamber on the 6th inst., the King, her son, and all the rest being most busy with their dancing, when in answer to Smith's earnest demand the Queen Mother declared that the only stay of the marriage between the Queen of England and the Duke of Anjou was religion, wherein he was so earnest that he thought he would be damned if he yielded in anything. Smith asked whether if they yielded to him in religion would all then be done. The Queen answered that there were other things which he would require towards his honour and dignity, but that this was the chief. Smith replied that the matter of religion would be the most honourable to break off with, both for his mistress and the Duke. The Queen Mother declared that they meant no breaking off, and never desired anything more in their lives than this, but that he was so "assottied" that they could not tell how to rule him, his conscience being so troubled if he might not have the exercise of the religion Catholic. Hereupon both Killegrew and Smith declared that the Queen meant at this time effectually to marry, and although of herself she had no mind thereto, yet the continual crying unto her of her Privy Council, the necessity of the time, and the love of her subjects, had turned her mind; and Smith further rehearsed what Her Majesty had said to him at Walden, when she sent him to search out the Duke of Norfolk's doings, and at other times touching her inclination for the weal of her realm to marry. After further declarations of their mutual desires for the completion of the match, Smith desired to know what was required touching

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religion, saying that liberty of conscience and the private exercise of his religion had already been granted, and that there was nothing excepted but such part of the mass as cannot agree with God's word. The Queen Mother said that he had always been brought up in the Roman Catholic religion, and without he had his mass he thought he would be damned. Smith asked whether if he were suffered for a time to have his mass private in some little oratory or chapel, so that he there should be no scandal to any of the Queen's subjects, whether that would suffice. The Queen Mother replied that he must have the exercise of his religion open, lest he should seem to be ashamed of it, and that he was now of late so devout that he heard his two or three masses every day, and fasted the Lent and vigils so precisely "that he began to be lean and evil coloured," so that she was angry with him, and told him that she "had rather he were an Huguenot than be so foolishly precise to hurt his health;" and therefore he will not be content to have his mass in a corner, but will have a high mass and all the ceremonies thereof according to the time, and in song, and after all solemn fashion of the Roman church, and a church or chapel appointed where he may openly have his priests and singers, and use all their ceremonies. "Why, Madame (quoth Smith) then he may require also the four orders of friars, monks, canons, pilgrimages, pardons, oil and cream, relics and all such trumperies," that in nowise can be agreed. "Well, this was given to M. de Foix to demand" (quoth she). On Smith's pointing out the danger that would arise from suffering two religions in England, the Queen Mother said that the King, her son, suffered two in his realm, and that all was quiet, and that the people agreed well enough. Smith replied that factions would be certain to arise in England, and asked the Queen Mother what she would do if she were in the Queen of England's place and the same thing were demanded of her. "Je serais en grande peyne" (quoth she). Smith said that in Queen Mary's days many hundreds and thousands had been put to death, some by hunger, some burned, and some hanged, and yet when the Queen's Majesty came one day turned all, and by the whole consent of the three estates and of all England the religion was established again. Also in the last treason (and he was one that was most employed in the searching of them) there was not one Protestant touched with it; and again, there was not one notable Papist but either his hand was in the pasty or else he was looked for to come into it. As for the Duke of Norfolk, although he would fain appear of the religion, yet his bringing up his children in Papistry, those of most credit with him being Papists, and his conspiring to marry the Queen of Scots and join with the Pope, the Duke of Alva, and the Papists of England, declared what his religion was indeed. The Queen Mother then told them that her son had advertisement from his agent in Flanders that the Duke of Alva had hired two Italians, who

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were now in England, to poison the Queen, and that the Duke of Medina Celi stays his coming until that enterprise took effect; and that they had written twice to M. de la Motte to advertise her of this vile enterprise, as they were as careful of her as of themselves. "And," says Mr. Killegrew, "if it be true that is said they have not spared the same devilish enterprise against your own blood, Madame; does your Majesty remember what Captain Cockburn said to you when you took leave of your daughter the Queen of Spain; dictes a Dieu Madame a votre fille perdrie (he would have said perdue); with that we might perceive in her countenance as though the word would have made her laugh, but the thing made the tears stand in her eyes ready to fall out, and her countenance very heavy." Killegrew said that it was said that they would send Madame Marguerite into Portugal where they had the same "figs and spices." The Queen Mother, who was somewhat merrier, said that she should be provided for nearer at hand. On Smith's desiring again to know what Monsieur would have, she said it was no otherwise than what M. de Foix had in his commission who was called in to the conference, and who confirmed what the Queen Mother had said. Smith said that De Foix knew that the Queen of England would never agree to any mass, and now the Queen Mother demanded not that only but an open church and great high mass, with all the ceremonies of Rome according to the season, priest, deacon, subdeacon, chalice, altar, bells, candlesticks, paten, singing men, "les quatre mendiants et tous les mille diables," whereat the Queen and M. de Foix both laughed. On the Queen Mother's saying that if the Queen would agree to allow Monsieur the mass he would require the assurance of parliament; Smith replied that it was not to be looked for, for the people were so far from that, that last Parliament they would have an Act made that the ministers should wear no square caps and such like trifles, because the Popish priests did heretofore wear them. "If the rude people, and specially the children, should see now a friar, monk, or priest disguised for his mass, they would hiss and cry at him as a monster, because of long time they had seen none such," and so peradventure make some scandal.—Amboise, 7 January 1571.

2. On the following day M. de Foix and M. de Limoges had conference with them, and told them that the Queen Mother had talked with the King and Monsieur, and that the latter would nothing relent, but caused his answer to be put in writing, which they delivered to them. Smith said that he would rather die than move the Queen to agree to it. M. de Limoges said that they were so earnest with Monsieur that he never saw the King in greater chafe, and the Queen Mother wept hot tears. If this alliance might not be, which was not likely, yet the King and Queen Mother said if the Duke of Alençon might be thought meet, or if there be any other league or amity that the Queen might require, they would be

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ready to do it. Smith answered that this final paper came so against his stomach and expectation that he wotted not what to say, and therefore prayed them to speak no more to him that day.—Amboise, 8 January 1571.
By English account. *Signed. Add. Endd. Pp.* 9⅓.

1572. Jan. 7. **21.** *The Duke of Anjou's Demands.*
Free and open exercise of his religion for himself and suite according to all the forms in use in France, at any time, or in any place where he may happen to be in England, and that this shall be guaranteed by treaty executed in such a manner that nothing may be withheld hereafter under plea of ambiguity. *Enclosure.*
Endd. French. P. ½.

H. KNOLLYS to LORD BURGHLEY.

Jan. 8. **22.** Told the Spanish Ambassador that it was strange after he had been expressly commanded to depart the realm, and after he had been granted at his own request a respite of ten days for the return of answer from the Duke of Alva, he had remained nearly a whole month from the first time of commandment, and all his demands for the good commodity of his transport had been provided. He said that he was always ready to satisfy the Queen in all things that might stand to the conservation of his duty to his master, in consideration whereof he has departed the city, leaving his stuff to be sold and other business to be done, and desired some commodity for the payment of his debts, and that he could not without danger of the transgression of his commission perform the Queen's desire; he was answered that the Queen had had letters prepared for the Duke of Alva, which were ready for him. The Ambassador thought the tarrying of his messenger might be either in the inaptness of the weather for passage, or that the Duke of Alva might perhaps stay to grant him warrant for his return until he had made the King his master privy thereto. He (Knollys) said that the Queen was so provoked at his many and long delays that she would be driven to use the remedy she had forborne and loth to come unto. Thus his lordship may see that the return of the messenger must be awaited, for he is strongly resolved not to depart without warrant from beyond seas, or the Queen's commandment under her own hand.—Canterbury, 8 Jan. 1571. *Signed.*
Add., with seal. *Endd. Pp.* 2.

Jan. 9. **23.** SIR THOMAS SMITH to LORD BURGHLEY.
Has already written to the Queen two letters marked A. (Jan. 5) and B., the first of which he may deliver when he will, the other (see Jan. 8) he thinks it best he should not deliver until he has considered how to insinuate the matter so that Her Majesty be not in so much hope that all is so forward here as M. de la Motte would make them believe

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The stop is made here wholly and only upon religion. Learns every day more and more that be it for conscience or for ambition, Monsieur is so extraordinarily papistically superstitious that he is altogether governed by them, and will receive none to his service unless he be professed a rank Papist. All his old servants Huguenots be refused of him and of the Duke of Alençon received, so that these two brethren be almost become "Capi de Guelphi et Gibellini." The one has his suite all Papists, the other is the refuge and succour of all the Huguenots, a good fellow and lusty prince. The King professes to entertain both the religions. Encloses a copy of the Duke of Anjou's precise demand. Guido Cavalcanti seeing Smith so dismayed when they brought him the writing, asked him what he would have him to do, who answered that he should go to the Queen Mother and tell her that he never saw anyone so perplexed, and that if he should write home in his choler and dismay he could not tell how evilly it would be taken in England, and therefore to pray her to consider of some salve or mollifying thing to ease the matter, and if she said that she bade them tell him of M. D'Alençon, or any league, or such matter, then Cavalcanti was to say that Smith was in such dismay that he thought he heard nothing, or took no heed of it. This Smith does to the intent to have it from the Queen's own mouth and to make the desire come from them. The Queen Mother took this marvellous well, and prayed him to require Smith not to make his dispatch before he had spoken with her, and on the 8th sent her coach for Smith and Killegrew, with whom went De Mauvissiere and Cavalcanti. Within awhile came the Queen Mother and Morvilliers, Bishop of Orleans. The Queen Mother said that she was sorry that he was offended with the writing, which was but the same thing she had reasoned with him before, and that as the Huguenots expounded their conscience "libre," so her son would needs have it expounded for him. Smith answered that his astonishment and trouble was not that he thought this interpretation was new, or different from that which the Queen had told him, but that so long as it was not given him in writing for certain, so long was he in some hope to do some good, but now all the hope of the marriage being cut off they could not comprehend what great trouble it was to him. The Queen Mother trusted that Her Majesty would not break her amity with them for that matter, as if she knew how earnest both she and the King had been in it she would rather take pity on them. Against a man's conscience, said Morvilliers, when it is once fixed, there is no man can make reason whether it be settled on the right way or not, as they had experience enough in France on the one side and the other. The Queen said if that might not be she had another, whom if the Queen could be content to "phantasy" he would make no scruple, and desired Smith if he had commission to treat of a league, or amity, or traffic, that he would declare it, and that he would do all good offices and help to amend the matter as

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much as he could. Smith said that he thought so much danger would ensue to the Queen and her realm if that thing was granted, that he must leave off till he had word again out of England. That as for the offer of M. D'Alençon which seemed to come of a marvellous good will, if Her Majesty was as much astonished at the precise demand of Monsieur D'Anjou as he was, she would give no more ear to or understand it any more than he did. He would not write this to the Queen but to Lord Burghley, and pray him when he saw time and place to break it to her, and if he perceived any inclination on her part to signify it to him. With respect to the treaty Smith proposed to join with anyone whom they might appoint to "rough hew" the articles, which was approved of, and after a few more words about the proposal of M. D'Alençon they took their leaves. M. D'Anville told Killegrew that the Queen Mother in order to pacify the Queen would send M. D'Alençon into England. Touching the Spanish Ambassador in England, the Queen Mother has said that it was well that he had been sent away. Touching the Queen's letter to the King of Spain, he has given it to the ambassador at this court to be sent to his master, and told him that it was to declare the many and evil offices done by Don Gerau D'Espes in England. Touching the Scottish matters and the treasons, they have distributed certain books of Buchanan in Latin which have done no hurt, but made the matter so plain that they be ashamed to defend her that fain would. The Bishop of Glasgow has sent divers times to know when he may visit him. Killegrew hitherto would not speak with him lest he should be suspected. When he has finished his matters intends for old acquaintance sake to see him. Their negotiation hitherto is kept marvellous secret. Some say he has brought the process against the Scottish Queen, some that it is to excuse the beheading of her, and others to excuse the marriage with Monsieur. The Ambassadors and Italians at this court be marvellous inquisitive, almost enraged because they cannot learn the truth. Joins Killegrew with him in all his negotiation, being thus taught to do "per calumnias et mendacia Throgmortoni."—Amboise, 9 Jan. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. *Pp.* 9½.

24. *The Duke of Anjou's Demands.*

The same as those enclosed in his letter of the 8th inst. *Enclosure. Fr. P.*

25. Another copy.

Endd. Enclosure. Fr. P. ½.

Jan. 9. 26. H. KNOLLYS to LORD BURGHLEY.

The Spanish Ambassador messenger has returned with answer from the Duke, who had written to M. de Zwegenhem to move the Queen to receive requests touching his departure.

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Urged him all he could to hasten on his way without farther delay, but when he could not prevail, he has thought it his duty to advertise him thereof.—Gravesend, 9 Jan. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¾.

Jan. 10. **27.** HENRY KILLEGREW to LORD BURGHLEY.

Begs that he will thank Sir Thomas Smith for his good usage of him. Received the enclosed discourse in French from the learned man he wrote of in his last, who also promised to let him have another touching the Queen of Scots' case, and what by law may justly be executed against her. Augustyn, an Italian, takes up 50 men by commission to go into Scotland. A great counsellor of the court assures him that it is done without the King's consent, for, said he, "we care not so much as you think what you do with her." Sends a French copy (*sic*) enclosed to be printed in England, and sent over here secretly. The Ambassador brought over Buchanan's book both in Latin and English, which were much desired in the court, and the English for that which wanteth in the Latin. Has given one to Cavagnies, one to M. de Foix, and the third to "one Montagne, of Montpellier, that writeth the universal story of our time." Desires to have more for they will stop men's mouths.—Amboise, 10 Jan.

P.S.—The Queen of Navarre makes all speed to the Court, whereof the King is very glad.

The Spanish Ambassador who lately stole hence into Flanders, has been drowned going to Spain. They of Besançon have driven out their clergy and received the gospel.

It is said that the Duke of Guise has license for him and his to wear arms throughout his government of Champagne, which being misliked, the King and Queen Mother deny that they know of such license.—10 Jan. *Signed*

Add. Endd., with seal. *Pp.* 3.

Jan. 10. **28.** SIR THOMAS SMITH to LORD BURGHLEY.

There was never better time to do good for the Queen's surety, be it by marriage or by league. Prays him to move her to lose no time, and not to procrastinate, as commonly is her wont. "Occasion the more hairy she is before, the more bald she is behind." If marriage do like, Alençon is as rich in lands and moveables as Anjou. The King, Queen Mother, Huguenots, and Papists wish him to them and he very willing. The other is against it. Alençon is not so tall or fair as his brother, but that is as is fantisied. Then he is not so obstinate, papistical, and restive like a mule as his brother is. As for getting of children, Smith cannot tell why, but they seem to assure him that he is more apt than the other. As for the League, they begin to sit on Friday. Desires that he may have leave to come home about his own private affairs. —Amboise, 10 Jan. 1571, by English account.

Signed. Add. Endd., with seal. *Pp.* 1½.

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Jan. 11. **29.** FRANCIS WALSINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

Hears out of Germany that certain noblemen being secretly dealt withal by the ministers of the Duke of Alva, for the impeaching of the Prince of Orange's enterprise, have revealed the same unto him, and promise him all friendship. Paris, 11 Jan. 1571. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. ½.

Jan. 11. **30.** WALSINGHAM to LORD BRGHLEY.

The fame of the arrest of the Spanish fleet by the Queen sets forward not a little the enterprise of Flanders, which is chiefly guided by the advice of K———, who thinks the same no longer to be deferred. As for the impeachment by inward troubles here, he hopes there will grow no let that way, though there lack no goodwill in some whose malice the King's great sincerity he trusts will bridle. If the Queen proceed at once roundly, she may have what amity she will with France, and therefore he prays that she may be more resolute than she has been heretofore in other matters. The King seeing the Duke of Anjou so Catholic, does much suspect false measure, and therefore makes great account of K——— and his followers. From K——— he looks for Du Pine, who was sent to this town of purpose to be a dealer between them. Hopes that Her Majesty will not be over hasty in releasing the ships lately arrested. Paris, 11 Jan. 1572. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Jan. 11. **31.** THE EARL OF MARR to LORD BURGHLEY.

Marvels not a little at the delay in returning of James Cunningham, whom he sent in the beginning of December. Has sent some advertisement for him to communicate to his lordship, which he prays him to credit, and also to further his dispatch. 11 Jan. 1571. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. ½.

Jan. 11. **32.** LORD HUNSDON to the EARL OF MARR.

Desires to know what articles of composition he would be content to yield to his adversaries, also that he will forbear to levy the revenues of their lands that are forfeited, lest he bring them into desperation, and they alleging that to be the cause, may perhaps make Her Majesty the more unwilling to use force towards them. Thinks it would not be amiss if there were an abstinence of arms, each putting in pledges for the performance thereof.—Berwick, 11 Jan. 1571.
P. ⅛.

Jan. 12. **33.** JOHN HAY to PETER HAY.

Desires him to write to M. Edmont to fulfil his promise of paying yearly the sum of 36 crowns of the sun for their brother William, who has entered a religious house at Louvain.—Antwerp, 12 Jan. 1572. *Signed.*
Add. Endd., with seal. *P.* 1.

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Jan. 13. **34.** NICHOLAS LE ROUX to ROBERT SETON.

Forwards to him certain songs, according to his promise, and desires to be remembered to his father and brother.—Brussels, 13 Jan. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Fr. P ½.

Jan. 13. **35.** LORD HUNSDON to LORD BURGHLEY.

Encloses a letter received from the Regent in answer to his of 30th ult.—Berwick, 13 Jan. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¼.

Jan. 11. **36.** *The Earl of Marr to Lord Hunsdon.*

It is hard to devise articles and conditions until the return of James Cunningham, seeing no overture of their adversaries yielding to the King's obedience, according to the meaning of the Queen's letter sent in the beginning of October. Thanks him for his advertisement of the Spanish and French news, and will do what lies in him to prevent such evil as may fall out suddenly; but seeing foreign forces are on the seas, doubts not Her Highness will look unto the matter.—Leith, 11 Jan. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Enclosure. P. ½.

Jan. 14. **37.** ARTICLES for a TREATY between ENGLAND and FRANCE.

1. Former treaties to remain in their integrity.

2. The league to be defensive against all enemies of either party for what cause soever.

3. In order to avoid the use of the word religion, it will be well to couch the article in such words as these "whenever any potentate shall interfere with the King or Queen, the order, state, laws, ordinances, and edicts established by their authority in their realms, &c."

4. Scotland shall not merely be comprised in the said treaty, but shall enter into it as a contracting party, if it shall seem fit to the King, and that the Queen of England shall agree to his sending deputies into Scotland. 14 Jan.

Endd. Fr. P. 1.

Jan. 14. **38.** SALE of SPANIARDS' GOODS arrested in ENGLAND.

Opinion of divers merchants, as well English as strangers, touching the sale to be made of the goods, ships, and merchandise belonging to the subjects of the King of Spain, and arrested in England, exhibited to the Privy Council. 14 Jan. 1571. *Signatures attached.*

Endd. Pp. 4.

Jan. 15. **39.** The EARL OF MARR to LORD HUNSDON.

1. In answer to his letters they will be content to yield to the form of composition which the Queen of England, by her own letters, thought meet, which was that their adversaries should leave the maintenance of civil discord and give their obedience to the King, and in so doing she would deal with him to receive them into favour upon reasonable conditions,

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and that if they refused these offers she would aid him with men, munitions, and all other things necessary.

2. Touching the levying of the revenues of the lands of them who are forfeited, the estate of the King standing troubled by civil war cannot be sustained without foreign support, and if they had the Queen's aid they would satisfy her in that demand. As for the abstinence he writes for, seeing the town of Edinburgh was fortified, and the forces levied within the time of abstinence agreed unto by Her Highness' advice, he trusts the Queen will not think it expedient or honorable for her to require any new abstinence until that town be first set at liberty.—Leith, 15 Jan. 1571.

Copy. Endd. P. ¾.

Jan. 16. **40.** LORD SCROPE to SIR THOMAS SMITH.

Has received the Council's letter enclosing certain articles against William Musgrove, who upon oath utterly denies any knowledge either of Story or Marston's wife, and prays that he may be suffered to repair up and clear himself in person.—Carlisle, 16 Jan.

Much mutilated. Add. Endd. P. 1.

Jan. 16. **41.** DR. NICHOLAS SANDERS to LETHINGTON.

Sends him his book "De visibili ecclesiæ monarchia," as a testimony that if he had a better thing to present him it should not be unoffered. Prays that Lethington may have long life and good health to the comfort of the oppressed, amongst whom Queen Mary is the chiefest in these days. Is called presently to Rome, but is ready to do anything for the honour of God, for the Catholic Church, the most afflicted Queen, or his Lordship.—Louvain, 16 Jan. 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. *P.* 1.

Jan. 16. **42.** MR. GEORGE HACKET to LORD SETON.

1. Informs him of the steps he has taken to procure a vessel for him, and desires him to resolve whether he will send or go himself.

2. In Scotland they attend daily the coming of Englishmen. The Earl of Marr, with his adherents and all their power, press to the north on the Gordons. Lord Seton is put to the horn, and he is himself summoned to underlie the law for receiving him and Mr. Kirkcaldy.—Campvere, [Campen] 16 Jan. 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. *P.* 1.

Jan. 16. **43.** NEGOTIATIONS for an ALLIANCE between ENGLAND and FRANCE.

Articles limiting the amount of aid to be afforded by either party, and defining the occasions on which it is be rendered.

Draft. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

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Jan 16. **44.** H. KNOLLYS to the LORDS OF THE COUNCIL.

When he received their letter he put Borghesi into the safe keeping of the mayor. The Ambassador having an inkling thereof, came to him greatly appalled, and asked whether he would take his steward and chief servant from him; he then declared unto him the horrible enterprise against Lord Burghley, urged and solicited by himself and his servant Borghesi, with further additions of his practices, touching Scotland and this at home, all which he denied, as serving rather to enforce a quarrel than to utter any truth. He smiled, although it appeared to be "risus sardonicus mixed with fear," when he was told of money to be delivered by the Duke in aid of the rebels, and said he could not but complain of this manner of handling as injurious to himself and his master; he was told that as he himself was spared and his man only touched, it showed great respect towards his master, and that if after due examination his man's fault were not the greater, he should be restored again. Commends the mayor of the town for his readiness and diligence, who most willingly offered his service for the conveying up of the man.—Canterbury, 16 Jan. 1571. *Signed.*

Add., with seal. *Endd. Pp.* 1¾.

Jan. 17. **45.** WALSINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

[The French King] has desired Killegrew to be a means to broach a marriage with the other brother [Alençon], and if he see no hope then to further what he may the league. As for the party himself, if his years and personage may be agreeable there is more surety to Her Majesty in this than in the other. As for eye contentment he thinks there may be some device had for an interview before the matter be further opened, and that the conclusion of the league may give some just occasion therefore; where some noble personage is to be sent for the ratifying of the same. He perceives the King to most earnestly desire the league. Killegrew further wills him to advertise that the last marriage may not be made to [appear] desperate, how fit or unfit it may be thought, as it will greatly further the league.—Paris, 17 Jan. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Partly in cipher. Pp. 2.

Jan. 17. **46.** WALSINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

Not knowing how the Queen will digest the Duke of Anjou's strange dealing, he sends such advices as he has received from K———. If the Queen could be induced to look to a second marriage, the Duke of Alençon's coming over might be procured. The Cardinal of Lorraine, with his nephew and the rest of his family, are in this town; their trains are not great, but their secret affairs are thought to be of importance. Soldiers have been levied secretly in this town to go into Scotland. Holds the French King to be

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sincere, but does not excuse the Duke of Anjou. There will never grow redress of this realm until they have fewer Kings, and be restored to a monarchy.—Paris, 17 Jan. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

Jan. 17. **47.** Sir Thomas Smith to Lord Burghley.

1. On Friday he and Killegrew met M. de Biragues, the Bishop of Limoges, and M. de Foix at the castle, and began somewhat to "rough hew." To the first article of the treaty they would not have the cause of religion put in expressly, which held them long in dispute. They would acknowledge no power in Scotland but the Queen, and she their confederate; then was he fair to declare to them "all her good behaviours, her adulteries, the killing of her husband twice (if it might be) with poison and (as some say) strangling, besides fire and gunpowder; the shameful marrying of her adulterer and murderer of her husband, who had two wives at least, one in Scotland then living." Also how she made love to the Duke of Norfolk, when he at the same time wrote to the Council of England that he could understand no other but that she was guilty of all that was laid against her. Again, at London, though the thing was manifest, yet the Queen of England would not condemn her, for respect that she was a queen, and of her alliance, and could not absolve her. Last of all, the most traitorous practices against the Queen, now so openly discovered, the truth of which Smith offered to affirm by oath. This debate held long, and somewhat hotly, yet at the last so persuaded, that they durst not deny her evil deeds; but because she was married hence, and of parentage, the King could know no other King or Queen in Scotland but her, and if she had done evil, it was somewhat to be borne because she had been kept so long in prison, and she by any means desired to be delivered. Smith said that rather than this should trouble the treaty, he knew of one expedient which would soon make an end of all this debate, and question; Her Majesty should follow the advice of the council and wise men, and take her head from her shoulders, as justly she might do. This appalled them so much that they had no more to say.

2. Smith then promised to show them a writing in cipher, made by the Queen of Scots and sent to the Bishop of Ross, and by him to the Duke of Norfolk, in which they should see not only the trace and design of this last conspiracy against the Queen of England, but also how the Queen of Scots had become altogether an "Hispanioll," imagining nothing but mischief, rebellion, invasion, and treason to her own country and others about her.

3. On Tuesday afternoon they met again, when Smith, speaking of their refusal to have religion mentioned specially in the treaty, asked what they would say to the article for mer-

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chants and other subjects that go out of their Prince's realms, which he presented to them, as if they would not defend them in matter of religion, how would they defend the Queen of England and her country, if she should be assailed for that cause. Biragues said that was another matter, for they would not suffer their adversary to be so strong, or to take religion for a colour to invade and conquest. Smith asked why they should not tell them so before, and let them know that if they made that a pretence to invade either country, they would have both against them. This being once known, the Kings of Denmark and Sweden, the Esterlings, and princes of Almaine and the Swiss, would run and desire to be in it, so that this league would grow to be stronger than any in Europe.

4. After a time, it seemed that they granted "etiamsi causa religionis invasio facta fuerit," in plain words. As to what was agreed for matters of Scotland Burghley may see by the enclosure.

5. Once or twice they were in hand with him to know if he had any commission to treat with them of these matters, to which he replied that he was there to do all good offices, and that if good faith and amity were meant, that he would want no "pouvoir." Desires that he may have a commission under the great seal if he should go any further in such great matters, and that he may have some one joined with him, as these men are counted the wisest heads in France. On the 16th, in the afternoon, they had a controversy as to the form of the negociation whether it should be by notes or after the manner of articles in a treaty, and also as to the interpretation to be put upon certain words contained in the French Commissioner's notes.—Amboise, 17 Jan. 1572, by Roman account. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 5½.

Jan. 14. **48.** *Articles for a Treaty between England and France.*

Duplicate (see 14 Jan. 1572).

Endd. Enclosure. Fr. P. ½.

Jan. 14. **49.** *Articles for a Treaty between England and France.*

Articles delivered by Smith to the French Commissioners which would be necessary to be considered if the English merchants should have a staple in any French town, providing that they should have the same privileges as they enjoyed at Antwerp or Bergen-op-Zoom, together with liberty to exercise their religion.

Endd. Enclosure. Lat. P. ¾.

Jan. 14. **50.** *Articles for a Treaty between England and France.*

Providing for the protection from molestation on account of religion of the merchants of either country whilst trading in foreign parts.

Endd. Enclosure. Lat. P. 1.

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Jan. 16. **51.** *Articles for a Treaty between England and France.*
Copy of certain articles sent by the French Commissioners, with notes in Latin by Sir Thomas Smith in the margin.
Endd. Enclosure. Fr. Pp. 1⅔.

Jan. 17. **52.** CHARGES at BERWICK.
Certain payments out of 2,000*l.* received by Sir Valentine Brown, consisting of wages for soldiers, secret service money, and charges in the office of the ordnance amounting to 914*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*—Berwick, 17 January 1571.
Endd. P. 1.

Jan. 18. **53.** LORD HUNSDON to LORD BURGHLEY.
Perceives by his packet of the 12th that all the conspirators are not yet known, for this villainous fact was not for the malice they bore him, but because he is a stumbling block to them who have conspired the destruction of Her Majesty. Trusts that the rack or some worse torment will make those traitors confess their setters on. Sends copies of the Regent of Scotland's letters. His servant has had sundry conferences with Lethington and Grange, who will be only directed by Her Majesty, and desire that either Hunsdon or some other sufficiently authorised may be there to deal between them, who shall be judge of their conformity and desire to accord. Both sides allege that this sending up and down is but tract of time. If the Queen will not suffer him to go, prays him to procure some other to be sent, as all the noblemen of both sides are in manner there at present. There is daily practising to accord without Her Majesty, and to have the Earl of Athole as umpire. They of the castle are content that the said earl shall hear their griefs, but not to conclude without Her Majesty, for they will by no means trust the King's side. —Berwick, 18 Jan. 1572. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 1¼.

Jan. 11. **54.** *Lord Hunsdon to the Earl of Marr.*
Copy of Hunsdon's letter of 11 January from Berwick.
Endd. Enclosure. P. ¾.

Jan. 15. **55.** *The Earl of Marr to Lord Hunsdon.*
Original of Marr's letter of the 15th Jan. from Leith. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Enclosure. P. 1.

Jan. 11. **56.** *Lord Hunsdon to Lethington and Grange.*
Desires to know their final resolution as to yielding to the King's obedience, for otherwise it is but folly to detract any longer time treating in the matter (for that Her Majesty has fully resolved to detain their Queen, so as she shall not at any time have any government). Will do the best he can with the other party to procure an abstinence. — Berwick, 11 Jan. 1571.
Copy. Endd. Enclosure. P. 1.

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Jan. 14. **57.** *Lethington and Grange to Lord Hunsdon.*

Declare their willingness to agree to an abstinence, and where he demands a plat in writing of those things to which they can agree, they promise that it shall be ready within four days.—Edinburgh Castle, 14th Jan. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Enclosure. P. ¾.

Jan. 18. **58.** Sir Thomas Smith to Lord Burghley.

1. Forwards copies of writings touching the proposed treaty received from the French Commissioners. As to the article that he who desired the succours should pay the soldiers, they required that it should be at the payment of him who gave them. Smith said that neither was the realm of England so great, nor had they such quarrels with their enemies; besides the sea was a great bulwark for them, so that it was not reasonable that they should be equal in pay. As touching the merchants' matters for the staple, they said that the King liked it well, so that it be [at] none of his forts. They said Rouen, Dieppe, or Rochelle were very fit for it. Biragues said that he did not marvel that the King liked it, for if they did not like it they were fools. Smith replied that they [the English] were fools to offer to put such a treasure in the power of any foreign prince, and such an occasion to enrich his country. Long ago they were wise, and then Southampton was the port and Winchester the staple, Boston the port and Lincoln the staple, London the port and Westminster the staple, and other such, which then were goodly and flourishing cities; now they are beggarly, and they have enriched Bruges, Antwerp, and once Calais. "It is our merchants that will have it so, because they bring it into a monopoly and to a few of their hands." Cannot well go further until they understand how their proceedings may be liked. Desires instructions on certain points, and recommends Burghley to take the advice of some wise merchants, amongst whom he thinks Mr. Thomas Carew a fit man, who has charge in the Isle of Wight, and was belonging to the Lady Ann of Cleves. The King and Queen Mother and the Duke of Alençon greatly desire the marriage. The Bishop of Salviati is here already, and the Cardinal Alexandrino is looked for out of hand. He brings a holy sword for the King, and would bring him into the league, and a cap or some other toy for Monsieur from Rome. The Pope will make him general of the Holy League by land, and will give him a bigger pension in Italy than he has in France. "He will make him Emperor of Constantinople, and then shall the Duke, by my assent, make the Pope in recompense Caliph of Baldach [Bagdad], "hoc est summam pontificem Babiloniæ, for so he is spiritualiter already." Doubts that the Cardinal has come too late to marry Madame Marguerite into Portugal. Sends reports current in France, amongst others, of the great loss of Spanish vessels on the coast of England by tempest.—Amboise, 18 Jan. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 3⅓.

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Jan. 17. **59.** *Treaty between England and France.*

Draft of articles for a defensive treaty between England and France.—17 Jan.
Endd. Enclosure. Lat. Pp. 1⅔.

Jan. 18. **60.** *Treaty between England and France.*

Draft of articles proposed by Sir Thomas Smith and Killegrew, with additions by Burghley.—18 Jan. 1572.
Endd. Enclosure. Lat. Pp. 2⅔.

Jan. 18. **61.** Copy of the above.—18 Jan. 1572.
Endd. Enclosure. Lat. Pp. 2⅔.

Jan. 19. **62.** GUIDO CAVALCANTI to LORD BURGHLEY.

Is very sorry that the principal matter is injured through delay, but the second proposition does not appear altogether hopeless.—Amboise, 19 Jan. 1572.
Add. Endd. Italian. Pp. 1½.

Jan. 19. **63.** ADVICES from ITALY.

News from Rome 12 Jan. 1572, and Venice 19 Jan., consisting of reports and rumours current at the Papal court, movements of different noblemen, negociations for the release of the Turk's nephews, who were taken at Lepanto, report of a conspiracy in England, and other matters.
Endd. Italian. Pp. 7¼.

Jan. 19. **64.** WALSINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

Has desired his brother Doddyngton to acquaint him why his bill for "espyall" rises to so great a sum. Divers are imprisoned here for the Scottish preparations, which makes him think that which was done was without the King's privity. —Paris, 19 Jan. 1571. *Signed.*
Add. Endd., with seal. *P.* 1.

Jan. 19. **65.** NEWS from ROME.

The King of Portugal has replied to the Pope that though he is unwilling to marry yet, he will marry the sister of the French King if the latter will join the League against the Turk, which nobody believes he will do. The Catholics do not think that the marriage between the King of Navarre and the French King's sister will take place. It is reported that Selim has a fleet of 200 galleys. The son of the King of Spain was baptized with great pomp on 16th January under the name of Ferdinand. The captains of the Germans in the fleet of the League have gone to Germany to levy men to repair the losses they have sustained through sickness. It is reported from the Low Countries that all matters are settled with the English touching the restitution of goods seized by

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pirates. The French King is strengthening his old friendship with Selim, and sends envoys to him frequently.—Rome, 19 Jan. 1572.
Lat. Pp. 1½.

Jan. 20. **66.** ANSWER to certain ARTICLES propounded by FRANCISCO GERALDI.

The Queen is willing to agree to the first, second, and fourth articles (see Jan. 1), and also to the third, provided that the King of Portugal will on his side prohibit his subjects that none of them shall resort by sea to any places or countries in the north parts, which Her Majesty's subjects have of late years to their great charges and hazard discovered for the use of merchandise.—20 Jan. 1571.
Endd. Pp. 2½.

Jan. 20. **67.** SIR THOMAS SMITH to LORD BURGHLEY.

Sends a copy of a writing delivered to him from M. de Foix. Does not much like these helps at the charges of the helper, and especially from England to France. Calculates the expense for four months to be but 18846*li.* 9. Is told that Marshal Montmorency is in commission to treat with them of war matters. Must be earnest in the matter of religion.—Amboise, 20 Jan. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. 1.

Jan. 20. **68.** *Articles for a Treaty between England and France.*

Providing that assistance should be sent to either country in case of invasion, at the charges of the sender, for the space of 4 months.
Endd. Lat. Enclosure. Pp. 1⅔.

69. Copy of the above.
Endd. Enclosure. Lat. Pp. 1½.

Jan. 20. **70.** SIR THOMAS SMITH to LORD BURGHLEY.

Had conference with the Queen Mother on the 19th inst., at which she declared her willingness for the marriage of the Queen of England and the Duke of Alençon, to which Smith replied that he could say nothing until he heard out of England. After this they had a long discussion on the insertion of the word "religion" into the proposed treaty, the Queen Mother insisting that it was contained in the general words, and Smith declaring that both by canon and civil law, put in all the general words they would, the matter of religion was not comprised except it were expressed, and therefore he could never agree that the Queen of England should make any league unless that was in it expressly and by open words. After Killegrew had dealt with her touching reports of aid to be sent from France to the Scots, she came to Smith again and said that she must need speak for the

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Queen of Scots, and could do not less than wish for her liberty, and that she might be restored. Smith thereupon informed her of the evil practice against the Queen of England by her, which had been discovered, and how dangerous her hasty deliverance would have been, the whole history whereof he had told to the King of France's deputies. The Queen Mother desired that if they found her so dangerous they would send her to France, and that though there had been some trouble they trusted she would be quiet, and that time had taught her. "Will ye have her head or her body," quoth Smith. "Tush (quoth she) we would have her whole and alive as she is, the Queen my sister is so merciful and so gentle that I cannot think she will do her any hurt." Smith assured her that they had a discourse of the Queen of Scots making by which it appeared that she meant nothing less than to come into France. Coming to the confinement of the Bishop of Ross, Smith told her that he had confessed his participation in the treason that had been discovered, and declared that his imprisonment was far from rigorous. Amboise, 20 Jan. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. *Pp.* 3¼.

Jan. 20. **71.** HENRY KILLEGREW to LORD BURGHLEY.

Having advertisement from the Ambassador in Paris that men of war were gathering to go with Lord Fleming into Scotland, he declared the same to the Queen Mother, who answered that the King had indeed given money to such Scots as depended on him, as she thought the Queen of England had done on her part, howbeit upon report which had been made of Killegrew's complaint, he had given order to all who had to do in that matter forbidding them to suffer any to depart towards Scotland until he had answer out of England what should follow the travail of such as had been sent to compound the controversies of Scotland. She further desired him to write that it would please the Queen's Majesty to take the same order in her realm. Amboise, 20 Jan. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1¼.

Jan. 20. **72.** ARTICLES for a TREATY between ENGLAND and FRANCE.

Considerations of the relative liability to attack and power of resistance of England and France, the former being surrounded by the sea without any neighbour save Scotland, and the latter being environed on nearly every side by possible enemies.

Endd. by Burghley. French. P. 1.

Jan. 20. **73.** ROBERT DE BAILLERT to EDWARD HORSEY.

Having captured a Spanish vessel bound for the Low Countries, he forwards some letters in English concerning certain rebels in Spain which he has found on board. The

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Duke of Medina Celi setting sail from Lareda with five men-of-war, has been compelled by the weather to put back with the loss of three of them. 20 Jan. 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. *Fr. P.* 1.

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Oct. 20. **74.** *Benedict Charretore to his Uncle.*

Has received his letter in a packet from M. D'Achey. The King has granted him pensions to the amount of 1,600 florins, and has given his wife 1,500 crowns, to whom also the Queen has made a present of 2,500 crowns, and several jewels and dresses, which will mount to 3,000 crowns, for which he is thankful, though it is not as much as he expected. The King has also commanded the Governor of the Low Countries to provide him with some good charge or office. The Duke of Medina Celi left the Court on the 26th September, but it is not thought that he will embark before the end of October. Will make his journey through France, as the Queen desires to send certain presents to her sister. Sends information touching the appointments to various vice royalties. The Queen of Spain is far gone with child. Desires him to provide lodgings and servants against his arrival in the Low Countries. —Madrid, 1 Oct.

P.S.—Informs him of his marriage on the 15th inst., at which the Queen and many of the nobility were present.—Madrid, 20 Oct.

Endd. Enclosure. Fr. Pp. 3¼.

[Jan.] **75.** JEROME DACHEY to M. DE SOUBERNON.

Is glad to hear of his arrival at Madrid, and forwards a packet of letters.

Undated. Add. Seal. Fr. P. ½.

Jan. 21. **76.** H. KNOLLYS to LORD BURGHLEY.

The Spanish Ambassador has received answer from Zwegenhem, and is better disposed towards departure. Last night order was taken for embarking his horses, and for his own at 10 o'clock this day, but about midnight arose such a tempest that all ships in the road were in danger of being lost; divers were cast upon the shore, such as could with sea room for their succour fled to the Downs, but the rest being small vessels abide out the adventure of the storm, as their anchors and cables will serve them; thus they wait only upon the weather.—Dover, 21 Jan. 1571. *Signed.*

Add., with seal. *Endd. P.* 1.

Jan. 21. **77.** SIR THOMAS SMITH to LORD BURGHLEY.

1. Considerations of the respective liability to attack of England and France, and of the proportion that each ought to contribute towards a defensive league. *In Latin.*

2. The King is minded to send over Le Croc to help pacify Scotland. Desires to know what charge it is by the common course of England to find 1,000 soldiers with their captains by

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land, and also 1,000 by sea. His Lordship has need now to help them with particularities on every point.—Amboise, 21 Jan. 1571. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 1⅔.

Jan. 21. **78.** Copy of the articles concerning a treaty contained in Smith's letter of this date.
Endd. Lat. Pp. 1¼.

Jan. 21. **79.** HENRY KILLEGREW to LORD BURGHLEY.

Thinks by all the reasons he can gather that they mean well touching the amity, and is put in comfort that "etiam religionis causa" shall be put in. The King has appointed the Duke of Montmorency to be at the conference, who has assured him there was good faith meant to confirm the League by sending the Duke of Alençon into England not as a husband but as a servant to honour the Queen. It is thought meet that Her Majesty should be resolute with 30, [Cavalcanti] touching the point of religion, by whose means some think here to obtain a better bargain than by Sir Thomas Smith. The Queen must needs remember the Duchess of Uzes with a letter or some token. There are sundry great personages here who have pensions of the Queen of Scots, which causes them to urge the King and the Queen Mother to do more than they be of themselves inclined. As things stand now they can do no less in policy, for without the colour of her they have no good means to insinuate any credit or authority in Scotland. Was never of mind that they would send any forces into Scotland. The levying of men and the making of ships is not without the Admiral's consent, and he is sure it is meant against King Philip either in Flanders or elsewhere. There is presently at the court a number of gentlemen of Picardy and Normandy, to be employed in some enterprise; they be all Protestants, and he hears that they will be able to put 3,000 men on land and keep their ships furnished. Desires much some more of Buchanan's books, for they be greatly desired here. Caused one to be sent to the Duke of Savoy's court, and to the Count Palatine the Scottish Queen's discourse to the Duke, the congé given the Ambassador of Spain with "salutem in Christo" translated, which he will impart to all the Princes in Germany. Where Burghley writes that they of the Castle of Edinburgh have committed their cause to the arbitrament of the Queen, M. de Limoges told Sir Thomas Smith that they have written hither a clean contrary tale. They say the Guises have sent to the King that they were at his devotion, either to come to court or to remain at their houses, and that they would refer the matter between the Admiral and them to him. The French King's expenses grew last year to 3,000,000 francs more than his revenue, so that he has cassed so many of all sorts, as he will save above 5,000,000 a year. All

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ways are put in practice to let the marriage between the Prince of Navarre and Madame Marguerite.—Amboise, 21 Jan. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 4.

Jan. 21. **80.** J. WOOD to LORD BURGHLEY.

Met the young Count Rhinegrave two posts this side of Orleans. The Scots at Paris are very busy about Mr. Walsingham for passports, Mackison the Bishop of Ross's man has been in hand with Sir Thomas Smith and Mr. Killegrew for the same purpose. Lord Fleming at Paris had commission to levy 100 men under the conduct of Captain Gascogne; the King's seal was to it, and brought by Lansac. The matter stayed upon the ambassade of Sir Thomas Smith. Is counselled by Sir Thomas Smith's wellwillers to put him in remembrance for the Chancellorship of the Garter. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. *P.* 1.

Jan. 23. **81.** HENRY KILLEGREW to LORD BURGHLEY.

The coming of the Queen of Navarre and the Cardinal of Alexandrino is confirmed. Kirkcaldy's brother shall be sent into Scotland by way of Flanders to prepare for Le Croc's coming. Has been assured by the Duchess of Uzes that the Queen Mother is earnestly bent to a perfect amity with the Queen of England. This week certain couriers coming out of Spain were "devalized" beside Chatelherault, and stripped to their shirts by some that were masked, who did them no harm. The King made great enquiry for the offenders, but nothing was found. Count Wolfrade of Mansfield arrived yesterday to receive money, who shall have 100,000 crowns.—Amboise, 23 Jan. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. *P.* 1.

Jan. 25. **82.** WILLIAM COUNT DE LA MARCK to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Lieutenant of the Castle and the mayor of Dover have shown him their letter in favour of certain of the Steelyard who have complained of the Prince of Orange's servants, and have commanded him to make restitution. Has done all he possibly could to prevent his captains from exceeding their commissions. Is surprised that they have so readily given ear to his accusers without hearing the other side. Complains that the merchants seek their advantage by fictitious sales and attestations. Desires that order may be taken to repair the injuries done by Captain Hawkins, five days past, to a captain of his fleet.—Dover, 25 Jan. 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Fr. Pp. 1½.

Jan. 26. **83.** MARK [SWINBORNE] to JOHN SWINBORNE.

Prays daily for his deliverance. They have had great triumphs in the Low Countries for this famous victory ob-

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tained against the Turks by sea, and also for the birth of the young prince of Spain. The Venetians have taken one of the chief fortresses in Albania. The Muscovite's Ambassadors are in Rome, and their prince offers to subject himself to the Romish Church and to enter the League. The King Catholic prepares a mighty army by sea, as is said against Algiers.—26 Jan. *Signed:* "M."

Add. Endd., Mark to Swinborne. *P.* 1.

Jan. 26. **84.** THE QUEEN to SIR THOMAS SMITH.

Likes very well his plain and circumspect usage of himself, and also that he admits Killegrew to be with him in this dealing. He is to let the King and the Queen Mother know that she considers herself not well or plainly dealt with in this matter of the marriage with M. D'Anjou. Although she had no natural disposition to marriage, yet through the continual suits of her subjects she has been compelled to yield, that she would not refuse to give ear to such requests, so as the same honour and friendship for herself, and profit and quietness for her realm. The articles that were sent in April last were by her council answered, and plainly thereby it appeared that the greatest difficulty was upon religion; in July and August following, at the being here of M. De Foix, the differences then stood upon a few words, and if the usage of Monsieur's religion had been allowed in some secret oratory, there would have been no difficulty, but that the treaty might have taken conclusion. And being continually solicited by the report of the French King's great desire to have her send someone over to proceed to an end in this matter, she has sent him (Smith). He shall therefore say that she has great cause to think this very strange to be thus provoked to send him, and then to find the case reduced more than backwards to such kind of conditions for exercise of religion as from the very first beginning were never specified, neither in the end of the last conference with De Foix were such things motioned. Also that she is no ways miscontent in her own mind that the matter proceeds not, for now she may satisfy her subjects that she has dealt plainly therein; and will now determine with advice of her councillors to enjoy her own natural desire to live unmarried, and yet provide remedies for the quietness of her realm, both in her own time and for her posterity. He is to search out truly the ground of this contrarious proceeding. He is to thank the French King for his information of the malicious intents against her person.

Rough draft in Burghley's writing, with many alterations and interlineations. Endd. Pp. 10.

Jan. 26. **85.** LORD HUNSDON to LORD BURGHLEY.

Sends the answers of both sides touching the abstinence. The two principal points they of the Castle stand upon,

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without which they will never yield, is the equality of government and the restitution of their lands and livings; touching all other matters he thinks they will be tractable. Burghley may perceive what hindrance the delay of the Queen's resolution and want of money is to the King's side. If the Queen detracts any longer they will be overthrown, for even at his man's being there all their soldiers refused utterly to watch or ward, so as the noblemen and gentlemen were fain to watch themselves; and it is feared, lest for want of pay the soldiers will deliver the Regent and the rest to their enemies. It behoves the Queen both in honour and surety to resolve one way or other; lest whereas now she may rule both sides, by lingering she may lose both.—Berwick, 26 Jan. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¾.

Jan. 22. **86.** *Lethington and Grange to Lord Hunsdon.*

Deny that the town of Edinburgh was taken and fortified in the time of abstinence. Their enemies have never abstained from doing injury and violence to their uttermost power. Offer redress for all things done by them during the abstinence, the offences on the other part being in repaired in semblable manner. Are content to yield to an abstinence, they doing the like If they will not accord to an abstinence, they will stand on their guard and not refuse to go forward with Her Majesty as they have written. Will never consent that their enemies shall enjoy their livings, and if in the mean season they be suffered to levy the rents, they shall render the same back again before they will come to an end with them. Edinburgh Castle, 22 Jan. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Enclosure. P. 1.

Jan. 23. **87.** *The Earl of Marr to Lord Hunsdon.*

Thinks that the hearts of the adversaries cannot be more hardened, as they leave nothing they can unattempted. The sparing of them so long draws the obedience of the King into contempt. The delay of Her Highness' resolution works no small incommodity. As to the abstinence he trusts his Lordship allows his last answer, which he needs not repeat. Their adversaries having received intelligence that Lord Fleming is to arrive with 300 men and some Gascon captains, have engaged William Trotter to enlist quietly 100 horsemen to join them on their landing. Leith, 23 Jan. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Enclosure. P. 1.

Jan. 22. **88.** *Articles sent by Grange and Lethington.*

Protest that they only condescend to agreement to please the Queen of England, and that they would not otherwise accord with their adversaries; also that they esteem that form of regiment of the realm of Scotland most assured for the Queen, which shall give her the greatest sway in the affairs of Scotland. The government should consist of noblemen of

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both parties, who should make full surety that the realm should continue in good neighbourhood and firm amity with England and neither receive or join foreign forces to the prejudice of the Queen of England. The religion is not to be changed. Order to be taken for the compounding of particular debates which have fallen out. The decision of doubtful points to be referred to the Queen of England. Forfeitures and penalties which either side have incurred shall be abolished and declared null. Those who have been dispossessed to be restored to their lands, benefices, and offices. Sufficient provision in money and victuals to be granted to Grange for the garrison of Edinburgh Castle, which shall remain in his custody during the Queen of Scots' absence and the minority of her son. These heads are not to come to the knowledge of their adversaries until they be entered in conference. Edinburgh, 22 Jan. 1571. *Signed.*
Endd. Enclosure. Pp. 2.

Jan. 27. **89.** ADVERTISEMENTS from VENICE.

Don John has sent several messengers to Rome and Spain to announce his great victory. Intended levy of soldiers by the King of Spain. The Cardinal of Alexandria has been received with great splendour in Portugal by the King, and has refused a present worth 20,000 crowns. He has desired the King to join the League, and has departed for France on a similar mission. Contingent of troops of the Italian Princes. Movements of the Turks' armies and fleets.
Pp. 2¾.

Jan. 27. **90.** WILLIAM COUNT DE LA MARCK to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Complains that William Winter the younger, lieutenant to Captain Hawkins, has forcibly seized seven prisoners of war taken by the Prince of Orange's captains in Flanders, and lying in Dover roads, and also wounded and taken prisoner one of the captains. As Winter refuses to give them up he is obliged to seek redress from their Lordships.—Dover, 27 Jan. 1572. *Signed.*
Add. Endd., with seal. *Fr. P.* 1.

Jan. 30. **91.** ANTHONIE DE —— to JAN [CANNING], Pilot.

Desires him to render assistance to Lord Seton in his proposed voyage towards Scotland.—Middleburgh, 30 Jan. 1571. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. by Burghley. P. ½.

Jan. 30. **92.** SIR THOMAS SMITH to LORD BURGHLEY.

Does still a little "rough hew," but cannot perfect till they hear from him. Is glad for Her Majesty's surety that the Lords have done so uprightly justice. Is sorry for the Duke. The great lenity of Her Majesty so nourishes the perverse and devilish minds of the Papists and Atheists, that except she

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shows some example of severity one day the devil will have his purpose, and again trouble all England, and turn religion upside down. The first time that Smith saw Mather was when he came out of Italy to Marseilles, where walking his horse negligently his budget, wherein his shirts and all the money he had, was stolen from him as he said. When it was told him that an Englishman was come out of Italy, and so desolute and destitute of money and comfort, he sent for him and gave him his dinner and supper, and 50 or 60 French crowns in his purse to ride post into England and carry dispatches. This is all the acquaintance he has had of him. Hopes that justice may done, and so they may once do some good deed in being example to others to be afraid to attempt such devilish enterprises.—Amboise, 30 Jan. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

Jan. 31. **93.** WALSINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

1. Perceives that he has escaped the danger of a most devilish Italian practise. "So long as that devilish woman lives neither Her Majesty must make account to continue in quiet possession of her crown, nor her faithful servants assure themselves of safety of their lives." Hopes that the Queen's eyes may be opened to see that which may be for her best safety. The state of Flanders is such as will very much encourage them to proceed in their enterprise. Desires him to move the Queen to write unto the Queen of Navarre some friendly lines, and also to recommend the marriage of her son with the Lady Margaret.

2. The Duke of Alva begins very much to droop, and nothing more discontents him than the condemnation of the Duke of Norfolk. Kirkcaldy of Grange's brother departs shortly hence towards Scotland. The Cardinal of Lorraine begins now to hang down his head.—Paris, 31 Jan. 1571.

3. P.S.—The writer of the last story of these latter wars is an advocate of this town, named Boissy, being of years not above 26. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. *Pp.* 2.

Jan. 31. **94.** SIR THOMAS SMITH to LORD BURGHLEY.

Yesterday in the afternoon they were sent for by the Queen Mother, the sum of whose talk was that Smith was very obstinate to have religion mentioned in express words. For the merchants in Rouen they should have a house to use the exercise of religion in English, but only to Englishmen, and the door shut. Smith said that their meaning was to make there a staple, which would bring there 2 or 3,000,000 of gold in wares at once. The Queen Mother said that as the King was called Très Christian, he must somewhat consider the opinion of others as well as the desire he had to please the English. On Killegrew's complaining of M. de Croc's being sent into Scotland on account of his being a Guisian, the

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Queen Mother declared that he would do no more than he had been commanded, and that was to do all good offices for the perfection of amity.

That afternoon there was with her the Pope's Nuncio, and the Ambassadors of Venice, Florence, and of the Queen of Scots, as is thought to let the alliance between France and England. Some of their reasons were that the Queen did but make fair weather with the King here, whilst she got her pleasure of the Queen of Scots and the Duke, and established herself in her place, and then would agree with the King of Spain, and that Smith was only sent to delay time.

Was told that he would be asked for his commission, which it is high time were sent. Sir William Petre was Chancellor of the Order of the Garter, of which he hopes to see Burghley a knight.—Amboise, 31 Jan. 1571.

Jan. 28. **95.** *Articles for a Treaty between England and France.*

Negociations between Smith and the deputies of the King of France, relating to a proposed treaty between him and the Queen of England, principally concerning the measures and regulations to be adopted for the purpose of establishing a staple of English merchants in some town of France.

Enclosure. Latin. Pp. 8.

96. Copy of the latter portion of the above.

Endd. Latin. Pp. 4½.

97. Another copy.

Endd. Latin. Pp. 2½.

Jan. 31. **98.** ARTICLES for the PACIFICATION of SCOTLAND.

Providing for the obedience to the King's authority, the continuance of the Regent in office, the reversal of attainders and forfeitures, the composition of the Privy Council, the restitution of offices, lands, and goods, and the composition of all particular controversies. The Castle of Edinburgh to be delivered into the King's possession, and the Laird of Grange to be recompensed by the gift of some abbey. The Queen of England may be required to interpose for the security of lives, goods, and honours on either side. No foreign nation to be permitted to enter Scotland with men of war.—31 Jan. 1571.

Draft, corrected by Burghley. Endd. Pp. 3¼.

Jan. 31. **99.** ADDITION to the ARTICLES of PACIFICATION.

1. The adverse party to the King must directly understand that the Queen of Scots having attempted so many enterprises against Her Majesty, any expectation of her restitution to rule, either alone or jointly with her son, is in vain, and that to imagine any other government but by the King is a mere fantastical device, and not to be heard of, which must be clearly answered, or else all the rest is in vain to be treated.

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2. There is no reason why the murders of Murray and Lennox, being against the law of arms, should be remitted. Arrangements for the admission of some of the Queen of Scots party into the Council, and for according the controversy between Lethington and Dunfermline for the secretaryship, and also for the keeping of Edinburgh Castle in case Grange refuses to give it up. Measures to be taken for the delivery of the Earl of Northumberland and other rebels, and also that the Earldom of Lennox may be granted to Charles Stewart. the son of the late Regent.—31 Jan. 1571.
Apparently instructions, and headed "of more secrecy." Draft in Burghley's writing. Pp. 6.

Jan. **100.** BATTLE of LEPANTO.

Discourse of Franchiotto on the results of the battle against the Turk's navy.
Endd. by Burghley. *Italian. Pp.* 4⅔.

Jan. **101.** TREATY with PORTUGAL.

A note of various treaties between England and Portugal during the reigns of Henry V., VI., and VII., and Edward IV.
Endd. P. ½.

Feb. 1. **102.** LORD HUNSDON to LORD BURGHLEY.

Is sorry that resolutions can be no sooner had in matters of so great importance. Perceives that Mr. Randolph is to come down. Knows that he is well acquainted among them, but doubts whether his credit is so good with either side as to do any good. Desires the marriage of the Duke of Norfolk's second son for one of his daughters. Is sorry Monsieur is so scrupulous in his religion, which he thinks might be tolerated. Fears that if he were a Protestant there would be other devices to hinder. Believes that the Queen will never marry, "there are so many hinderers, whom God amend or send the devil to fetch them." If Lord Cobham's offence is such that Her Majesty thinks him not fit to enjoy his office, he desires that he may have it, and so the Earl of Leicester may procure this place for Lord Grey.—Berwick, 1 February 1571. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. 1.

Feb. 2. **103.** TREATY between the QUEEN OF ENGLAND and the KING OF PORTUGAL.

Treaty of alliance and commerce in accordance with the articles of agreement of Jan. 1, 1572.—London, 2 Feb. 1571.
Draft. Endd. Lat. Pp. 4½.

104. Rough draft of the above corrected by Burghley.
Endd. Lat. Pp. 6.

105. Draft of a portion of the treaty.
Endd. Lat. Pp. 3.

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106. Another copy, with a correction by Burghley.
Endd. Lat. Pp. 2½.

107. Another copy.
Endd. Lat. Pp. 7¼.

108. Article in the above treaty relating to the publication of the prohibition to trade in Ethiopia and the Indies.
Endd. by Burghley as being denied. Italian. P. ⅓.

[Feb. 3.] **109.** NEWS from FRANCE.

Occurrents at Amboise since Jan. 22.

1. The Queen of Navarre and the Pope's Legate are to be received at Blois, whither the King removes about 4th inst.

2. "The Legate passing by Montpellier where the Huguenots be the greater number, who thinking it fit to do something to please the King, made a lane that he might pass into the town, through which he did, and crossed and blest till he perceived they did no other reverence with cap or knee, but only laughed at him, but after what sort he blessed afterwards I leave the reader to think."

3. Certain couriers going into Spain were rifled of their packets about Chatelherault by masked persons.

4. The King of Portugal is entered into the league against the Turk.

5. It is said that the King of Spain will send one of his daughters hither to pacify the grandmother.

6. Notwithstanding a sermon preached before him, in which the Huguenots were likened to lepers, the King has condemned the town of Paris to recompense such losses as divers particulars sustained at the late hurly burly about the cross.

7. It is a common bruit throughout France that Sir Thomas Smith brought over the Scottish Queen's process to have the King confirm it by Parliament, and no man is offended withal because the crown will have 100,000 francs by her death.

8. By reason of the late suspicion between the Admiral and the Guises, the Huguenots had 20,000 footmen and 7,000 horsemen in readiness, and will bring as many into the field in six weeks warning.

9. The Protestants here cry out against the Scottish Queen, "Crucify, crucify."

By Letters from Venice.

10. Great preparations of the Turk who makes account to have 330 galleys of his own charges, and stays besides of all sorts and nations which be in his ports. The number of men to serve by sea and land be 400,000 footmen, whereof 200,000 be Tartars, besides 100,000 horsemen.

11. On Jan. 31 and Feb. 1 were two councils, where the Duke of Guise caused a supplication to be presented to the effect that notwithstanding the sentence given at Moulins he was not satisfied as yet for his father's death, and therefore desired

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redress at the King's hands, which was not allowed by those present, the Marquis of Villars saying that in case it were permitted to undo after that sort things passed a great "sight" more would be touched and so much mischief ensue.

Endd. Pp. 4.

Feb. 4. **110.** WALSINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

1. Hopes that Burghley may be eased of his sickness so as still to uphold their "staggering state." Touching the third person, he sees it so full of impediments, weighing the matter at home and abroad, as there appears no good foundation to build on.—Paris, 4 Feb. 1571.

2. P.S.—The writer of the new story is Voisin, and not as he termed him in his other letter. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

Feb. 7. **111.** The DUKE OF ANJOU to MAITLAND OF LETHINGTON.

The King of France considering the state to which Scotland is reduced by these civil wars and divisions, has sent M. de Croc to aid in bringing about a reconciliation between the two parties. Advises him to accept any reasonable conditions.—Blois, 7 Feb. 1572.

Copy. Endd. Fr. p. ½.

Feb. 8. **112.** SIR THOMAS SMITH to LORD BURGHLEY.

1. Told De Croc that he did not think that he would be allowed to see the Queen of Scots, and that he must take the late Queen of Scots for a person dead in this world, deposed in her own realm, and now by all men's opinions condemned and worthy to die in England, although as yet it be not done. De Croc shook his head and said nothing, but that he was sorry and knew that once Smith loved her well (thinks he took him for Sir Nicholas [Throckmorton]). Smith said that when the Queen's life was in hazard they could not love the occasion of the danger.—Amboise, 4 Feb. 1571.

2. Has had audience on the 6th Feb., and likes better every day the marriage with the Duke of Alençon, and mentions the advantages to be therefrom derived. Thanks him, as also the Earl of Leicester, for having him in remembrance touching the Chancellorship of the Order. Cavalcanti has brought certain notes touching merchants. The poor man has been evil troubled this fortnight and more with the gout, so that by Burghley and him one may see that it is not scant or fine diet that can keep the gout away.—Blois, 8 Feb. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2⅔.

Feb. 8. **113.** SIR THOMAS SMITH to LORD BURGHLEY.

Yesterday the Cardinal Alexandrino was received into this town. "He is the Pope's nephew, a 'werish' man, and looks like a fool." He was met by Monsieur and the Duke of Alençon, and a great train of gentlemen on horseback, and was

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conducted to the castle, where the King received him. He did not bless one whit all the way as he came, but held his hands before him together like a fool, or one that prayed. Perceives by Sir Humfrey's letter that Burghley has talked with Medley. Has written plainly to Sir Humfrey, but it is time he were at home himself to take order in these matters. Prays him to send Sir Humfrey down, and let him take some handsome man with him, as if it be himself alone he is too much "assotted" upon Medley.—Blois, 8 Feb. 1571. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. 1.

Feb. 8. 114. HENRY KILLEGREW to the QUEEN.

Was sent for on the 3rd inst. at night to the Queen Mother, who willed him to advertise Her Majesty that there were letters come from the King's agent in Flanders making mention that since Gerau D'Espes was arrived the Duke of Alva had sent two persons, an Italian and an Englishman, to Dunkirk to confer there with some who should prosecute such practices as were in England begun, tending to the danger of Her Majesty's royal person and perturbance of her realm, encouraging the secret conspirators with hope of aid and assistance. Craves pardon to utter the judgments of some who have wondered at Her Majesty's wise and prudent government, and who think her "gests" shall be no less famous than any of her progenitors have been if she take profit of the late miraculous saving of her, and hereafter "assure herself and her estate against the malicious enemies and underminers thereof, which every man says may be so justly and easily compassed, as unless she do the same it will call her former policy and actions in question." They say there is but one root the cause of all dangers, "the same in her own wood," which by God's and man's law she may use as best stands with her commodity. What she will do is earnestly looked for. Finds by his own experience that the more she seeks to assure herself the better her business speeds in this court, where almost all have in their mouths, "Vita Conradini mors Caroli, vita Caroli mors Conradini." She need not think that whatsoever she does for her own preservation will be ill taken here. If they saw her take the right way to assure herself they would honour and love her ten times the more; nevertheless, until they see her take that course, they must of policy use "compiamentos nisi forte in tempore futuro, &c." Hopes that she knows that charity in this case ought to begin at herself, upon whose life so many thousands depend, "and therefore accursed [be] whosoever shall persuade her to fear or forbear to do that which God allows her to do."
Draft. Endd.: 8 Feb. 1571. *Pp.* 2¼.

Feb. 9. 115. SIR JOHN FORSTER to LORD BURGHLEY.

Has received a letter from Lord Scrope desiring his aid for the subduing and overthrowing the broken people within his

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office. Wishes to understand the Queen's pleasure whether they may deal with them with the vehemency of fire and sword. Renews his suit for the furtherance of his purchase of Langley. The Regent of Scotland is at Leith, Lord Morton has passed over the water of Dundee, and Lord Ruthven has come to Jedburgh with 300 men to subdue the disordered people there. On the 5th inst. the garrison of Edinburgh burnt two granges of the Lord Morton's at Dalkeith.—Alnwick, 9 Feb. 1571. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. ½.

Feb. 11. **116.** LORD SCROPE to LORD BURGHLEY.

The Lairds of Ferniehurst and Buccleuch having set forward with 140 shot and their forces of horsemen against Jedburgh, were encountered by Lord Ruthven with certain shot, who overthrew all their footmen, and Ferniehurst has hardly escaped to Martin Elwood's house in Tividale.—Carlisle, 11 Feb. 1571. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. ½.

Feb. 11. **117.** LORD HUNSDON to LORD BURGHLEY.

Has sent to the Regent for a safe conduct for the marshal and Mr. Randolph, but fears they will do little good, for the only mark that both sides shoot at is money, and especially the King's side, who say that the Queen promised to set up the King, and aid them with money and all other things for bringing the realm to obedience. There daily arises new matter to increase the hatred between them. Ferniehurst gathers all he can in order to burn Jedburgh. Complains that there being so many of conspiracy of so notorious and heinous treasons neither any of the principals are executed, or like to be. Unless the rest have their deserts as well as the Duke, the Queen might as well let him live. "It is small policy, nor worthy to be termed mercy, to be so careless, of so weighty matters that touch the quick so near." Would be glad of the Duke's life, both for kindred, friendship, and the nobility of his house, but considering what peril the Queen stands in would renounce him if he were his son.—Berwick, 11 Feb. 1571. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Injured by damp. Pp. 1½.

Feb. 11. **118.** INSTRUCTIONS for SIR THOMAS SMITH, WALSINGHAM, and KILLEGREW.

Certain of her Council having conferred with the French ambassador upon such matters as have passed between them and the French King's deputies, he propounded four points which comprehended the differences between them. The first doubt, touching the express mention of religion, after long discussion remained undetermined. The second point moved by the ambassador was for the form, manner, time, and quality of the aid that should be mutually given, wherein he

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pressed to have had the like manner as was used in the treaty of 1543; he in the end seemed to be satisfied that it should be at the charges of the prince demandant. To the third matter, which was about Scotland, it was admitted that the French King and the Queen of England should send jointly to accord the differences there, and that neither should send forces to either party. Lastly, he offered that his master would yield to any reasonable demands for the benefit of the English merchants resorting into France. This is the sum of what passed between the ambassador and those of the council who were appointed to deal with him, who were the Lord Keeper, the Earl of Leicester, Lord Burghley, and Sir Walter Mildmay. Gives further instructions concerning the wording and alterations to be made in the different articles for the proposed treaty which have been sent by them, and sends a commission under the great seal for Walsingham to join in the negotiations.

Rough draft, corrected by Burghley. Endd. Pp. 11½.

Printed at length in Digges' "Compleat Ambassador," p. 154.

Feb. 12. **119.** SIR THOMAS SMITH to LORD BURGHLEY.

The Queen Mother understanding their goodwill to set forth the second offer has sent a courier after De Croc, who shall out of hand carry their packet into England. On Sunday the 9th inst. there was running at the ring in masque. The King had six like Amazons, Monsieur seven besides himself, the Duke of Alençon as many, and their bastard brother Monsieur the Chevalier as many like Albanois. Wishes Hall the chronicler were alive and here to have made a dispatch of that and the masque at night. At the running at the ring the Queen Mother came from her place to them to know if they had yet any word, and what the Queen thought of the Duke of Alençon. The Queen Mother told Mr. Killegrew at night at the masque that Alençon's living was rather more than Anjou's. It is pretended that there had needs be much closeness used in this matter, or else many will be stirred up to oppose it. The Pope's Legate has learned to keep in his horns, and blessing where none or very few esteem them.—Blois, 12 Feb. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. *Pp.* 2.

Feb. 12. **120.** INTELLIGENCE from ABROAD.

1. Vienna, 6 Jan. 1572.—The Duke of Ferrara has left the Emperor's Court; no one can learn why he came, some think for his own personal advantage, some to serve the Emperor or the Venetians, and others to demand the investiture of Mirandola.

2. Venice, 19 Jan. 1572.—The Venetians have offered to give a galley or galliot to any man that will arm it, and that what they gain one third shall come to St. Mark's, and the rest to themselves. They have 25,000 footmen in readiness.

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There is certain report that the Bishop of Aix has been robbed not far from Ragusa. The Venetians have taken their journey to the Levant with 70 galleys, and Bragadino comes into the gulf with 25 galleys. News from Alexandria says that when the Turk heard of the overthrow of his army he commanded that the Bailiff and the Venetian prisoners should be put to death; but the Pasha made as if half the army had been saved, and that the right wing of the Christians had been taken, whereupon they were sent to prison in the Tower of Marmora. The Turk has no more than 40 galleys in Marmora, a few that came from Cyprus, and 30 out of Barbary.

3. Naples, 15 Jan.—A gentleman whose hand the Marquis of St. Croix [Santa Cruz] had caused to be cut off, thinking to revenge himself watched the Marquis to kill him, but proceeded so foolishly that the Marquis received no harm, and he was put in prison, and is in danger of his life. The King of Spain has written to Don John of Austria to gather 8,000 Italian soldiers; Don John has sent to Germany to gather a regiment of Dutchmen. It is thought the King of Spain will be content that the army make the enterprise of the Levant, and he will make a particular enterprise in Africa. The Turk has made Ocheali, King of Algeria, general of the army by sea; he has caused the two castles of the straits to be fortified, thinking that the Christians would attack Constantinople.

4. Rome, 28 Jan.—The Pope makes great instance that the Grand Master of Malta should give one of the great crosses to the Chevalier Romagus, which he is loth to do, and has sent three of his knights to persuade the Pope to the contrary, saying that the Chevalier is only fit to be deprived of the dignity that he has at present. The Duke of Urbino has promised to send his son and 800 footmen to join the League. The Signiory of Genoa have told the Pope that they have no money, or means to make any. The Great Duke of Florence has offered his son and 800 horses for one year to the Emperor if he will break with the Turk. The Duke of Parma having no money offers himself and 600 gentlemen at his charge. The Dukes of Ferrara, Savoy, and Mantua have made no answer. The French Ambassador has sent a courier to the King, doubting that the Duke of Ferrara will take Mirandola.

5. Venice, 7 Feb.—Fiesco remains in England to know the issue of the league between England, France, and Germany; the King of Spain being suspicious of the said league has given commission that Italy and Milan be in readiness. The Duke of Nevers has told the Pope that, notwithstanding all the instance that England has made, France will not make war upon Flanders, and the Queen Mother has assured the King of Spain to go forward against the Turk as a common enemy to all Christians, and that he shall not receive impeachment or hindrance from her son. From Florence they write of wagers 10 or 12 in the 100 that Cardinal Lomelino

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or Paliotto shall be the next Pope. Signor Mark Antony Colonna has sent a gentleman to be his agent with the King of Spain.
Pp. 4.

Jan. & Feb. **121.** Duplicate of the above.
Endd. Pp. 4¼.

Jan. & Feb. **122.** Copy of the latter portion of the above.
Endd. P. 1.

Feb. 12. **123.** CHRISTOPHER EHEMIUS to HENRY KILLIGREW.

Hopes that his negotiations in France will be successful, and not be hindered by their adversaries and the Holy League, by which they can gain nothing but their own ruin and loss. Dominus Junius will tell his mind on the subject to him and the Admiral. A league is proposed between the Electors of Germany and the Venetians against the Turks. Will not mention any foreign news, as he is sufficiently acquainted therewith. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 2¼.

Feb. 18. **124.** M. DE ZWEGENHEM to the QUEEN.

Complains of the support and assistance given to pirates who were rebels against his master, detailing the various acts of piracy committed against the King of Spain; and gives examples of the kind treatment of the King to such English subjects, who, being private traders, have been driven on his coasts by weather. The King's subjects have been spoiled of 800,000*l.*, which should make up for the 300,000*l.* that the English complain they have lost. It is meet that such hostile manner cease, or Her Majesty appoint him to depart, lest by his presence he avow these things, and makes ridiculous the name of friendship in which he comes. He is there to maintain amity, but thinks his stay is vain unless Her Majesty take other order for the arresting of such strange dealings.—London, 18 Feb.
Marginal notes in English. Endd. Fr. Pp. 5½.

Feb. 18. **125.** LORD HUNSDON to LORD BURGHLEY.

The Marshal and Randolph could not without peril ride the weather has been so sore since their coming with extremity of snow and frost, yet are they gone this day being very stormy of snow to Dunbar. They are to have good regard what necessity of money the King's side has, and upon their answer will send them 4 or 500 l. for their present necessity. Is sorry to hear of so many alterations as have been for the Duke of Norfolk's execution; the principal cause of Mather and Barnes' conspiracy being to destroy Burghley and the Queen, and set the Duke at liberty, it is to be feared that though they be executed, some others may be found as ready to do mischief. Is grieved that his son is still in Her Ma-

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jesty's displeasure to the rejoicing of his enemies, for such a notorious villain. As it appears that his enemies have better credit with the Queen than he has, it is high time for him to give over service. Desires him to get his son leave to go beyond the sea for a time. There has heen nothing since Her Majesty's reign which has touched him so near.—Berwick, 18 Feb. 1571.

Signed. Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

Feb. 18. **126.** Sir Valentine Brown to Lord Burghley.

Though there is a warrant passed for 2,000 l. to be sent to him 10 days ago he cannot get the money delivered here. If he is not speedily helped with a loan, he will not only be put to discredit with those with whom he has bargained, but there will be some lack here. The storms are so great that no man could travel these 10 days. Berwick, 18 Feb. 1571.

Injured by damp. Add. Endd. P. ¾.

Feb 20. **127.** Thomaso Fiesco to Earl of [Leicester] and Lord Burghley.

Expressing his regret at the ill success of his lengthy negotiations in the matter of the goods of Spanish subjects stayed in England, and trusting that no evil opinion may be conceived of him because of his efforts, as he hopes always to remain in the good favour of Her Majesty.—London, 20 Feb. 1572.

Signed.

Add. Endd. Ital. Pp. 5¾.

Feb. 22. **128.** Answer made by the Council to Zwegenhem's Articles.

1. The Queen was content that he should continue here if it would do good for the continuance of amity betwixt her and the King his master, hoping that he would not persist in the crooked steps of Don Gerau d'Espes. The material points of all his articles might be comprehended in two heads, concerning favour supposed to be given to pirates, being rebels to his master, and for the troubles that grow upon continual arrests of the King's subjects' ships and goods.

2. (1.) To the first, considering he said he met certain ships lying in the narrow seas professing to serve the Prince of Orange, it was said that neither by the Queen or by her Council were they allowed to tarry upon the coasts, but, contrary, all convenient means were used to provoke them to depart. The Queen by sundry proclamations gave notice that her subjects should not buy anything of them, victual them, or otherwise relieve them. If they should bring to land any of their prizes the same should be stayed and preserved to be answerable to the owners. Upon knowledge that sundry Englishmen served in their ships, and that some of the ships in their company were English, which were induced thereto upon opinion that the Prince might lawfully entertain them, proclamation was made that no Englishman should

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continue in that manner of service under pain of punishment, and because he complained that such orders and edicts were not duly executed, it was said that commissions were sent under the Great Seal of England to noblemen and others in the countries upon the seaside, and that the commissioners found sundry that had offended in secret relieving of them, which were committed to prison, the goods by them bought stayed, and restitution made. It is notorious that some Englishmen, having commission from the Prince of Orange, upon publication of the proclamation, returned to the ports, and said they would in no wise continue in that kind of service. Where one Schonvall, a principal captain of the said Prince's, had taken certain ships laden with goods of the subjects of the King of Spain, upon motion made to the Lord Admiral, the Queen commanded her Captain of the Isle of Wight to will him in her name to restore them, for she could not nor would allow that he should bring any such prizes into her ports or streams. No words would prevail with him, being out of danger of any shot from the land. Thereupon a charge was given to the Captain to secretly arm some ships to take away the prizes by force; but Schonvall in the night, having the wind favourable, got away with his prizes. If any person shall be named that has relieved them contrary to the Queen's proclamations, it shall be seen indeed in what sort he shall be punished. It is notorious how last year a prize was recovered from them, and the goods restored to their owners, notwithstanding that the takers vehemently complained of injury therein done, and by way of suit declared matter to maintain the lawfulness of their prize. The case yet rests undetermined, standing upon the question whether the Prince of Orange, being a free Prince of the Empire, and having his Principality of his title in France, might not make a just war against the Duke of Alva. To this it was added that it was not impertinent to ask him why he thought it reasonable in so earnest sort to require the Queen to banish from her coasts such as serve the Prince of Orange, whom he terms rebels and pirates, when her manifest rebels and heads of rebellion were not only suffered to come by sea into the King's countries, but to be there provided of all favour, and be entertained with monthly pensions in the towns and courts. It was remembered to him how the Earl of Westmoreland, a principal head of the late rebellion in this country, the Countess of Northumberland, wife to the other head of the same, one Leonard Dacres (whom they call there Lord Dacres), and a number besides of the principal heads and captains of the rebellion, are there openly maintained with pensions from the King's own treasury. How was it that the Countess of Northumberland was solemnly brought of late to the Duke of Alva by one of his sons, and accompanied with a great number of English rebels, and suffered to make a solemn oration to him? What was said by her, and answered by the

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Duke, they report to their comfort to perist in their evil dispositions. It is not unknown what practices they seal therein against the Queen's crown and estate, matters, indeed, fruitless for any effect, but worthy of some note while they are so suffered. Besides this, how Louvain, an university instituted for learning, is an open receptacle for all fugitives and rebels coming out of England (as may appear by their books published against the title, honour, and dignity of the Queen), as though they had thereby a sanctuary to the defence of traitors to their country. It was also said that, without meaning to impute anything to the King of Spain, it could not be unknown to Zwegenhem how many Englishmen, fugitives from their native country, were entertained in Spain, but none more notable than one Thomas Stukeley. How this man, who had no penny, land, or livelihood of himself, nor of any credit, could by fleeing into Spain be so esteemed there, used in better sort than an ambassador, and suffered to expend great sums of the King's money upon his vain pomps, is very strange; yea, how such an error could be committed, as he, being of no account in his own country, should be allowed to sue to be the conductor of an army to invade it. Surely the King was best advised when upon the Queen sending Henry Cobham to him, Stukeley was demised with some reward to depart towards Italy, otherwise experience would have shown that he should have abused the King in any matter committed to him against his country.

3. (2.) It was declared that the inconvenience of the arrests began upon the first general arrest made by the Duke of Alva, by which he commanded all the Queen's subjects in the Low Countries, with their ships and goods, to be arrested, and in like sort those that should afterwards come into those Countries. So did the Queen publish a like arrest in this realm, though the same was not executed with such severity. By the execution of the arrests in the Low Countries many were so cruelly used that they died of famine, whereas none in this realm suffered any such severity. After the first arrest the Duke of Alva published new edicts against the bringing in of English commodities upon pain of confiscation, which was severely executed, and so continues, the like whereof was not hitherto either ordered or put in execution.

4. Therefore it was said to him that in both these causes so much was required of the Queen as she should see were to be answered by the King and his ministers. Whenever he or any other should show sufficient authority from the King to treat and so accord in his name for the reformation of anything that hinders the amity, the Queen meant sincerely and plainly to deal with the King as one that desires the continuance of the amity, and that the subjects of both parties might enjoy the same, as in former times has been between their progenitors.

Rough draft, in the handwriting of Burghley. Endd. Pp. 7½.

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Feb. 22. **129.** THE ANSWER OF THE LORDS OF THE COUNCIL to ZWEGENREM.

Copy of the above, *French*. *Pp.* 2.

Feb. 22. **130.** Another copy of the above.
Endd. Lat. Pp. 3¼.

Feb. 22. **131.** Copy of the above.
Imperfect. Fr. Pp. 3⅜.

Feb. 23. **132.** DRURY and RANDOLPH to LEICESTER and BURGHLEY.

Find this country in great calamity and misery. Great execrations of the people against the causers, and humble prayers to the Queen of England to be their deliverer, either by the means that are in hand, or by force against the obstinate and wilful refusers of the King's obedience. Advise them to stand in good hope by the experience of old. There is no less honour to be had by bringing this country to quietness than was in expelling the French out of this town. —Leith, 23 Feb. 1571. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. ½.

Feb. 23. **133.** PARTIES in SCOTLAND.

Names of the Lords in Leith:—The Regent, Argyle, Angus, Cassillis, Morton, Buchan, Lyndsey, Ruthven, Maxwell, Lovat, Dunfermline, Macgill, Justice Clerk, [Law] of Dun, the Earl of Glencairn. Lords in the Castle:—The Duke, Huntley, Galloway, Dunkeld, Seton, Home, Patrick Gordon, brother to the Earl of Huntley, Lethington, James Balfour, Provost of Edinburgh, Grange, Coldingham, Ferniehurst, Robert Melville.
Endd. by Drury. Endd. by Burghley: 6 March 1571. *P.* 1.

134. Another copy.
Endd. P. 1.

Feb. 23. **135.** CONFERENCE between LETHINGTON and GRANGE and SIR WILLIAM DRURY and RANDOLPH.

Certain notes containing provisions for an abstinence from arms until such time as a formal treaty may be concluded. All hostilities and mutual injuries to cease, and both sides to have license to travel undisturbed about their lawful business; watch and ward, however, to be kept by either party to provide against surprise.
Endd. by Burghley: Feb. 1571. *Pp.* 1½.

Feb. 24. **136.** LORD HUNSDON to LORD BURGHLEY.

Encloses certain notes and articles. Order should be taken for the landing of Lord Seton at Harwich. The ports and landing places in England are so negligently looked unto that anybody may land unknown that will. Not long since

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sundry of the rebels landed at Harwich, Scarborough, and Tynmouth, who remain close with their friends in York, the Bishopric, and Northumberland. The Scots have a common trade, under cover of being driven in by weather, of taking land in some part of England, and so send three or four or more along by land.—Berwick, 24 Feb. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¾.

Feb. 23. **137.** *Sir William Drury and Randolph to Lord Hunsdon.*

1. Give an account of their journey from Berwick to Leith, and their honourable reception by the Regent and his party, with whom they had conference, and in the end obtained that if the town of Edinburgh might be made patent to the King's subjects, they would agree to an abstinence. On the next day they went to the Castle, where also they were most honourably received, and greetings of great kindness passed between them. After long debate they accorded to the abstinence in such sort as his Lordship may see by the enclosed writing; but as for their obedience to the King they desired longer time, promising such answers as in duty, conscience, and honour they ought to yield unto. This done they rose from the table, and entered into private conference with as many of them as were worth speaking unto. "Lethington was charged to the very bottom of his soul, but so as no offence could rise thereof, or suspicion that good is not intended towards him if he deserve well at this time, in whom we find the whole matter consists, so full of fear and doubt of himself that if that were provided for we could not doubt of the rest to have them fully as we would. The Duke continues still in his simplicity; the Earl of Huntley full of malice against his enemies; Lord Home led as Lethington lists, which he gave us for a resolute answer; Lord Seton malicious, vain, despiteful, neither honesty nor reasonable; two worthy prelates neither learned, wise, nor honest; Ferniehurst fretting and fuming for his last defeat, more proud than witty or reasonable; but generally all concluding that peace is best, and that they are willing thereunto."

2. Find great lack of money to pay the [Regent's] soldiers, wherein they doubt either some mutiny or danger to themselves, and therefore desire that some one may be sent in secret sort with money to serve for two months' pay. There is more that moves them thus to write than is needful at this time to be spoken of.—Leith, 23 Feb. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Enclosure. Pp. 3.

Feb. 23. **138.** *Notes for an Abstinence from Arms.*

Duplicate. *See* No. 135.

Endd. Enclosure. Pp. 1¾.

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Feb. 23. **139.** *Parties in Scotland.*

List of nobility and others at Leith and Edinburgh Castle. *Duplicate. Endd. Enclosure. P.* ½. *See* No. 133.

Feb. 24. **140.** LORD HUNSDON to DRURY and RANDOLPH.

Marvels that they should require him to send so much money, seeing they know there are no such sums here to be had, and that it is directly against Her Majesty's directions, who would be content upon their full agreement to disburse secretly payment for their soldiers for six weeks or two months, but not otherwise. Does not know the number of their soldiers, sundry of whom being Englishmen, have returned to this town in search of entertainment. They are to see that the Queen is not abused by paying 800 for 300. If 500 li. or 1,000 marks will satisfy their expectation for the time he will send it upon their next advertisement.—Berwick, 24 Feb. 1571.

Copy. Endd. P. ¾.

Feb. 25. **141.** ADVICES out of ITALY.

1. Rome, 15 Feb.—It is thought that Bishop Salviati shall remain Nuncio in France. The thunder that struck down the pole of Castle St. Angelo was interpreted a great victory to the Christians. The said thunder besides striking down the apple and the angel from the pole broke an arm of the other angel of marble that was on the great tower. This war with the Turk will cause the Pope to furnish himself with many treasures of the church to sustain the same. The Cardinal Vermisenses [of Worms] has complained to the Pope that all the offices should go for money, who answered that if he had considered the calamities of the times and the intolerable charges of the See of Rome he would not have said so much.

2. Rome, 25 Feb.—The enterprise of Tunis is deferred, the Pope having persuaded King Philip from it, who has written to Don John of Austria that he should follow altogether the will of the Pope. On the 15th instant the Pope commanded that all the letters at the post should be opened, and four of them who write news from Rome were put in prison. The Cardinal Alexandrino has had great cheer and entertainment at Blois, and requested the French King that he would marry his sister to the King of Portugal, that he would enter into the league, and that he would make no league with the Queen of England; who made answer that the dealing with the Prince of Navarre was so necessary for the quietness of his realm that he could not satisfy the Pope; that he could see no honourable place for him to enter the league, and that he never meant to make any league with the Queen of England. There is a note of such lords and gentlemen as did not fight in the last journey, but rather hid themselves,

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which is not to be had, but there are named the Duke of Mondragon, two brethren Neapolitan of the house of Guery, Flaminio Zaubeccaro, a Roman, and John Mathew Pallavicini. They say Don John has caused to be chained fast in the galley certain Spanish captains for the same cause.
Endd. *Pp.* 1½.

142. Another copy.
Endd. *Pp.* 1¾.

Feb. 26. **143.** SIR WILLIAM DRURY and RANDOLPH to LORD HUNSDON.

Have considered the contents of his letter and repeat the urgent necessity of sending money to the Regent. Grange shortly makes a pay to his soldiers, and if the Regent has no money to content his, he [is like] to be carried out of this town to Edinburgh [and they to be] sent home like fools. 1,000 marks will not [suffice], so look for no less than . . .

P.S.—Lord Seton has brought money and advertisement from the Duke of Alva that they shall be furnished with men and munitions, also that the practice of the Duke of Medina Celi against England still continues. They of the castle and town being restrained of coals determine to pull down the merchants' houses of Edinburgh who show their obedience to the King for fuel.—Leith, 26 . . . . *Signed.*
Endd. Injured by damp. *P.* 1.

[Feb. 26.] **144.** ADVICES from SCOTLAND.

In a quiet conference kept at Leith it has been agreed to follow the order of the Church of England in the admission of bishops and others, which the Regent has allowed and promised to have enacted by parliament as a law. Mr. John Douglas, an aged learned man, has been nominated to the Archbishopric of St. Andrew's. Ferniehurst and Buccleuch intending to burn Jedburgh have conveyed about 100 harquebusiers into Teviotdale, and they of Leith have sent 100 harquebusiers to succour the town. A company from Edinburgh has burnt sundry houses at Dalkeith and taken away such spoil as they could carry. Lord Ruthven has surprised and captured Ferniehurst's harquebussiers, since which all the clans who depended on Ferniehurst have made their submission. In the beginning of this month of February the Lord of Lorne was married to the widow of the Regent Murray. List of lairds and gentlemen of the Lothians and Fife who being suspected of favouring those in Edinburgh Castle have been committed to ward in Galloway and other places in the west. Those of the Castle have concluded to cast down 50 houses within the town, unless the owners pay 50,000 marks Scots. The Earl of Argyle has drawn some chieftains of the Irishmen of the Scottish isles to Leith, who by oath are bound to serve the King, as Maclean, Donald Gorm, and Mac Leod. Lord Lovat has gone home with com-

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mission to make war against Huntley's brother and friends. Lord Maxwell has married the Earl of Angus' youngest sister. Lord Herries has made offer of submission. Lord Seton came to the Castle on the 19th out of Flanders, being landed at Harwich. The Earl of Argyle offers largely to be at the Queen of England's devotion. Donald Gorm, a lord of the outer isles, that was once in England in Queen Mary's time, and had given him of King Edward's garments (which he has yet as he says), has offered his service to the Queen of England with all his power. Overthrow given by the garrison of Knockfergus to divers Irishmen.—26 February.

Endd. by Drury. Pp. 3½.

Feb. 26. **145.** ARTICLES for an Accord in SCOTLAND.

Project for according the dissensions in Scotland by establishing a government composed of a certain number chosen from either side, and also for the toleration of religion.

Latin notes in margin by Burghley.

Endd. Pp. 1½.

Feb. 28. **146.** REQUESTS in behalf of the QUEEN OF SCOTS.

Certain requests given by M. de Foix to deputies of the Queen of England touching the liberation of the Queen of Scots and the pacification of Scotland, and providing that nothing in the present treaty shall invalidate anything contained in former treaties between the realms of England and France and that of Scotland. To this they replied that they were sent to strengthen the friendship between England and France, and not to negotiate concerning the late Queen of Scots.

Endd. Lat. P. 1.

Feb. 29. **147.** SIR THOMAS SMITH to LORD BURGHLEY.

The ending of the league is, by the King's hunting, absence of some of the deputies, and such other matters, still deferred. Thanks him for signifying to him the occurrents, and for remembering him for the office of the Chancellorship of the Garter. Has neither himself, or any other for him, made motion for it. Desires very earnestly to come home and set some order in the matter of the privilege when this extreme cold, which has been since Candlemas Day, shall cease.—Blois, 29 Feb. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. *P.* 1.

Feb. **148.** OCCURRENTS from FRANCE.

On the 15th February the Queen Mother and the Queen of Navarre met, so that there is great hope that the marriage will go forward. Captain Gryllye was lately sent by the King to the Admiral to accord the differences between him and the Duke of Guise. Cardinal Alexandrino departed on

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the 25th inst. with no great contentment, being much aggrieved to see such small account made of him by those of the court. The King has appointed Marshal de Cosse to ordain a place near Orleans for the exercise of religion. The young Queen is certainly with child.
Endd. P. 1.

March 1. **149.** The PRINCE OF NAVARRE to the QUEEN OF NAVARRE.

Has received her letter, and refers her for answer to M. de Beauvoir and M. le Chancelier. Is anxious to learn the will of Madame [Marguerite] touching the form of religion. Perceives from her discourse that their design is to alienate him from the religion and from her, but they shall not gain their point, and there shall never be a more obedient son than he.—Mont de Marsan, 1 March 1572. *Signed.*
Copy. Endd. Fr. P. 1.

March 1. **150.** LORD SCROPE to LORD BURGHLEY.

The Borders have been by the space of almost five weeks in good and quiet state, but yesternight the Laird of Whithaugh, with certain disordered people of Liddlesdale, came upon some tenants of Christopher Davies and seized 40 head of cattle, but all were recovered except four nags and three kine. Is forced to keep his chamber from a fit of ague.—Carlisle, 1 March 1571. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. ½.

March 2. **151.** WALSINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

Is sorry to see Her Majesty carried away with over much lenity in a time so needful to do justice, which, besides her own danger, makes her of less reputation here abroad, for that they think she cannot in policy long stand; the execution of that being deferred that should procure her safety, They are here very forward in hope touching the third person, and especially the Queen Mother, who, however, receives no other hope at their hands but that they wish Her Majesty married. Begs that he may be allowed to return home to enjoy and save the poor living that the law has lately cast upon him through Burghley's good assistance. Has already spent a third of his substance. The evil proceeding of things at home moves him to make this motion.—Blois, 2 March 1571. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

March 3. **152.** WALSINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

So greatly do the charges here daily increase, and so fast does he consume, being now driven to run upon interest, that mere necessity moves him to desire his revocation. Being here only a year and somewhat more, he has, besides Her Majesty's allowance and his own ordinary living, dispended

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of his own 1,600*l.*, he has decayed his living by 60*l.* land a year, which he has sold, and is in debt above 730*l.* Is driven to confess himself to be "one of those evil stakes that cannot stand above a year in a hedge."—Blois, 3 March 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. *P.* ½.

March 3. **153.** A TICKET from the CASTLE.

Their letter sent yesterday, when it was shown to the Lords, appeared to be a direct breaking up of the treaty, for they required without further conference a direct answer to the points most prejudicial, or else there could be no further dealing. Looked for more favourable and friendly dealing, and remind them how plain they were privately with them, whereof they might have conceived that they meant to deal "squarely." Complain that they would have them depend upon uncertainties.

Endd. P. ½.

March 4. **154.** ARTICLES for the PACIFICATION of SCOTLAND.

Articles containing generally the intentions of the Queen of England for the reduction of the realm of Scotland to an inward peace. Nine articles stipulating for the acknowledgment of the King's authority and the Regent Marr's government, and providing for the surety of the Queen of Scots' party and the future government of the country, together with the answers of the Queen's party objecting to the acknowledgment of the King and Regent's authority, and requiring further guarantees for their own safety.

Endd. by Lord Burghley and Sir William Drury. Pp. 5.

March 6. **155.** NOTES by SIR WILLIAM DRURY.

Disconnected notes in Drury's writing, endorsed by Lord Burghley "Notes for John Case." 6 March 1571. *Pp.* 1½.

March 6 **156.** MEMORIAL by LORD HOME.

Denies that he has ever done anything of set purpose to displease the Queen of England. If, however, she thinks his offence great, he trusts that she will also think that it is already sufficiently punished, and that now justly she may remove the scourge with which he has been whipped. Complains of the losses he has sustained by the keeping of his houses from him, and begs that they may be restored to his wife, in which case he will either remain where he is or pass beyond the seas.

Endd. P. ¾.

March 6. **157.** The EARL OF MORTON to the EARL OF LEICESTER.

Thanks him for his several friendly and gentle letters, by which he perceives the foreign preparation intending to disturb the quietness of this isle. Doubts not that the Queen

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will put such remedy with timeous provision that the enemy will leave off their attempts, or find themselves frustrate therein. Refers him to the Regent's letters for the proceedings of their adversaries. Leith, 6 March 1571. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. ½.

March 6. **158.** The Earl of Marr to Queen Elizabeth.

They have willingly given ear to the motions of her Commissioners and thankfully accepted her goodwill. Whatsoever their adversaries have written to her or promised, they still practise to delude and redeem time until they receive the succours of men and money looked for from France and Spain. Had hoped to have received from her Commissioners her good answer anent their demands sent by James Cunningham, especially for support of money for the payment of their men of war, the want whereof has put their matters in no small hazard, as the soldiers cannot remove from this town for execution of such exploits as might be attempted otherwise, and can hardly be kept in discipline. Their enemies, not ignorant of their estate, are grown proud and brag not a little. Leith, 6 March 1571. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. by Burghley. Pp. 1⅔.

March 6. **159.** John Lord Darcy to Lord Burghley.

Has stayed a Scottish ship with a chest sent from London into Scotland, until he may know his pleasure therein. Advertises him of the armament of the ship wherein Lord Seton arrived. Sends certain Dutch letters and also other letters and books directed to the Provost of Aberdeen. Harwich, 6 March 1571. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. 1.

March 6. **160.** Archibald Douglas to Lord Burghley.

Thanks him for the consideration of 100*l.* delivered to him by Sir William Drury, which he knows has proceeded more of his Lordship's good inclination than of his own deserving, he being (as yet) unknown to Her Highness. Will do all pleasure and lawful service in these parts, both to the Queen and to his Lordship.—Leith, 6 March 1571. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. ½.

March 7. **161.** Sir William Drury and Randolph to Lord Burghley.

The multitude of matters so increases that no time will suffice to put in writing the least part of that which they are desirous should come to his knowledge, and therefore they refer him to the bearer. Find great heart burning of either side, yet both seeming to be very desirous of peace and concord. As they may judge most indifferently the Regent's party, as it is the stronger, so is it the most reasonable to yield to their demands, and willing that the Queen shall be

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the mediatrix of any accord. The other, either not liking the way devised, or finding in themselves such gnawing worms of conscience that they can have no trust in anything, or not contented but with their own devices, utterly refuse their obedience to the King, but most of all mislike this Regent. They have offered that if in conscience and honour they might be satisfied that they might leave their Queen and obey the King, and could find surety to themselves in so doing, they would the willinglier yield to their demands. "If most of these men were not well known unto your Lordship, both for their faith, honour, and conscience, that in so many acts against all honour and conscience have dealt so foully and shamefully, it might be well thought that these doings might much move them, but where neither of these are, and they used for cloaks and colours to their evil intents, what can be said to satisfy them?"

2. Their new devised Aristocratia, or rather Holigarchia, so well contents their fantasies that they say there is no other safety for them but to have that confirmed; but it will breed as great confusion and mischief as ever was in any commonwealth. Sends copies of articles and "tickets" which have passed between them. Doubt not for all this that they will bring them to a more reasonable point if they can provide sufficiently for their surety. If Her Majesty interpone not, and in this point promise earnestly for them; "if they were able to set all the devils in hell loose to make mischief they would not leave one of them untied." Therefore the special cause why they send this bearer is to know how far they may promise in this point, as well to satisfy them as to content the Regent and his party. Upon this depends the weight of the whole cause. More horsemen are levied and brought into the town by Home and Ferniehurst, and Lord Fleming is expected at Cromolton, in the west. Have written to Lord Hunsdon what lack the Regent finds of money. About 3000*l.* is their whole debt to the last of February.—Leith, 7 March 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd.: "by John Case." Pp. 2⅓.

March 2. **162.** *A Writing sent to the Castle.*

Find no such answers to the first two heads as they looked for after so long dealing, neither that they acknowledge their obedience to the King, nor yet allow of the Regent's authority, and therefore desire absolutely to know what they will do therein before they may or can deal with them in the rest. Can find nothing sufficiently alleged by them for refusing the Regent's authority. The only way for Lord Home to do himself good is to return to his obedience.

Endd. Enclosure. P. 1.

March 3. **163.** *Answer sent from the Castle.*

To absolutely require them to yield to two points which are most prejudicial to them is simply to give them the law

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without any provision for their surety, and therefore they must see further before with their own mouths they yield to their evident mischief.

Endd. Enclosure. P. ¼.

March 4. **164.** *Another "Ticket" from the Castle.*

Pray them to consider that they have not made them to understand of any surety for themselves, but only in general terms that the Queen of England would be favourable towards them. They need not look for them to yield to the two points before they know of the conditions and provisions for their surety. If they would have the matter grow to a resolution they must procure it by conference.

Endd. Enclosure. P. ⅛.

March 7. **165.** THOMAS RANDOLPH to LORD BURGHLEY.

Is sorry that they must trouble him so much in so brabbling a matter as this. In so weak a body as Lethington's he has not found a man less mindful of God or so unnatural to his country.—Leith, 7 March 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

March 7. **166.** MARK [SWINBORNE] to ———

"My lady" [Northumberland] has been a long tedious suitor at the Duke's hands, touching her husband's affairs, and has been fed with fair words as the other poor gentlemen have been. They have great joy in the Low Countries for this famous and fortunate victory against the Turk. Prays him to write some "cracks," and also to forward any letters marked with a secret sign, which he sends.

Endd. by Burghley: "Taken the 7 March 1571. Mark." *P.* 1.

March 7. **167.** MARK [SWINBORNE] to ———

Desires to hear where his sister "D: carre" remains, and whether she has received a letter in cipher, dated 22 Dec. The sender is hardly dealt with touching money owing to him. Hopes to have better occurrents to advertise presently.—Glannorwhau (*sic*).

Obscure letter, signed: "Whose hand this drew his heart have you," *with a cipher. Endd. by Burghley. P.* 1.

March 7. **168.** CHARLES MORYSON to LORD BURGHLEY.

Thanks him for his goodness, of which he has had just proof in his late suit to Her Majesty for the land of Benefield. Sends advertisements (*see* Occurrents from France, Feb. 1572). The Queen of Navarre came to the Court on March 3rd, the King met her at Bourg, and after dinner they all came in a coach to Blois. M. De Montpensier's daughter, who was abbess

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departed from her abbey with her governess and four or five of her religious women, and has taken away all the relics and jewels, and a great quantity of money.—Blois, 7 March. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

March 8. **169.** WALSINGHAM to BURGHLEY.

Cover of a letter, probably that printed in Digges' "Compleat Ambassador," edit 1655, on page 174. Undated.

Endd. by Burghley: "From Blois, Q. of Scots, Montmorency, Earl of Leicester, Q. of Navarre," with seal.

March 8. **170.** CHARLES IX. to M. DE LA MOTHE FENELON.

Gives him full authority and power to negociate and arrange the articles concerning traffic and commerce in the proposed treaty between him and the Queen of England. —Blois, 8 March 1572.

Copy. Endd. Fr. P. 1.

March 8. **171.** LORD HUNSDON to the QUEEN.

Will not trouble her with any discourse of the doings of her Commissioners in Scotland. Is sure that the principal article that they of the Castle do desire, and without which they will never yield to any agreement, neither will be granted by the King's side nor can be performed, which is the restoring of them and their faction to their lands, offices, benefices, goods, and all other profits from the beginning. Although the Regent, the Earl of Argyle, Lord Boyd, Lord Ruthven, and some others, who are neither in malice by private quarrels, nor have tasted of their adversaries' spoils, would be glad to grant any reasonable articles of accord, the Earl Morton (who rules the Regent), Lord Lindsay, Dunfermline, James Macgill, and sundry others their friends and followers, who have had the benefit and reaped the profit of the forfeitures, are not able to make restitution of that they have spent thereof, nor will willingly forego the rest that they possess, and therefore will never agree to accord but with such conditions as the contrary party will never grant. Thus Her Majesty may see what likelihood there is of compounding these controversies by fair means. Has been much pressed by Mr. Marshall and Randolph to send money for the pay of the King's soldiers for two months, and under 1,200*l.* would not serve. Sees no reason why she should disburse so great a sum, and therefore keeps the money. Is not of opinion to feed them still with money, for so shall Her Majesty enrich them, make them good soldiers, and yet be never the nearer her desire. They of the Castle are further off now than they were either upon Lord Seton's coming, or upon letters received lately from the French Ambassador. They will never agree but by force, and whether that be necessary

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and how it may be done he refers to her and her Council. The King's side have sent a note of the money due to their soldiers, which amounts to 4,000*l.* and odd. Is sure many of the soldiers are employed to the keeping of their houses and to revenge private quarrels more than to the King's service, and of all the abbeys and forfeitures which they have taken the King is not the better of a groat.—Berwick 8 March 1871. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. by Burghley. Pp. 1½.

March 8. **172.** LORD HUNSDON to LORD BURGHLEY.

Has received letters from Drury and Randolph with requests for money, which he has refused. By the answer to their articles it appears that they have done little good since their being there. Whereas before their going there was little done on either side in two months, there passes now no day almost without skirmishes, and on Monday last was Lord Methven and his horse slain, with a great piece out of the castle, and both sides further from agreement than before. Complains that they have either forgotten his instructions and commission, or else would have the honour of the matter to themselves. They "remember" also for money, but unless there is more likelihood of agreement he sees not why Her Majesty should be continually so burdened. Where they seem to charge him and the other Wardens with negligence for the passing of Lord Seton and a boy, a fault is sooner found than amended. Lord Seton speaks very bravely of his landing and passing through England, and how he met Sir Ralph Sadler on the way, who gave him two shillings.—Berwick, 8 March 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

March 11. **173.** LORD HUNSDON to LORD BURGHLEY.

It were best for the Queen to keep her money in her purse, unless she will set down certain articles for both parties to agree unto, and which of them shall refuse the same to have the lack of accord to be imputed to them. Gives particulars of money disbursed by him. Of the 100*l.* for Archibald Douglas he thinks every penny worse bestowed than the other. Marvels that Sir Peter Carew should have the Stanneries, being an office of such a number of men as is fit for none but such as the Queen has great cause to trust, which he knows not that she has had at Sir Peter's hand; but belike "aliquid latet quod non patet."—Berwick, 11 March 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1½.

174. *Note of Money disbursed by Lord Hunsdon.*

A brief of the money disbursed out of 2,000*l.* received for extraordinary causes in October 1571, amounting to 1,024*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*

Endd. Enclosure. P. 1.

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March 11. **175.** M. Du Pin to Lord Burghley.

Prays that Burghley may be delivered from all the enterprises and plots of his enemies, and thanks him for the favour shown to him when he was in England, for the which he will for ever heartily employ himself in his service.—Paris [11] March 1572. *Signed.*

Add Endd. Fr. Pp. 1½.

March 16. **176.** James Pilleton to Lord Burghley.

About the 1st of February there arrived Lord Fleming and his brother, who have had confederacy for certain number of vessels to be made ready by March, and have shown their commission to the captain of this town. The galleon which was to go hence with munition for Dumbarton is of the burden of 40 tons, and rows with 20 oars; she has 10 basses, two quarter slings, and [two] of brass, and will be ready within the "fyne" of March to sail towards Conquet to meet the rest of their company, and so for Dumbarton or Ireland. They give out that it is against the Prince of Orange's ships which lie in the narrow seas. Has written to the Captain of Guernsey, and to the Bishop's chancellor of Exeter. The [English] Ambassador's man is here, who follows the knowledge of the enterprise, and was had much in suspect, and charged by the Lord Fleming that he had seen him at the court with Killegrew. He defended the contrary two sundry times, and so departed. Falling in talk with one of Lord Fleming's men he asked how ruled the Queen's Majesty, and said that if the Duke [of Norfolk] were dead there were those who would be revenged, and asked who should be king or queen if the Queen were dead. Pilleton answered by way of talk, "Your Queen of Scots." "Nay," says he, "the little King of Scots." Pilleton made answer, "How can you make him king, you have killed his father, and your native countryman, the Lord James, that good ruler; and more, you have killed the King's grandfather." "Aye," says he, "if your Queen were in Scotland we would kill her too. I had nothing about me, if I had I had sore marked him." Doubts that Ireland will not be long quiet, for they be so tasked with imposts. James of Desmond's man is in this town, who deals with the captain; also two friars out of Ireland, who are bound to Rome. There will be some enterprise given this year by the Spaniards this year, who have in readiness 100 sail. Hears that the merchants of Brussels have denied to pay to the Duke of Alva certain great customs.—St. Malo, 16 March 1572. *Signed:* "Pilleton of Dartmouth."

Add. Endd. Pp. 2½.

March 17. **177.** Sir Valentine Browne to Lord Burghley.

Mr. Jones has brought him 900*l.* Cannot complete the victualling of Berwick unless he has certain prests granted to him. The King's party in Scotland have altogether forsaken the ancient amity, and repose all on the Queen of England.

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The contraries utter their trust to be as the others, but can in no wise yield to be inferior to them. Thinks that if some government by way of regency were offered by the Queen that peace would ensue. Gives a plan for the employment of the revenues of Scotland (30,000*l.*) during the King's minority.—York, 17 March 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

March 17. **178.** JOHN JOHNS to LORD BURGHLEY.

Arrived at Berwick on the 10th instant, and delivered over his charge to Sir Valentine Browne. Trusts that he will in consideration of the extremity of the weather pardon his small expedition. York, 17 March 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

March 17. **179.** The QUEEN to DRURY and RANDOLPH.

Perceives by their letters and the writings brought by John Case that they of the castle stick to condescend to the first two articles concerning their obedience to the King, and their allowance of the Regent without the assent, whereto all the rest are of no moment, therefore they have done well to reject their answers. They are to give them to understand that if they had in their former offers precisely expressed their minds that they would not for respect of any concord return to the obedience of the King, she would not have sent to them any of her ministers, but as they have heretofore given express words that they would be advised by her, she must judge herself not well used; also that if they continue in their obstinacy she will revoke them. Also they may let Lethington understand that she is sorry to hear such absurdities alleged where he is so principal a counsellor, as to make doubt of the validity of the acts of kings in their minority tending to no diminution of their crown. If they find more towardness in them of the Castle to assent to an accord, they shall assure them that she will frankly employ her powers to the maintenance of such things as shall be accorded upon for their advantage and surety. Finds it strange that in all their letters there is no plain motion of their manner of dealing with the King's party upon the points and articles to be by them yielded to their adversaries. As for the other matters moved in their letters, Lord Hunsdon has sufficient commission to have warranted what they demand. Though Lord Seton has escaped through England, yet the ship that brought him is forthcoming, and some of his servants, and such secret writings and devices of the King of Scots and of her rebels, as she has cause to be thankful to have such dangerous practices discovered, and hereupon has stayed De Croc from coming to Scotland, wishing that whilst he stay here they shall make some speed there. As for the demand for money, she has willed Lord Hunsdon to let some portion be sent rather than or lack thereof the whole cause should quail.—17 May 1571.

Draft in Burghley's writing. Endd. Pp. 3¼.

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March. **180.** REASONS for the stay of M. DE CROC.

At his coming Her Majesty knew of no cause but to allow of his journey, but upon the presenting of his letters from the King she found cause to doubt by reason of his earnest request to go to the Queen of Scots, and also by the King's request that she should be put to liberty and sent into France, and therefore determined to stay him until she might hear from Scotland. In the meantime many things have come to her knowledge which have occasioned her to alter her mind, and to advertise the occasions thereof to the French King. Her Majesty has lately divers ways understood that the seeking to put the Scottish Queen to liberty is not principally to possess her own crown in Scotland, which she did upon the murder of her husband demit and resign to her son, but to possess presently this crown, and therefore it should be a mere and open folly in her or her Council to yield to any thing which should better her condition for such a purpose. The proofs hereof are too many and manifest; first, her own letters; secondly, her ambassador's instructions to Lord Seton in the Low Countries; thirdly, the letters and ciphers of sundry English rebels in the Low Countries manifestly expressing the same [purpose]. Again, the certain intelligence which she has of the intentions of some not being French to invade Scotland and take away the young King, to stir up a rebellion in England, and to set up the Queen of Scots. Lastly, the secret aid which is given out of France by the house of [Guise], contrary to the King's promise into Scotland out of Britanny.

Draft in Burghley's writing. Endd. Pp. 2.

March. **181.** M. DE CROC'S INSTRUCTIONS in behalf of the QUEEN OF SCOTS.

Eight articles by the Duke Montmorency and the rest of the nobles, consisting of requests that she might have greater liberty and less rigorous treatment.

Endd. P. ½.

[March.] **182.** INSTRUCTIONS for M. DE CROC.

Alteration of the sixth article of his instructions, directing him to require the Queen of Scots' party in Scotland to acknowledge the authority of the King, and to remain in quietness until the controversy of the title to the crown may by the laws and orders of the realm be further examined.

Draft in Burghley's writing. Endd. P. 1.

March 19. **183.** RANDOLPH and DRURY to BURGHLEY and LEICESTER.

Have fulfilled the commandment to be directed in their doings by Lord Hunsdon, although it is not looked upon so well here as if it came from higher place or room of greater credit. Send something which they have received of late by

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special friendship touching Lord Seton's practice with the Duke of Alva.—Leith, 19 Mar. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd.: "With the capitulation betwixt the Duke of Alva and Lord Seton." *P.* ½.

March 19. **184.** WALSINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

On the 14th inst. the Queen of Navarre sent for them to dinner, and showed them that, with the consent of the Queen Mother, she had sent to confer with them touching certain difficulties which impeached the conclusion of the marriage. Dinner being ended she sent for them into an inner chamber, where they found about a dozen others and three ministers. She declared briefly what had passed between the King, the Queen Mother, and her, and desired their sincere opinions. The stay was on three points; first, whether she might substitute a Papist for her son's proctor to perform the fiancels; secondly, whether the said proctors going to mass would breed an offence; thirdly, whether she might consent that the words fiancel should be pronounced by a priest in his priestly attire of surplice and stole. To the first it was generally concluded that she might; to the second it was agreed that as the proctor was expressly forbidden in the letter procuratory to go to mass, the same could justly minister no offence, for that his authority continued no longer than he kept himself within the limits of his letter procuratory. The third point was long debated, and forasmuch as the ministers concluded that the same (though it were a thing indifferent) would breed a general offence, the Queen protested that she never would consent thereto. Hereupon the marriage is generally held for broken, but Walsingham is of a contrary opinion, and thinks that hardly anything will make them break off. The King lately is entered into the diet for the space of 20 days, rather to prevent than to cure any evil, for Walsingham never saw him in better state of health. The Italian advertisers both in Rome and Venice are imprisoned. Upon the success of the Navarre marriage depends the enterprise of Flanders. The King has great conference with Count Ludovic, and is very earnest in the matter, but the other proceeds both wisely and coldly, and would be glad to leave all things clear here.—Blois, 19 Mar. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. *Pp.* 2¾.

March 20. **185.** LORD HUNSDON to LORD BURGHLEY.

Sends a letter from Randolph and Drury. The Queen's carelessness of herself not only amazes him, but makes him think it labour lost to be so curious for foreign affairs, and so negligent for home matters which concern the preservation of her person, the destruction whereof is the only thing the enemies seek. This carelessness cannot come of herself, and is therefore more to be feared, for naturally there are none who if they know of any who conspire their death but will

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seek all ways to prevent the same. Fears that she is made believe that she is in no peril. Upon her life depends a whole commonwealth, the utter ruin of her country and subversion of religion, and if by her negligence or womanish pity these things happen, what she has to answer for she herself knows. Would not counsel her to be bloody if her surety may be without blood, but if she cannot be sure without it, it is better for some members to be cut off than the whole body to perish. Desires him to help her with good advice, as if any mischief happens he and others in whom she has confidence will bear the burden of it, and to let her remember the politic government of her predecessors.—Berwick, 20 Mar. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1¾.

March 19. **186.** *Drury and Randolph to Lord Hunsdon.*

1. Communicated part of his letter to the Regent, who wrote to the Laird of Lochleven to provide that the Earl of Northumberland were not set at liberty in any sort, and that he would be a dealer with the Queen of England to have him recompensed for the charge he had been at in keeping him. The Lord Lindsay has taken money for those who were with him, and set them at liberty, never having received answer from England, and being overcharged with the keeping of them. There is little hope of their agreement. The practice of these men with Spain will be found very true. There is great need of money, the chief cause of the Regent's departure out of the town being to avoid the clamour of the soldiers, who not only refuse service, but also are like daily to revolt if the other party had wherewith to entertain them. Went over the water to the Earl of Argyle, who has promised not only to persevere in his obedience to the King, but also to be at the Queen of England's commandment in all lawful service. Give the names of other noblemen with Argyle whom they found well addicted to the cause they have in hand. The Regent is minded to do well, but commonly men are as they are used and as they find.

2. If they of the Castle will come to the acknowledging of the two first points of their instructions, they trust to find favour enough for them to their contentment. They look for De Croc's coming, and hope for aid out of Spain or Flanders. The Regent depends only upon Her Majesty. They have had a long skirmish on the 13th, which began at a treaty for exchange of prisoners. Lethington's house has been taken and retaken. The Earl of Morton has chief charge in this town, and is nightly almost upon his feet. They have six score good horses in Edinburgh. Arrival of letters out of Flanders. Lord Methven and his horse have been slain with a culverin shot out of the Castle. Some words he spoke after the shot, crying to God for mercy. Desire him to send 100*l.* as their charges are very great.—Leith, 19 Mar. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Enclosure. Pp. 4¼.

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[March.] **187.** PARDON by the REGENT OF SCOTLAND.

Reversal of a sentence of banishment on Lewis Thornton for negligently slaying Henry Sands by the shot of a dag in October 1571.

Copy. Endd. by Drury. P. ½.

March 25. **188.** TREATY between ENGLAND and FRANCE.

"A consideration of the articles of the treaty with France," consisting of a number of short disconnected notes.

Endd. Pp. 3.

March 25. **189.** DR. MUNDT to LORD BURLEIGH.

The King of France lately had an envoy named Schomberg sent to the Protestant Princes, in the hope of continuing the friendship. The Ambassadors of the King of Spain and of the Venetians asked soldiers from the Swiss to proceed against the Turks, but were told that Swiss soldiers were unaccustomed to maritime warfare. Two regiments have been raised in the Grisons and the Tyrol, which the French King will retain to help him should occasion arise. At the present Frankfort staple some part of the pay of the German reiters who served against the Huguenots will be paid. The Emperor has been asked by the Pope and the Venetians to join the league against the Turks, but replied that he would keep the truce he had made with them as long as they kept it. A certain Italian called Jacomo Antonio Gromo, alias Pacceco, had audience with the Elector at Heidelberg, saying that he has been sent by the Queen of England to observe his son Casimir, as she was determined to marry some foreign prince. When asked for his letters of credence, he said that on account of the dangers of his journey and the disturbed state of the Netherlands, he had brought none with him as the Queen wished the matter kept secret, but he had been a student about eight years ago in the University of Heidelberg, and he named several noblemen who would know him and speak for him. The Emperor, somewhat doubtful, dismissed him, and caused the nobles whom he had named to be summoned, who said that a certain Italian had studied at Heidelberg about eight years ago, but they did not know what he had done since. The Elector then in the midst of a bitterly cold winter sent for him (Mundt), and inquired whether such a person was included among the Queen's servants, but he knew nothing of him, and said he thought the whole was a fable, and a trap laid for the youth. Desires to know his opinion of it. The Turks have great forces by sea and land, and have hired 60,000 Tartars. The daughter of the Duke De Montpensier, who was a French abbess, has come to Heidelberg.—Heidelberg (?), 25 March 1572. *Signed:* N.

Add., with seal. *Endd. Pp.* 1½.

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March 26. **190.** [——— to Dr. Mundt?]

The party for whom he was last sent for by reason of his secret and doubtful practices forged by himself is again come, but without letters, and has been committed to custody and ward until the truth and ground of his affair be advertised. The said party seems to despise "Lord Cecil" and Mr. Killegrew, and other men of note in England, who are known there, but refers himself only to one Dominus Baptista, one of the four chamberlains, with whom he says he has great acquaintance. It is expedient that he advertise "Lord Cecil," Mr. Killegrew, or some other in England of his traitrous matters and practices. — Heidelberg, 20 March 1572.

Endd.: "The Dutch letter translated into English." *P.* 1.

March 26. **191.** Parties in Scotland.

Names of the noblemen who were with the Regent on 26 March 1572, who has presently with him nearly 300 horsemen. There are about 200 with those of the Castle. Names not mentioned in the list of 23 Feb., Cathcart and Ochiltree. The Earls of "Greyme" and Eglinton expected.

Endd. P. 1.

March 27. **192.** Treaty between England and France.

Measures to be taken by the Queen of England and King of France for the pacification of Scotland, and maintaining the integrity of the country, providing, however, that the Queen of England shall be permitted (after due notice) to send forces into Scotland to pursue any of her rebels and their favourers in that country.

Endd. Fr. Pp. 1¾.

March 27. **193.** Treaty between England and France.

Article providing that the Queen of England and the King of France shall jointly send ambassadors to Scotland to labour to restore to the country and people an universal and stable peace, and also that they shall withstand all attempts by any other prince to convey men of war into Scotland; it shall, however, be lawful for the Queen of England after due admonition to compel by force or otherwise any evil-disposed Scots to abstain from the maintenance or receipt of any of her rebels.

Draft, corrected by Burghley. Endd. Pp. 3¼.

March 28. **194.** Advices from Lyons.

1. Lyons, 8 March.—Rumour of the likelihood of war in Italy, because the Pope will not revoke the title of Grand Duke of Tuscany, which he has bestowed on the Duke of Florence, who has dismissed all Spaniards from his forces in

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order to replace them with Swiss. The King of Spain has directed Don John to hold himself in readiness with 10,000 Spaniards. Warlike preparations by the Turk.

2. From the Court of the Duke of Savoy, 28 March.—The Emperor has sent to the Duke commanding him not to grant the title of Grand Duke to the Duke of Florence.

Endd. Ital. Pp. 1½.

March 28. **195.** MATTERS OF SCOTLAND.

A consideration of the motives that induce the French King to show favour in seeking the liberty of the Queen of Scots, being chiefly a regard for his reputation and credit by maintaining the ancient alliance between France and Scotland; the avoiding a scandalous example by assenting to the deprivation of her from her crown by her subjects; the satisfaction of the House of Guise; and lastly, to prevent the danger that would ensue by her receiving aid from Spain.

Draft in Burghley's writing. Endd. Pp. 1.

196. Fair copy of the above.

Endd. Pp. 1½.

March 28. **197.** MATTERS OF SCOTLAND.

Reasons why it would be lawful, honourable, and profitable for France and England to pacify Scotland by upholding the authority of the young King, and preventing the intervention of Spain, to which power both the Queen of Scots and her party lean for assistance. The Queen of England has denied the liberty of the Queen of Scots, because by her own later acts she has justly deserved to be restrained. After Scotland is reduced to quiet, and the occasions of receiving strangers prevented, it may be considered further whether the continuance of the King's authority alone or the conjunction of his mother's with his, may be meetest in justice and policy for that realm.

Draft in Burghley's writing, apparently an incomplete continuation of the preceding documents. Endd. Pp. 2.

March 29. **198.** WALSINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

Learnt of late by one that is come out of Denmark, that there is a great league between the King of Spain and the King there, and that there should be some practise in hand thence, for some enterprise to be done either in Scotland or England, for the accomplishing whereof the Duke of Alva desired of the said King certain ships and other necessary furniture. The French Ambassador resident there confirms the said amity which was brought about by the corruption of Peter Oxe, who altogether rules the King, and therefore advises his master to renew his amity with Sweden, who will always be able to bridle Denmark. Standen arrived here secretly from Spain on the 24th, and let fall some speech to a

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Frenchman that there was hope that there would grow some change in England ere the summer ended. Has written to Paris to have his doings observed. Has shown the Queen Mother what he heard out of Bretagne, touching Lord Fleming's doings, and desired her to move the King to write to the Governor of Bretagne to have an eye on him. Encloses a letter which touches an intended empoisonment practised by the Duke of Alva. Count Ludovico has great conference with the Queen Mother and Monsieur daily, which makes men discourse diversely. As soon as he is grown to some thorough conclusion, he says he will send a gentleman to the Queen's Majesty. The Admiral is shortly looked for, and great hope conceived of the compounding of the discord between him and the House of Guise. For the conclusion of the Navarre marriage, there are eight chosen to whom the matter is committed, who are all well affected to it.—Blois, 29 March 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. *Pp.* 2⅔.

March 30. **199.** Sir Thomas Smith to Lord Burghley.

Complains that they have had no answer out of England for 22 days, touching the Queen's resolution for the league, and for the marriage, which makes them lament in their hearts to see such negligence for her safety.—Blois, Palm Sunday. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ⅔.

March 31. **200.** Randolph and Drury to Lord Burghley.

Having considered Her Majesty's letters they had private conference with the Regent and the Earl of Morton, at which they took occasion to speak again of the Queen of Scots' practises with the Duke of Alva for the conveyance of her son out of Scotland, and desired his Grace to increase his care that way if he could, and advised him to incline the sooner to have this country in place, that the like might be the better seen unto and the occasions taken away. This ended they entered into talk upon the matters concerning the accord, and let his Grace understand that there was no alteration in Her Majesty in any point of that which she had given them commission to deal in touching the two first heads of obedience to the King and his Regent, desiring his Grace if they could bring the other party to yield thereto that he would not show himself hard for the rest of their demands, either of surety for their lives, or restitution of lands and goods with respect unto their honours. The Regent was nothing offended at De Croc's stay knowing his devotion to the Guises.

His Grace pretended ignorance of the intent to convey the Earl of Northumberland into Flanders and a price set upon him by Lochleven to deliver him. Have written to Lord Hunsdon and desire to know what they shall do in this matter. Have complained also of the reception and maintenance of other rebels.

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Finding in Her Majesty's letters her misliking of the great untowardness to peace of those of the Castle they have not forborne to speak to them. They accept thankfully the Queen's offer to employ her power for the maintenance of all that that shall be promised them by the King's party for their surety. Have spoken all they can devise to either party to make Lord Seton odious as enemy to the King and his country. Have given 1,000*l.* to the Regent, not without as great need as ever there was since this action began. The mark that they of the Castle shoot at is to win time. Lethington and Grange will not grant to any knowledge of Lord Seton's practises and seem to have a wondrous zeal to their country. Think that it will not be denied that Lochleven has practised for the delivery of the Earl of Northumberland, or that Morton is privy thereto. Morton has promised that Edward Dacres' practises and complices shall be known. Of that which Burghley has secretly informed them and earnestly charged them to keep in counsel, that no force shall be used against the Castilians if the treaty take no effect, and that there is a peremptory refusal thereof; nor yet that they may be won by money to that wherein persuasion could not prevail, they promise silence in the one matter, and to deal in the other the best they can.

On Friday afternoon they had audience at the Castle with Lethington and Grange alone at their desire, and charged them sharply with breach of their promise with the Queen of England, and warned them of their danger. Lethington with many protestations said that they sought no delay, and that he knew the Queen's power for revenge, which he feared, but that their safety must be substantially provided for, and that they must not be careless of their lands and livings. They promised to do what they could to make their estate as good as ever, but reminded them that in all such garboils there were always outrages and losses, so in compounding of them each must yield to other. Much was replied by him, "Great alterations between us and vehement speech." The King's right they disallow as coming by a forced demission, and the Regent's authority as unlawful by law. They reasoned very long but prevailed nothing. Were content notwithstanding to set those two heads apart and reason of the security. Divers demands were made very hard to be obtained of the other party, and some perchance not in their power. Lethington gave them a copy in writing which they send. On their desiring to know if these articles were granted what assurance they would have of them to allow of the two first heads propounded, Lethington was unwilling to answer directly, but wished them rather to imagine what his meaning was, as if the agreement was not made, they would rather seem to break off for the common causes, as derogatory of the Queen's right to the crown, than for their own particular. This they take for a politic answer rather than either reasonable or godly.

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Lethington then desired from them a passport to send a message to the Queen of Scots, and if this could not be granted that they would write a letter which should first be seen of the Queen of England and then sent to her. The former request they utterly refused, the other not very well liked of, yet thought it not to be denied.

The Regent knowing that they had been to the Castle they declared to him as much as they thought fit of their dealings and showed him the demands. Send the answer as they have received it. Are glad that by their advertisement of the ship which brought Lord Seton to Harwich such matter is discovered as was intended against the Queen.—Leith, 31 March 1571. (*sic*) *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 10.

March 28. **201.** *Demands by those in the Castle.*

1. Disputes to be referred to the Queen of England, who shall be conservatrix of the appointment to be made.

2. Forfeitures and all other penalties by pretended parliaments or acts of council on both parts to be declared of none effect.

3. Mutual restitution of lands, benefices, and offices.

4. The Queen of England to see order taken for the reparation of losses sustained by them and their friends, and for the debt contracted for the entertainment of their soldiers.

5. Sufficient yearly provision in money and victuals to be granted to the Laird of Grange for the garrison of Edinburgh Castle, which shall remain in his custody during the King's minority. *In Lethington's writing.*

Endd. Enclosure. P. ⅔.

March 30. **202.** *Answer of the Regent to the Queen's party.*

Requires absolute acknowledgment of the King's and his authority, and offers pardon to all (with certain important exceptions) who humbly crave the same. Those who possess any office in the King's name to continue in the same, and all losses sustained by his party to be made up. All castles and strengths to be surrendered to the King's authority. The Queen of England to be conservatrix of the peace. *Copy.*

Endd. Enclosure. Pp. 1¼.

March 31. **203.** Sir William Drury to Lord Burghley.

The Castle of Blackness is at the devotion of them of the Castle of Edinburgh. There is also a practise in hand for Dumbarton, whereof he warned the captain thereof 14 days past. Some suspicion and unkindness is grown between Grange and Lethington and Sir James Balfour, who is thought to have secret dealings with Morton discovering their secrets. Grange mislikes the Bishop of Glasgow's dealings, not without cause, as he remembers he was at the slaughter of the Cardinal, to whom he was allied. The coining of baser

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money is in hand at Dalkeith, which will breed of the common people great misliking, and raise greatly the prices of all things.—Leith, 31 March. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

March 31. **204.** Sir John Forster to Lord Burghley.

Certain Crosiers of Liddlesdale, being men of the worst demeanour in all the Borders, and neither obedient or answerable to prince or warden, he practised with certain gentlemen whereof the Fenwicks were the chief for their apprehension, who got them betrayed, and thought to have brought them to him, but they were so stubborn in their defence that the said gentlemen chanced to kill some of them. If any information should chance to be made against the doing thereof, he desires that he may have knowledge thereof. Ferniehurst being put from his living has in despite of those who keep the same burnt his own corn, and many of his houses hard to the gates of Ferniehurst.—Alnwick, 31 March 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. *P.* ¾.

205. *Names of the Crosiers who were slain.*

Names of four Crosiers who with two others of the clan were slain by the Fenwicks.

Enclosed on separate slip of paper in Sir John Forster's letter.

[March.] **206.** Treaty between England and France.

Rough draft of powers and commissions for the agents employed in the negociation of a treaty between England and France.

Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

March. **207.** The Keeper of the Marshalsea to Lord Burghley.

A Scottish prisoner has informed him that upon the coming of the Spanish Ambassador out of England into Flanders all the English rebels there and Lord Seton went to Alva's court, and after a few days' consultation they sent into Spain and to the Bishop of Rome Sir John [Melville] and Dr. Sanders, and Lord Seton to go into Scotland, and with all convenient speed to return, and there to harken the return of answer out of Spain and Italy. He said that the late Spanish Ambassador was a doer for Spain, Flanders, and Scotland, and also with the Scots for the Dowager Queen of Scots, and such other of the Queen's enemies, as well within the realm as without. *Signed:* Thomas Waye.

Add. Endd: March 1572. *P.* 1.

March. **208.** Pay due to the Regent of Scotland's Soldiers.

Account of the monthly charge of 700 soldiers and their officers in the service of the Regent of Scotland, amounting

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to 900*l.* 12*s.* There is owing, to 1st April, to some companies four and to others five months' pay, amounting to 4,043*l.* 12*s.*

Endd. by Drury and Lord Burghley. Pp. 1½.

March. **209.** ADVERTISEMENTS from BRITANNY.

Advertisements by Mr. Williams of the Lord Fleming's proceedings in Britanny in furnishing out ships and munitions for Scotland.

Endd.: March 1572. *Pp.* 2¼.

April 1. **210.** LORD HUNSDON to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Finding those of the Castle (by the report of her Commissioners) to be further off from any accord than they had promised him by their letters and private messages, he thought good to put them in remembrance thereof by his steward with such persuasions as he could use, to exhort them to persevere in their well-doing and not to look back, to the utter ruin of their country, and the overthrow of them and theirs for ever. Has sent their answer to Lord Burghley. It seems by their letter, their other tickets, and also by private message sent to him, that they think themselves hardly dealt with to be pressed to grant to the King's obedience and the Regent's government, which are the principal points the King's side desire, and no surety provided or promise made for their lives, lands, offices, or goods, which they term a preposterous dealing. Sees not how she can in honour require it at their hands. The Castilians have sent him word (although they have not granted so far to her commissioners) that their sureties being provided as before, and the Queen being the conservatrix thereof, they will not refuse to acknowledge the King's authority and the Regent's government being joined with others of their own faction for indifferent judgment when any matter of controversy shall happen, for performance whereof they will put in bonds, and without that they are plainly resolved to abide whatsoever shall happen. She must now resolve how far she will press the King's side to grant unto. The King's side have neither dealt well with her, or according to their promise, for having demanded the delivery of her rebels from Morton and Dunfermline, notwithstanding their promise Swinburne, Smythe, and Palmes were presently set at liberty. Believes that the Earl of Northumberland will not be delivered, but either trifled off with delays, or else such a price set of him as she will hardly grant unto, besides a request to grant his life.—Berwick, 1 April 1572. *Signed*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

April 1. **211.** LORD HUNSDON to LORD BURGHLEY.

Sends him the conditions upon which those of the Castle will yield to the King's obedience; also informs him of the

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release of the English rebels contrary to promise. Lord Lindsay alleges that he wrote sundry times to the Court, and made means to the Queen's ministers, both in Scotland and on the Borders, to be delivered of them, and could have no answer, and therefore being weary of their charges put them away, yet was there no haste until they perceived that the Queen was disposed to have them, and then were they quickly put away, and even so does he think she will be served for the earl. Sends three books lately come out of Flanders sent to him from Grange, one in defence of the Queen of Scots' honour, the other as to the right title to the succession to the crown of England, and the third that the regiment of women is conformable to the laws of God and nature.—Berwick, 1 April 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

March 30. **212.** *Lethington and Grange to Lord Hunsdon.*

When he charges them somewhat hardly of not meaning sincerely in this treaty, they declare that the delay comes not of any desire they have to protract time, but rather against their wills. Have ever offered to the Queen of England's Commissioners to proceed with all articles which concern the private interests of subjects on both sides, leaving those which concern the authority or regiment of the realm to be last treated, but they have always pressed them first to yield obedience to the Prince and the Regent, which they have refused as being preposterous. Remind him how prejudicial it would be for them to come under the government of their capital enemy, and how necessary it is for them to have an equal and indifferent government. If their friend and old acquaintance had favourably interpreted and friendly advertised his Lordship what measures they had offered, he would have thought better of them than by his letter he seems to do. Doubt not but that they will be blamed for the burnings and spoils, and the slaughter of Lord Methven, chanced since this treaty began, but a continual abstinence from hostility was liberally offered on their part.—Edinburgh Castle, 30 March 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Enclosure. P. 1.

April 1. **213.** MATTERS of SCOTLAND.

1. A brief note of certain matters propounded by M. De Foix in presence of the Duke of Montmorency and M. De la Mothe Fenelon.

2. A surcease of arms to be made in Scotland, and the Marshal of Berwick and M. De Croc to determine any difficulties that may occur.

3. The Queen of Scots to have all reasonable apparel and money sent to her, and to be allowed to walk or ride abroad for her health, in company with the Earl of Shrewsbury, and to have a convenient number of servants to attend upon her.

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4. Also certain matters to be considered in the proposed treaty between France and England.
Draft, corrected by Burghley. Pp. 2.

April 2. **214.** MATTERS of SCOTLAND.

Answer of the commissioners appointed by the Regent of Scotland to certain articles given to them by Randolph and Drury. Insist on the acknowledgment of the King's authority, and also desire to know whether those of the Castle mean to include in the treaty the murderers of the late King, the broken men on the Borders, and other evil doers. The reformed religion to continue. Refuse to grant an oblivion for all past offences, but only such remission as has satisfied the Earls of Argyle, Crawford, and other noblemen who have yielded to the King's authority. Scandalous libels and ballads to be suppressed, but such as touch the honour of the noblemen and others professing the King's obedience may be answered, and especially the book given forth in the name of Morgan Philips. In the general restitution on either side it is unreasonable that there should be equality between that which has been done by law and that which has been attempted by force. All forts and castles to be delivered up to the King.
Notes in margin by Burghley. Endd. Pp. 6¾.

April 2. **215.** INSTRUCTIONS for M. DE CROC.

He is to take his journey into Scotland with whomsoever the Queen of England shall depute to go thither, and they two shall deal jointly with the Scots to come to a pacification amongst themselves. He is to make them understand the great grief that the French King has of their troubles in respect of the ancient league and confederacy between the two realms, and is to desire them in the King's name to make a truce and surcease of arms. If he finds any who will not accept just and reasonable conditions of peace he is to warn them not to dismember the body of their state, to the utter ruin thereof, and if they will not yield to gentle persuasion he, with the Queen of England's Ambassador, may let them understand that their Majesties will devise some good means to bring them to their duty. In case any fear to accept the conditions of peace and accord, fearing lest afterwards they might take harm, the ambassadors may, if need be, take them under the protection of their Majesties. The two ambassadors are to proceed jointly and with one accord, as if they were the ambassadors of one prince.—Blois, 2 April 1572.
Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 1¾.

216. Translation of the above.
Endd. Pp.

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April 2. **217.** THE QUEEN to SIR THOMAS SMITH and WALSINGHAM.

1. Has received their letters, and been impeached from considering her answer by the request of the French Ambassador, and also by a sudden sharp accident of sickness, from which nevertheless within seven or eight days she has been eased, and now lacks nothing but some small time to recover her strength. Has now, upon conference with the French Ambassador, resolved upon the matters in doubt. Where the King has offered to expound the clause for mutual defence to be meant for invasion, under colour of religion, in a special letter according to a copy which they have sent, she does not mislike the contents thereof, but would have it put in Latin, and under the great seal. If however, they cannot obtain this she finds no cause to stay the treaty for that.

2. In the second matter concerning the aid she is content that the charges should be borne by the requirant, but thinks it meet that the wages and stipends to be paid be certainly expressed for avoiding of ambiguity.

3. Finds more difficulty in the matter for Scotland, as the ambassador here is much more precise than she looked for in pressing of the matter for the Queen of Scots. Has caused a form to be drawn up agreeable to such parts of theirs as she likes, and leaving the other part not by her allowable, which she sends drawn up in Latin.

4. Likes very well the article for the suspension of the "droit d'aubaine," for goods of strangers dying in France. Lastly, some special article should be devised to bind the King that all those things concerning the merchants should be enrolled and "omologued" in their parliaments, within some reasonable time. Will give order for a like commission, concerning some treaty with the merchants of that country, for Walsingham, as is sent to the French Ambassador resident in England. Intends to stay De Croc's going into Scotland until she hears what the French King's answer is in that matter. Sends instructions for verbal alterations in different articles, but does not mean that they should stay the treaty for a few words.

Draft, corrected by Burghley. Printed in Digges' "Compleat Ambassador," p. 185. *Endd. Pp.* 8.

April 4. **218.** LORD SCROPE to LORD BURGHLEY.

1. This letter was 10 days in coming. Has apprehended "Robbye of the Falde," whose examination he encloses. Has also had Halting Wilson taken in Yorkshire, who utterly denies everything laid to his charge for conveying of letters and messages. Has them both in close prison until he can understand further of the Council's pleasure. Will do his diligence for the apprehension of Davye Greame of Conisborough.

2. P.S.—John Moresby, one of his servants, has challenged the "Laird's Jock," for misreporting him, and on Friday

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will break a staff with him. — Carlisle, 4 April 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. *P.* 1.

April 2. **219.** *Examination of Robbye Greame of the Falde.*

Confesses that he knows certain people, but denies that he has had any dealings with them in the conveying of letters to or from the Queen of Scots. — Dated 2 March 1572. *Signed*:—Scrope.

Enclosure. P. 1.

April 6. **220.** COMMOTION at FLUSHING.

1. On Easter-day, 1572, at 6 in the morning, part of the people being in their houses, and the rest at church in the town of Flushing, there arrived two quarter-masters from the Duke of Alva, in order to withdraw the Walloon garrison and to prepare for the entry of the Spaniards. Being assembled in the town hall with the magistrates, which several of the townspeople considered strange on account of the solemnity of the day, a number of them went thither to learn the reason. On their way they met the Walloons beating their drums, who said, "You have kept all the best lodgings for yourselves, now make up your minds to give them up to the Spaniards, along with your wives and daughters, to be used at their pleasure." This talk stirred up the townsmen to go to the guildhall, where they were told by the burgomaster that the Spaniards were expected in a couple of hours, at which they all cried out that they would rather spend the last drop of their blood than submit to the slavery and wrongs of that nation.

2. The townspeople persisted in their determination, and having seized on the artillery fired a shot at the approaching Spanish vessels, to warn them to withdraw. The Spaniards seeing that they might easily sink them all caused a man to swim ashore, begging that they would not do them any injury, and promising to retire, which they did.

3. Twelve or fifteen days afterwards there arrived a rich fleet from Spain, out of which, however, the Flushingers only took the munitions of war, giving receipts and acknowledgments for the same.

4. The Flushingers have sent to the other towns in the island [Walcheren], who, with the exception of Middleburgh, have agreed not to suffer the Spaniards to enter.

Endd. Fr. P. 1.

April 7. **221.** COMMISSION for FRANCISCO GIRALDI.

Commission by Sebastian King of Portugal authorising Francisco Giraldi to treat in his name with the Queen of England, and to conclude and sign any contract that may be agreed upon.—Almiera, 7 April 1572.

Draft. Endd. P. ½.

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April 7. **222.** PACIFICATION of SCOTLAND.

Articles containing the intentions of the Queen of England for the reducing the realm of Scotland to an inward peace, to a similar effect as those of March 4, 1572.

Endd.: for my Lord Ambassador in France. *Pp.* 3½.

223. Another copy. *Endd.* April 7. *Pp.* 3½.

April 8. **224.** The EARL OF MARR to RANDOLPH.

The place of delivery of the Earl of Northumberland required by Lord Hunsdon is neither meet nor sure. The overture made by the Laird of Cleish is most sure and likely to be followed out. What appearance Captain Case has found of the adversaries yielding to the last demands he remits to report. There shall be found no want of reason or good-will to peace on his part. Fears that it will be long ere this fashion of dealing gives them peace either by victory or treaty. The Queen of England's irresoluteness is very prejudicial to them, and will work no good effect to herself if they be constrained to seek means elsewhere to sustain this weighty cause. Has sent his answer to the Queen touching the Ireland bishop. The Queen of England has spoken and written that she will maintain the King's estate, and procure unto him an universal obedience of his subjects, which if she would do indeed by repressing with her forces this rebellion, then might she frankly dispose of anything lying in their power as of any most "devinct" unto her; but now considering this long and doubtful dependence they are driven to begin to think what it will avail the state of Scotland to take on them occasion of war with the King of Spain, by staying and delivering into England a man avowing himself to be the said King's man, not being assured how far they may lean and repose on Her Majesty. Writes this familiarly not meaning anywise to refuse the Queen's demands. Leaves his meaning to Randolph's discretion. Has written to the Queen to have Home and Fast castles delivered.—Leith, 8 April 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

April 9. **225.** The EARL OF MORTON to the EARL OF LEICESTER.

Moves for the redress of certain attempts committed by the Queen of England's subjects inhabiting the West March, under the charge of Lord Scrope, to whom he desires that commands may be sent to cause the injuries and scaithes to be redressed.—Leith, 9 April 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

April 9. **226.** The EARL OF MORTON to LORD BURGHLEY.

Desires that he may have redress for injuries committed upon his tenants at the time when the Queen of England's

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forces came to Dumfries under the Earl of Sussex, and since by certain of her subjects in the West Marches. There shall not be found any lack of goodwill on their part to have their troubles quieted by the Queen of England's means. Trusts that obstinacy and want of reason being found on the adverse part, Her Majesty will declare her misliking and let them feel indeed her indignation. They must still repose on his Lordship's care for the weal and furtherance of these matters and the King's estate.—Leith, 9 April 1572. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. ¾.

April 10. **227.** MATTERS of SCOTLAND.

Answer to the articles presented to the Queen of Scots' lieutenants the 7th April, and conferred upon with the commissioners the 10th, and delivered to them on the 13th April 1572. Religion to be maintained, no mention to be made of remissions, and most of the other articles agreed to.
Endd. Pp. 2.

April 10. **228.** THOMAS RANDOLPH to LORD BURGHLEY.

Understanding by Lord Seton of a great number of books that were in the ship that he came out of Flanders in, written for answer to a little pamphlet called "the whom matche," and being desirous to hear what can be said to impugn the truth of that, he desires that he may have one or two. Trusts that there may be some way for their suppression if any more come into this country. Some man well able to write might make the reply thereunto, if so it be thought good, as perchance he may hear of before long, replied to the first book set forth in the name of Philip Marchant, which here are common, at least 300 sent at one time into the Castle. Sends certain verses by Buchanan.—Leith, 10 April. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. ¾.

April 10. **229.** ZWEGENHEM'S REMONSTRANCE.

Complaining of the seizure of the goods of Spanish subjects in England, and of various piracies against Spanish vessels committed at sea; the keeping of Spanish merchants away from the Royal Exchange; the encouragement given to the rebels against the King of Spain, and of goods taken from the Genoese, and that Spanish vessels cannot put into English ports from stress of weather or fear of pirates without danger of being seized.
Endd. Fr. Pp. 6½.

April 10. **230.** ANSWER to M. ZWEGENHAM'S ARTICLES.

Answers to 15 articles proposed by M. de Zwegenhem for the restoration of the money belonging to the Genoese merchants, the removal of the arrest in England from Spanish ships, and the suppression of piracy.
Copy, corrected and Endd. by Burghley. Pp. 3¼.

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231. Copy of the above in French.
Endd. by Burghley. Pp. 2½.

April 10. **232.** RANDOLPH and DRURY to LORD HUNSDON.

Not finding any resolution like to grow thereof, they have left dealing with either party, and presented to them the full intentions of the Queen of England for the pacification of these troubles as they have received them in their instructions, adding certain short articles of which they send the copy. Nothing is left undone of either side that may annoy the other. They of the Castle began with burning. The Regent to keep them from victual has placed men in Craigmillar, Redshawe, and Corstorphine, and has broken down all the mills to the number of 30 or more within four miles of Edinburgh, and for better assurance that none repair to the town they have sent for 300 highlandmen of Argyle's and Clanarcher's country to place in villages and cottages about the town to spoil as many as come. Great skirmish under the Castle for the destruction of five or six mills. The practise for the betrayal of Dumbarton is discovered and the danger prevented. The Captain of Blackness is like to break off with Grange and that faction. Lords Herries and Maxwell will yield their obedience to the King and the Regent. There has been lately a jar between Lord Seton and Grange about the money received from the Duke of Alva, no part of which has come to the Queen's friends' use. It is thought that Seton has somewhat in store to serve himself. Their own lives were never so miserable or in such danger, and therefore they pray that they may have letters for their return. The least sum that Lochleven demands for the Earl of Northumberland is 2000*l.* sterling. If this condition seems good to Her Majesty he may be brought to the waterside from Lochleven, and conveyed by water secretly to whatsoever place she will have him. Find that Lord Maxwell has not dealt of long time with any of Her Majesty's rebels. Divers of the Earl of Northumberland's servants are lately arrived out of Flanders and some gone into England. Seven boats of corn from the north that should have gone into Clydesdale have been taken and brought to this town. The Earl of Huntley's brother is strong in the north. Hope that there will be no haste in De Croc's despatch hither as they fear that it will do no good. The soldiers in this town are paid for three months.—Leith, 10 April 1572. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 4.

April 10. **233.** Additional articles added to Drury and Randolph's instructions.
Endd. Enclosure. P. ¾.

April 11. **234.** LETHINGTON and GRANGE to LORD BURGHLEY.

The two articles touching the sovereignty and the regiment of the realm are so prejudicial that if they once yield

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thereto they can neither live with reputation or safety hereafter. Pray that by his good means the Queen may be moved graciously to consider of their causes and make such an accord as may continue without the prejudice of either side. Have delivered a plat of what they may be brought unto to the Marshal of Berwick to be communicated to his Lordship. If Her Majesty allows thereof they desire his promise in particular that besides the Queen of England's protection he will hold them in hand in all things touching their weal, safety, and advancement, as persons towards whom it has pleased him to extend his private friendship. Trust that he will keep this offer to himself.—Edinburgh Castle, 11 April 1572. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. 1.

April 11. **235.** LETHINGTON and GRANGE to SIR WILLIAM DRURY.

Deny that they only meant drift of time in their communications. Have always laboured to eschew one point, which is to lay themselves open before they see what end they may have. Send him a plat of that whereunto they may be brought if they are favourably dealt with, and desire him and Lord Hunsdon to be mediators for a favourable answer. If there is anything misliked or omitted out of the plat which may concern the Queen of England, if they may understand it by him, he shall see how willing they are to satisfy her reasonable desires in anything.—Edinburgh Castle, 11 April 1572. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. 1.

April 11. **336.** *The Overture of them of the Castle.*

Require nothing to be accorded to them but what they are content to accord to their adversaries. The greatest difficulty consists in two articles touching the title to the throne and the administration of the authority. Point out the evils of minorities, especially in Scotland, where it is not sufficient for a man to contain himself within the bounds of the law in order to live in peace, as during a minority the noblemen and others usurp a certain liberty to live as they list, or rather a tyranny over such as are not equal to them in power. If the government be set up in faction there will be no safety for the rest to dwell in Scotland, who must either avoid the realm or fight continually for their lives and lands. They therefore propose that the government should consist of six persons, three to be nominated by either party. Cannot forget the favour and benefits bestowed upon them by the Queen of Scots without being judged ungrateful. Regret that the Queen of England is not on such friendly terms with her, but still hope that things which are now far out of joint shall with time be redressed and they shall become good friends, and until then they will conform themselves to the Queen of England's pleasure. Desire, however, the oath of obedience may be qualified, as it is hard to press men to swear directly

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against their conscience, and that it may be that during all the time that the Queen of England shall detain the Queen of Scots full obedience shall be yielded to the King without question or contradiction.
Endd. Enclosure. Pp. 3¼.

April 11. **237.** Another copy of the above.
Endd.: 17 April. *Pp.* 4.

April 11. **238.** CONTRACT OF MARRIAGE between HENRY OF NAVARRE and the PRINCESS MARGARET.

Stipulating for the payment as dower of the sum of 300,000 crowns of the sun by Charles IX., 200,000 livres by the Queen Mother, 50,000 by the Dukes of Alençon and Anjou, and arranging for the application of the money in the event of the dissolution of the marriage, or the death of either of the parties, and also for its distribution in the event of any children being born. Further sums of money to be provided by the Prince of Navarre, his mother, and the Cardinal of Bourbon.—Blois, 11 April 1572. *Signed:* Charles Catherine Jehanne. *Countersigned:* Brulart, Pinart.
Endd. Fr. Pp. 5¼.

April 12. **239.** LORD SCROPE to LORD BURGHLEY.

Is credibly informed that Lord Herries has set forth towards Leith to make his atonement with the King and the Regent, which he trusts will bring greater quietness to the Borders. Davye Greame of Conisborough is secretly lurking on the Borders, and alleges his repair into this country to be for killing of a man.

P.S.—John Morseby yesterday kept the time and place appointed by "the Lairds Jock" to meet and break a spear, but he came not to answer him.—Carlisle, 12 April 1572. *Signed.*
Add. Endd., with seal. *P.* ¾.

April 12. **240.** FRANCESCO GIRALDI to LORD BURGHLEY.

Is glad to hear of the recovery of Spinola from his illness. Sends his secretary to inform him that it is not disinclination but press of business that prevents his visiting him. 12 April 1572. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Ital. P. 1.

April 13. **241.** SIR WILLIAM DRURY to LORD BURGHLEY.

Is earnestly required that the offers from the Castle may not be shown or sent into France as other overtures they have made of late have been, whereby James Kirkcaldy and others travailing there for them, have been charged with committing their cause to the Queen of England, at whose hands they were told to seek relief. They are greatly in debt for the provision of their men of war, and if they receive not their

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Queen's dower out of France, they will do their best to satisfy the Queen of England's desire, as some other way must be devised for their relief, else shall they be in worse case than they think either the Queen or Burghley would have them. They have been by Lord Seton earnestly pressed to run the course of Flanders, though as he takes it the instructions from Alva were chiefly sent to Huntley and Lethington, and to be kept from Grange. Has dealt with Grange and Lethington to stay that course, and has received their assured promises that they will not yield thereunto if without their utter wreck they may eschew the same. The Duke and Lord Seton can by no means be drawn to agree to this accord, but wish to leave the country, their friends, and servants enjoying their livings and obeying the King. Hereby Lord Seton thinks to keep his credit with his Queen, and be welcome to the Duke of Alva, the Pope, and all that faction. He will never concur in anything in which the Queen of England is a doer, and has offered to hinder this accord by returning to the Duke of Alva, and thence to the Pope. He has given them 2,500 crowns, but has consumed not the least part of the money which he brought vainly and about himself, which bred the unkindness between him and Grange. He is now reconciled and has a place with them in council. It seems by his speech that Sir Francis Englefield was a great doer in the articles which he brought from the Duke of Alva. A Scotchman named George Akek [Hackett], conservator of the Scottish house at Campveer, is a great dealer with the Duke. The Captain of Blackness has received 20 soldiers of Edinburgh for the better guard of the Castle. The Earls of Argyle, Athol, Montrose, and other noblemen have arrived at Saint Johnstone's, whose intent was to knit themselves together in a more sure league and bond of friendship under their hands and seals, which broke off from a private [grudge] between Argyle and Athole for the profits growing out of the Bishopric of Dunkeld. George Pringle, son of Sandy Pringle, dwelling near Newcastle, a servant of the Earl of Northumberland, who is ready to pass into Flanders, has promised to do any good he can in revealing the secrets of the Queen of England's rebels there. Has appointed him if he meet with any matter worthy either to bring or send it to Burghley. Sends herewith a cipher he left. If he come not himself, his messenger will be known "by offering his left thumb and ruff of his shirt wrist." The crowns that Lord Seton meant to have delivered to them of the Castle are taken here with some more money. Understands that Lord Seton intends to make fair weather with the Regent to procure licence to depart and enjoy his living with, alleging that he leaves them of the Castle as misliking their doings; making them privy thereunto, and seeking earnestly at their hands to have commission to the Duke of Alva and the Pope, which he cannot obtain as Drury is promised he shall not. He will then feign one as coming from them. He vows himself a Papist for his life. Drury is promised to be made

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acquainted with the time and manner of his departure, and to have him taken if Her Majesty so pleases. He is vain and wilful, and as great an enemy as she has in Scotland. Has the inkling of another matter of no small importance which he will advertise on getting the certainty thereof. They of the Castle are the loather to agree to the first two articles, lest if they be not satisfied in the rest, they should be burdened that not for the general but for their private [interests] they broke off.—Leith, 13 April. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 6.

April 13. **242.** SIR VALENTINE BROWNE to LORD BURGHLEY.

The King's party more earnestly follow those of the Castle than formerly, and keep all the passages about the town and Castle, which if they continue the other party will not be able to hold out any long time. Has refused certain lands in satisfaction of his debt from Lord Monteagle.—Berwick, 13 April. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. ¾.

April 13. **243.** MONS. DE CROC'S INSTRUCTIONS.

Alteration of the 6th article in M. De Croc's instructions, directing him to exhort the Queen of Scots' party to submit themselves to the obedience of the King.
Draft, with many alterations by Burghley, and endorsed by him, "not liked by the Queen's Majesty. 14 April 1572.
Pp. 1¼.

244. Another copy, with corrections by Burghley.
Endd. P. 1.

April 14. **245.** LORD HUNSDON to LORD BURGHLEY.

Sends a letter which he has received from the "Castilians," by which he may see whether he wrote truly when he wrote that Master Randolph's cunning should do little good in this service. Fears that the lack of accord rests with the King's side, for he rests of opinion that they will neither make restitution of goods, or give over such offices and other benefits as they now enjoy, but if the Queen press them thereunto, there is great likelihood of agreement.—Berwick, 14 April 1572. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. 1.

April 11. **246.** *Lethington and Grange to Lord Hunsdon.*

Have declared to him that it was not convenient for them to lay themselves open and utter their whole meaning in the beginning of a treaty, and till they saw some likelihood of obtaining a good and favourable end, and have had as yet no great cause given to change this deliberation. Can, however, be well content to deal with his Lordship and the Marshal of Berwick in the very inward of their matters, provided they be secretly used, for they like not that Mr. Randolph be made

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privy of their intentions, whom they take to be more passioned in these matters and addicted to the adverse faction than reason would, or the Queen of England's service requires. Have found, as yet, no other but honourable and upright dealing in his Lordship, and in the Marshal sincere and true meaning towards his country, and yet his behaviour towards themselves has always been honest and indifferent.—Edinburgh Castle, 11 April 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Enclosure. P. ¾.

April 14. **247.** PROCLAMATION by the PRINCE OF ORANGE to the INHABITANTS of the LOW COUNTRIES.

Expresses his great grief at the miseries they suffer from the unsupportable exactions, outrages, cruelties, and other wrongs inflicted on them by the Spaniards, and assures them of his intention to use all means to deliver them from this foreign tyranny. As many towns and ports have surrendered themselves to him as their legitimate governor under the King, he exhorts others to follow their example, as if they let this opportunity escape, it is to be feared that they will not have the like offered again. Intends to use all his power to procure for them the enjoyment of their ancient privileges and liberties under the King's obedience, and begs them not to render his efforts vain through their cowardice and timidity.—Dillembourg, 14 April 1572.

Copy. Fr. Pp. 1½.

April 15. **248.** LORD SCROPE to LORD BURGHLEY.

The bearer, Fergus Greame, desires to be discharged from keeping the assurance which he made with Edward Irwen of the Boneshaw. He will promise not to offend any other Scotsman depending on the King's authority, saving those of Boneshaw, with whom he has this feud. Begs that he will set him at liberty against the said Boneshaw, with whom he will promise not to deal with burning, but that he may be free to their persons and goods. Those of Liddlesdale, notwithstanding their great brags, since the time they were burnt have been more quiet. Desires him to further the dispatch of the bearer, whose service is very requisite against them.—Carlisle, 15 April 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

April 15. **249.** The BISHOP OF CARLISLE to LORD BURGHLEY.

Commends the bearer, Fergus Greame, who with his faction have been found firm, fast, and assured subjects in these late turmoils, neither do they depend on the Dacres, who are sustained by those of Netherby. They may be won for ever if he will loose the reins and let slip against Irwin of the Boneshaw, than whom there is not a falser Scot, nor one that more maintains the rebels to his ability. Sees that small credit is to be given to many, even of the King's side, for private

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feud is the quarrel, although the King and Queen be made the pretence. Considering how the commons bear the idol of a Dacre as a god still in their hearts, to encounter any attempt the warden should be armed, which cannot be better done than by assuring the bearer by letting him wreak on a Scot, an enemy and a maintainer of traitors, his feud. Though he detests and hates their bloody feuds, yet he loves his country, and so tenders his gracious Queen's and sovereign's estate that such policies in that consideration he thinks not to be neglected.—Rose Castle, 15 April 1572. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 1¼.

April 16. **250.** The QUEEN to LORD HUNSDON.

Directs him to revoke the Marshal and Randolph if by their next advertisement it appears that the accord shall not take place. Can be content to make payment of 2,000*l.* for the Earl of Northumberland, but orders him to make certain of his delivery.
Draft in Burghley's writing. Endd. P. ⅔.

April 17. **251.** PARTIES in SCOTLAND.

List of Scottish noblemen who have come to the obedience of the King, consisting of the Earls of Argyle, Cassillis, Eglinton, and Crawford, and the Lords Boyd, Maxwell, and St. Cosme. The Earl of Huntly and Sir James Balfour have gone back, and are now in the Castle. Lethington and Grange, who were the principal ministers in depriving the Queen, are now the chiefest dealers against the King. The Duke never acknowledged the King's authority.
In Randolph's writing. Endd. P. ½.

April 17. **252.** RANDOLPH and DRURY to LETHINGTON and GRANGE.

Copy of a letter enclosing a reply to the answers of the Castle (*see* April 11), and desiring to know their resolution on the first two points, as to acknowledging the King's authority and the Regent's government.
Endd. Pp. 3⅓.

April 18. **253.** EARLDOM of LENNOX.

Grant of the earldom of Lennox to Lord Charles Stewart and his heirs by James VI.—Leith, 18 April.
Copy. Lat. Pp. 2⅔.

April 18. **254.** LORD HUNSDON to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Is confirmed in his opinion that these controversies of Scotland could not be compounded by treaty, as nothing is left undone on either side to annoy the contrary by fire or sword, and so peace the harder to be made. On Wednesday there was a very hot skirmish, in which four horsemen of the Castle were taken, who were immediately hanged. They of the Castle, for revenge, after dinner hanged five of the other

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side, whereof one was a Douglas and servant of the Earl of Morton. As he sees small likelihood of their doing any good he means to send for her commissioners to-morrow.—Berwick, 18 April 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. *P.* ¾.

April 18. **255.** Lord Hunsdon to Lord Burghley.

Thinks that these controversies will not be ended by treaty, and that the lack is rather on the King's side, who are not minded to part from anything that they have got. The Marshal and Randolph earnestly request to return, for besides great words of reproach that are given them, on Monday last the Marshal was shot at and narrowly missed, and therefore he sends for them to-morrow. The King's side makes as much account of the 1,000*l.* as if they had received as many pence. They think Her Majesty deals not well with them in not subduing their adversaries by force, and hardly acknowledge any benefit that they have received from her. There are no prisoners to be taken henceforth on either side. The King's side harken as much or more for De Croc's coming as the other side, which is very suspicious. Lord Seton means to return into Flanders, but perhaps he will visit Berwick first against his will. Alva's further meaning cannot be done so suddenly but there will be knowledge of it.—Berwick, 18 April 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

April 17. **256.** *Drury and Randolph to Lord Hunsdon.*

Desire to be licensed to return, as they are fully persuaded that the sooner they depart hence the sooner and the willinger will that be yielded to which now seems fullest of difficulty, not denying but great reasons may be alleged of either part in their doings. Trust that the peace may yet be brought to pass, with a perpetual and firm league and amity between the realms. On Monday night Mr. Archibald Douglas was sent for by the Regent, and charged that he was privy to a letter written out of Flanders to Lethington by Mr. George Hacket touching the sending of 5,000 crowns into Scotland, and also a sum of 60,000 which should be sent to Douglas upon sight of the Queen of Scots' letters. There are also found in his chambers divers letters in cipher, and one from Verac. There are divers other bruits upon this apprehension that the Earl of Morton should have been slain. Great skirmish before Leith, and prisoners hanged on both sides. Attempt to destroy the mills of Leith. Blackness is revolted from the Regent, Gilbert Balfour being admitted into it with 20 harquebussiers. The house of Boughty is delivered by Lord Gray into the hands of the Regent. Lord Fleming, Mr. Thomas Fleming, and Mr. James Kirkcaldy are daily looked for out of France, and perchance may arrive in England, as Lord Seton did. Lord Fleming may be known

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by the paleness and leanness of his face, his nose somewhat flat; Mr. Thomas black-bearded and very red-faced; Mr. James tall, black, and somewhat stump-footed.—Leith, 17 April 1572. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Enclosure. Pp. 3½.

April 18. **257.** *Lord Seton's Negociations with the Duke of Alva.*

At Lord Seton's last audience the Duke declared himself satisfied to suffer toleration of religion in case of the invasion of Scotland by Spanish troops. It would be necessary for him to have certain ports to fortify and hold, which, however, he promised to give up again, as his design was not to appropriate any ground in Scotland, or continue in the possession of any hold or strong place, but only to serve his present turn for the furtherance of his purpose, which was directed to a further end; and therefore he would leave the same void, and either demolish the fortifications, or leave them to be occupied by the people of the land, at their pleasure. He desired that order should be taken for the provision of victuals, as he would not be able to transport as much as would serve his forces any time. Lord Seton must procure a letter signed and sealed by the principal nobility professing the obedience [of the Queen], ratifying the articles treated upon by him in their names, and also must advertise the Duke what number of noblemen will join with his forces on their landing. He may assure as many as were by the Queen's special letters recommended that they shall be particularly considered and fully satisfied touching the pensions required by them.
Endd. by Lord Burghley. Enclosure. Pp. 1⅔.

April 19. **258.** JOHN STURMIUS to LORD BURGHLEY.

Desires his favour for the bearer, who has been recommended to him by his friends as a man afflicted through no disgrace or crime of his own, but solely for his constancy in defending his religion. Frankfort, 19 April 1572. *Signed.*
Add., with seal. *Endd. Lat. P.* ½.

April 19. **259.** MATTERS of SCOTLAND.

Reply of Drury and Randolph to the answers given by the Lords of the King of Scots' party to the articles delivered to them on 2nd April, recommending them to use more moderation in dealing with the opposite party.
Copy. Endd. Pp. 7¼.

April 19. **260.** ADVERTISEMENTS from the LOW COUNTRIES.

The Count de la Marck has landed at Brielle, where he defeated a garrison of Spaniards and taken 50 prisoners, whereof some he has hanged and some he reserves yet alive, to whom a great multitude of people have repaired. Count Bossu desiring passage for his soldiers through Rotter-

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dam has taken the town and put to the sword a great number of men, women, and children. The like murder has been executed in another place called Berry. These cruelties, joined with the tax of the tenth penny, &c., cause all the towns in those countries to stand upon their guard, and to refuse utterly all Spanish garrisons. They of Flushing would not receive a garrison of Spaniards, who retired to Middleburgh, where, beginning a quarrel, the whole town set upon them and slew divers and drove out the rest; which things the Duke takes very heavily, tearing the hairs of his head and beard. He has determined to retire all his forces to Ghent and Antwerp as places of chief importance.

Endd. Pp. 1½.

April 19. **261.** AN ANSWER to M. ZWEGENHEM.

If he would have shewed any sufficient commission from the King of Spain authorising him to treat of the arrest, and also to conclude the manner of restitution, and in what course the intercourse between the subjects of the two kingdoms should be restored, the Queen would willingly have assented to any reasonable means for the same. It is notorious, and it was declared to him in full council, that the treaty for the restitution of things arrested on either side could not take effect, for he would show no commission to bind the King as reason and common usage betwixt princes require, and Thomas Fiesco, a Genoese, and no subject to the said King, was admitted to insert certain articles into the treaty concerning certain monies pretended to belong to certain merchants of Genoa, which were impertinent thereto. The like occasions for not shewing sufficient commissions to treat was the cause that M. D'Assonville and the Marquis of Cetona returned without ending the controversies. The Queen will grant, for two months from the date hereof, that if any ships of the subjects of the King of Spain shall by tempest, contrary winds, or manifest lack of victual, be compelled to come into any of her ports, they shall not be arrested but freely depart of their own wills; but at the end of the two months the former order shall continue for the arrests, until by some treaty some good end may be had for stay of all arrests and full and final restitution; providing the like be accorded to the ships of her subjects arriving in such like occasion in the King of Spain's dominions. Should any ships of her subjects coming within the ports of the King have been stayed during the two months, then shall so much be stayed as shall justly recompence her subjects for their goods stayed. There shall no arrest be made two months after the arrival of any person with sufficient authority from the King of Spain, except the person shall in the said space return and not determine the controversies by virtue of his commission. The Queen leaves it to his own choice whether he will continue in England and advertise the King of Her Majesty's answer, or whether he will

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himself depart with the same, which if he do, he shall have a sufficient safe conduct granted to him, and all manner of favor convenient. *Corrected by Burleigh.*
Endd. Pp. 4.

April 19. **262.** CHARLES IX. to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

It having been pointed out by her ambassadors that in the defensive league concluded by them with his deputies in April 1572, that though it is provided that they shall assist one another on every occasion, and for every cause, yet some doubt may arise whether the cause of religion is included; he hereby declares that he understands by the said treaty that if either party is assailed for the cause of religion, or under any other pretext, that the other is bound to render assistance. Blois, 19 April 1572.
Copy. Endd. Fr. P. 1.

263. Copy of the above.
Endd. Fr. P. ½.

264. Copies of the above in Latin and French.
Pp. 1½.

265. Copy of the above in French.
Endd. P. 1.

266. Copy of the above, with note by Burghley.
Endd. Fr. P. 1.

[April.] **267.** QUEEN ELIZABETH to CHARLES IX.

Has received his letter of the 19th April declaring that under the general expressions contained in the league or mutual defence, he understands the cause of religion to be comprehended; and for his satisfaction declares her acquiescence in that interpretation in the same form of words as that used by the King.
Copy. Endd. French. P. ¾.

April. **268.** [TREATY of BLOIS.]

Certain points to be propounded to M. de la Mothe as to the caution to be given for the restitution of such ships as should be sent to serve with the French, the manner of their service, and the payment of their crews.
Endd.: "About matters of depredations." *Pp.* 1¼.

April. **269.** TREATY of BLOIS.

Rough notes and drafts relating to the Treaty of Blois.
Endd. Lat. Pp. 1½.

April 19. **270.** TREATY of BLOIS.

Articles concerning commerce in the treaties of Troyes and Blois, chiefly relating to the arrest of merchandise.
Endd. Lat. P. 1.

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April 19. **271.** TREATY of BLOIS.

Heads of the articles contained in the Treaty of Blois, 39 in number.
Lat. P. 1.

April 19. **272.** TREATY of BLOIS.

Defensive league between Queen Elizabeth and Charles IX. stipulating the amount of succour by sea or land to be rendered by either party in case of need, and also providing increased privileges and advantages for the merchants of either country, and further arranging what steps should be taken for the pacification of Scotland. To which is annexed a schedule of the number and description of the forces to be mutually furnished, together with their rates of pay. Also the commissions of the two sovereigns to their deputies, authorising them to conclude the treaty.—Blois, 19 April 1572. *Signed by* Montmorency, Biragues, L'Aubespine, and De Foix, on behalf of Charles IX., and Smith and Walsingham for the Queen of England.
Copy. Lat. Pp. 21½.

273. TREATY of BLOIS.

Another copy.
Endd. Lat. Pp. 15½.

April 19. **274.** TREATY of BLOIS.

Abstract of the Treaty of Blois.
Endd. Pp. 4½.

April 19. **275.** TREATY of BLOIS.

Article for mutual defence, with considerations why any auxiliary forces that may be sent to either party should be maintained at the charges of the prince requiring them.
Pp. 2.

April. **276.** MATTERS of SCOTLAND.

A copy of such articles and other matters as were exhibited by the Marshal of Berwick and Mr. Randolph to the Regent of Scotland for pacifying the controversies in that realm with their answers from 23rd February to 19th April 1572.
Endd. Pp. 32.

April 20. **277.** EMBASSY of M. DE CROC.

Agreement by M. de Croc to suspend the execution of the fifth article of his instructions, and not to speak of its contents in Scotland.
Endd. by Burghley. *French. P.* 1.

April 20. **278.** QUEEN ELIZABETH to CHARLES IX.

His ambassador having pointed out to her that the 36th article in the treaty whereby it is permitted to her to

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prosecute by armed force those Scots who succour or receive her rebellious subiects, might be the occasion of peril, being contrary to all customary treaties between princes; she hereby declares that it is not her intention to suffer her forces to enter Scotland except in the case of being unable to obtain the redress provided for by former treaties, and then only after having first informed the French King.
Endd. Lat. Pp. 1⅓.

279. Copy.
Endd. Lat. Pp. 2.

April 21. **280.** SIR THOMAS SMITH to the QUEEN.

At last Mr. Walsingham and he have concluded the league, not without some difficultly, mostly for the Scottish matters, which, neverthelsss, they have passed over in the end. Can perceive nothing but that the King goes as sincerely and *iam bonâ fide* as any prince can. Trust that this league will be a great defence for her and her crown. If Spain threatens and shows evil offices (as it has done of late), it will be afraid hereafter seeing such a wall adjoined. If the House of Burgundy will be friendly (whereof there is great reason to doubt), nothing is done on her part to break that amity. Peradventure this will make them the loather, seeing as near or nearhand so good a vent here for her merchants and subjects. Thanks her for bestowing upon him the Chancellorship of the Order.—Blois, 21 April 1572. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. 1.

April 22. **281.** SIR THOMAS SMITH to LORD BURGHLEY.

Of the removing of the court to Paris no man is certain. Hears that Flanders is in some motion, and that Strozzi's preparation is [meant] that way. Guido Cavalcanti has been found at all times ready to aid this concord and agreement. To-morrow morning takes his journey towards Paris by Chartres.—Blois, 22 April. *Signed.*
Add. Endd., with seal. *P.* ⅔.

April 22. **282.** WALSINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

Cover of a letter. Probably that printed by Digges in his "Compleat Ambassador," p. 188, and misdated by him 1571.
Armorial seal.

April 22. **283.** CATHERINE DE MEDICIS to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Sends this letter by Sir Thomas Smith, who can inform her of the great pleasure caused to them by this new treaty, and also by the prospect of peace in France through the marriage of the Prince of Navarre with the Princess Marguerite.—Blois, 22 April 1572. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Fr. Royal letter.

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April 22. **284.** LORD HUNSDON to LORD BURGHLEY.

Sends the resolute answer of both sides in Scotland to the articles proponed to them by Her Majesty's Commissioners. The King's side is not only directly contrary to the other demands, but also disallows the articles proponed by Her Majesty, either generally, or else makes such additions as alter the whole matter. The Commissioners for the Regent are they who have the principal spoil of the others, and therefore will hinder the pacification all they can, being unwilling to forego any office or benefice they possess of the others, or restore anything they have got. The principal hinderers are Lord Lindsay, Dunfermline, James Macgill, Alexander Home of Manderston, and some others. Doubts not but if the Castilians have sufficient surety for their lives, lands, and honours, they will yield to the rest. The Queen's Commissioners have been in peril of their lives, and no punishment done to the parties upon complaint.—Berwick, 22 April 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

April 18. **285.** *Sir William Drury to Lord Hunsdon.*

It is said that such prisoners as the King's side have shall be sent for and executed. Six men appointed to die at Edinburgh, but one named Bruce was forcibly taken by a captain of that name, who turned him out of the Nether Bow and bade him shift for himself. The slanderous speeches and threatening amongst the soldiers and others against them still continues, and although they have named some of them no punishment follows. Archibald Douglas has proved that he had the Regent's and the Earl of Morton's license to confer with Grange. He has also done what he could to bring this negociation for peace to a good end, which has made him enemies. Whatsoever he could learn of Flanders, France, or this country, which might at all concern Her Majesty, he has always imparted to Drury. If the least part of his good works done to England should be now known it would be to his utter undoing. Was shot at, being on the way towards Leith, on the 13th, Douglas being then in his company. Has dealt with the Regent that if his deserts deserve either punishment or death it may appear open to the world, and not to cut him off in so secret sort as Moon. Trusts shortly to hear of their revocation.—Leith, 18 April. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Enclosure. Pp. 2¾.

April 23. **286.** LETHINGTON and GRANGE to SIR WILLIAM DRURY.

Find Lord Home unwilling to yield to those of Leith as ever he was, but well affected in matters touching the Queen of England's affairs. The cruel execution of his servants makes him think that they would visit him with like extremity if he were in their hands, and therefore he thinks he

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has good reason to refuse to submit himself to their jurisdiction. If the Queen will restore his house to him, he will be earnest to maintain the peace upon the Borders; he will not receive within his bounds any of her rebels or strange forces; he will not have intelligence with any foreign prince or nation to the annoyance of her realm; and will refuse nothing that he can lawfully do to content her. If the Queen will deal with them as they look for, and not give their enemies the upper hand, she shall have them as far at her devotion as she can wish any subjects of this realm.—Edinburgh Castle, 23 April 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1¾.

April 23. **287.** LORD HUNSDON to LORD BURGHLEY.

Mr. Marshal and Randolph are presently returned hither, who have since received advertisement of an Irish bishop and four or five with him who are taken at Dundee, and stayed there, who were to go into Flanders, and so to the Pope; his commission and letters are also taken, by which all the conspiracy of Ireland may be known. If the Queen writes earnestly thinks that both he and his letters will be delivered. He names dimself Archbishop of Cashel. The Regent had intelligence of him by certain of the Stewarts, who took 300 crowns from him, and so the Regent laid wait for him. It will be two or three days ere he can have answer how the Earl of Northumberland shall be delivered.—Berwick, 23 April 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

April 24. **288.** LETHINGTON and GRANGE to LORD HUNSDON.

As he will shortly repair towards the Court they trust that Mr. Marshal has communicated their conceptions to him, and as they know him to be void of passions in this behalf, they are glad of the occasion whereby he may be the reporter to the Queen.—Edinburgh Castle, 24 April 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

April 24. **289.** ANSWER by the QUEEN OF SCOTS' PARTY to the ENGLISH COMMISSIONERS.

Will make no other answer to the first two articles than they have already done. Will receive no remission at the hands of those of Leith. A disannulling by Parliament is most honourable, and no other way can serve. Insist that all exceptions as to the murders of Murray and Lennox be put out, as they will only breed new troubles. Suggest verbal alterations in some of the other articles. Desire that their debts be paid out of the revenues of the crown and profits of the benefices intromitted by the adverse faction.

Endd. Pp. 1½.

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April 24. **290.** MONS. VERAC to the FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

Gives a summary of the negotiations between the Queen of Scots' party and the English Commissioners. They are willing to accept the Queen of England as a mediatrix to settle their quarrels, but refuse to acknowledge her as judge. The Marshal of Berwick is very angry with the Earl of Morton because Mr. Archibald Douglas has been sent prisoner to Lochleven. "The man of the 2,000 crowns" has returned, but has brought him neither letters nor the 2,000 crowns. They reproach him much because the Queen of England has used high language [bravades] to the French King, who, notwithstanding his promises, has done nothing; and that the Queen said in the French Ambassador's presence that De Croc should not go into Scotland unless she knew what he went there for; and also that her Ambassador had told the French King that his mistress would send a hundred soldiers into Scotland for each one of his, and that it would be better for him not to send his subjects there to get their throats cut. A few days ago on his telling Lethington and Grange that it was only the contrary wind that prevented the King from sending them money, they answered that they knew well that it was only from fear of irritating the Queen of England that he left them in the mire, and that it was the assurance of his assistance which induced them to undertake the cause and quarrel of the Queen of Scots, in which already they had lost their houses and property, and were in danger of losing their lives.—Edinburgh, 24 April. *Cipher.*

Pp. 1¼.

291. Decipher of the above.
Endd. Fr. Pp. 3¼.

April 24. **292.** LORD SCROPE to LORD BURGHLEY.

Last night the "Lairds Jock," with others of Liddlesdale, to the number of forty and upwards, came to Whitehall in Gillesland, being the land of Christopher Dacre, Esquire, and burnt five houses, and slew a young man named Hetherington, and took his brother prisoner. They also seized 24 head of nolt, which were rescued by William Dacre and John Spadadam, with a few men with them. Takes the old traitor, Anthony Armstrong, to be the principal procurer of this, whose house, standing within this realm, he dare not burn without first knowing the Council's pleasure. Has one Nixon, a Scottish thief, who has confessed to three or four stealths that he has been at in England with the said "Lairds Jock." Thinks it would be good to put him to execution for a terror and example to his other steal-fellows of Liddlesdale, wherein he desires to have Burghley's opinion.—Carlisle, 24 April 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. *P.* 1.

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293. TRAFFIC with the LOW COUNTRIES.

Aprll 24. The writer has opened to Sir Francis Knowles and Sir Walter Mildmay what advice he had from Antwerp of such secret practices as the Duke of Alva most earnestly seeks to overthrow the English trade with Hamburgh and Emden, in which he spares neither money or friends to bring it about, for both he and the subjects of the Netherlands now find the lack of that incredible gain and benefit which they secretly reaped these many years by the amity of the English princes and the traffic of their subjects. If it can be brought to pass that the English merchants should have no vent for their commodities but in the Netherlands, then he is persuaded that he shall either force the Queen to yield to him in these controversies betwixt them, or else by staying the traffic when the merchants and clothiers shall lack vent to make rebellion or raise tumults in England, whereby he might more endanger Her Majesty and her subjects than he could by making open war. Has made a book of large discourse hereof, wherein he has opened not only the great dangers the whole Imperial Princes, and especially the Earls of East Friesland, were sundry ways wrapt in by the policy of the House of Burgundy, and how the same might be remedied, but also the great benefit and profit which might come to the whole Imperial Princes by the amity of the English Princes and the traffic of their subjects. If this book were translated into Dutch, considering how aptly the time now serves by the Duke's cruel dealing in the Netherlands, it would give occasion for the overthrow of most of his proceedings. If he will favour a reasonable suit which he has with the Lords of the Council, he offers to new make and translate the said book at his own costs and charges, and also to go himself into East Friesland, to the Earls, of whom he is well known, and confer and persuade them to deal in this matter.
Endd. Pp. 2.

April 25. **294.** M. DE CROC to LORD BURGHLEY.

Desires that he may have a passport for post horses to go into Scotland, and that his dispatches may be safely conveyed to his master.—London, 25 April 1572. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Fr. P. ½.

April 25. **295.** M. ZWEGENHEM to LORD BURGHLEY.

Thanks him for his passport, and desires that he may have some one to accompany him across the sea for his safe passage.—London, 25 April 1572. *Signed:* Francois de Halewynd.
Add. Endd.: "M. Sweveghem to my L.," with seal. *Fr. P.* 1.

April 26. **296.** The ARCHBISHOP OF CASHEL to the EARL OF MARR.

Having been sent with the King of Spain's commission to Ireland and the nobility thereof, and having received answers

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to the articles and points contained in his commission, has been arrested on his return towards his master at Dundee, and his letters taken from him, for which he desires redress. —Dundee, 26 April 1572. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

April 26. **297.** PARTIES in SCOTLAND.

A summary of the articles propounded to both parties, with a note of the answers and the varieties, both from the articles and amongst themselves.
Rough notes in Lord Burghley's writing. Endd. Pp. 2¾.

April 27. **298.** Similar notes in Lord Burghley's writing.
Endd.: 27 April. *Pp.* 1¼.

April 27. **299.** NICHOLAS ERRINGTON to LORD HUNSDON.

Has dealt with the Regent, who will send on Tuesday next a gentleman about the safe delivery of the Earl, and for better advertisement of the Irish bishop, who shall be brought to Leith, and both he and his writings sifted. On Thursday the Castilians slew five of Captain Michell's soldiers in the Cannongate, and on Friday the Earl of Morton took five prisoners, whom he hanged at their return to Leith. The Castilians hanged two presently afterwards. Many gentlemen of the West country are come in. They of the Castle fear some extremity, and have sought to disperse their men in some strengths along the river, but without effect. Mr. Petere, the schoolmaster, is here, and has deciphered all Mr. Archibald's writings, to the number of 26, but none revealed as yet.—Leith, 27 April 1572. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 1¾.

April 28. **300.** The EARL of MORTON to LORD BURGHLEY.

Reminds him of his former request for redress of injuries done to his friends at different times on the Borders, and complains especially of Fergus Greame.—Leith, 28 April 1572. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. ½.

April 38. **301.** The EARL of MORTON to the EARL of SUSSEX.

Hearing of Fergus Greame's repair to the Court he has thought meet to remind him of his former complaints about injuries done to his friends and tenants by those of the West Marches, and prays that some order may be taken with him. Notwithstanding the Duke of Norfolk's arraignment Fergus spares not by wearing of his coat to give declaration to the world whose man he is.—Leith, 28 April 1572. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. ⅔.

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April 28. **302.** LORD HUNSDON to LORD BURGHLEY.

1. It passes his capacity to deal any more with the parties in Scotland. The Castle side require surety of their lives, lands, goods, and honours, where they have reason; and the keeping of the Castle, because they would be loath to put themselves into their new reconciled friends' hands until they see some proof how they and their friends will be dealt with. On the King's side their malice is so deadly against some of the Castle as they have more respect to be revenged than regard to the commonwealth; others are so resolved to keep such offices, spoils, and authority as they possess by these troubles, that they will never agree to any composition by treaty; the meaner sort who live upon entertainment and such spoils as now and then they can get, and live uncontrolled of any whatsoever they do, cannot abide to hear of peace. These things make him think that neither De Croc or they will do any good. Desires to know how he shall entertain De Croc. Looks hourly for answer from the Regent how and where he shall receive the Earl of Northumberland, and therefore his Lordship must remember how the 2,000*l.* shall be paid, for they will look for the money upon the delivery of the man. If Her Majesty proceeds with this treaty with France she will always have good peace with Scotland, and will not need any stronger league as Spain is too far off to do them any good. Prays that Her Majesty may so deal with the Scottish Queen this parliament as to rid herself of so mortal an enemy, whereby she may pluck herself out of the quicksands and frustrate the expectation of her enemies abroad and at home, and overthrow their devilish practices, which have been, are, and will be as long as they have any hope of her. Desires him to send a proxy made to himself, which he will return signed and sealed, for he dares put his voice in Burghley's mouth for any matter that shall be treated of now or any other time.—Berwick, 27 April 1572.

2. P.S.—The Regent will send a gentleman to-morrow to confer with him touching the Earl of Northumberland and the Irish Bishop, who, with his letters, is sent for to Leith, and shall be kept at Her Majesty's commandment. Has received an answer from those of the Castle to the Queen's Commissioners, whereby it seems that they will be conformable, their lives, lands, and honours being preserved. They continue still with killing and hanging on both sides.—28 April. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

April 28. **303.** LORD HUNSDON to ALEXANDER HOME OF MANDERSTON.

Complains of his dealing with the men of Stychell and Couche Carrele, and warns him not to meddle with anything under his charge, as he has behaved so discourteously that he will not bear it at his hands. If the goods of Gledall, who was drowned at Eyemouth, which he has often written for, are

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not sent out of hand, he will have either them or double their value, if either Eyemouth or Coldingham be worth it.—Berwick, 28 April 1572. *Signed:* "H."

Copy. Endd. P. 1.

April 29. **304.** RANDOLPH to LORD BURGHLEY.

In commendation of his old friend Captain Cockburn, who having taken his leave for ever of Scotland, desires passing through England to kiss the Queen's hand, and do his duty to Burghley and other friends there, and so end his life in France, where he may better live upon what he has there, and do better service, as no such great account is made of him here as he has deserved.—Berwick, 29 April 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. *P.* ½.

April 29. **305.** REPLY of the REGENT OF SCOTLAND to the QUEEN'S COMMISSIONERS.

Gives reasons why there should not be an amnesty for all past offences, especially for the murders of the King and of the two Regents, and shows how inexpedient it would be for the Castle to remain in Grange's hands.

Endd. Pp. 5½.

April 29. **306.** SIR VALENTINE BROWNE to LORD BURGHLEY.

The surveyor and officers of the works have been very earnest with him for such money as is due to sundry workmen, and for other charges on the bridge, and also that it should be finished this summer. The timber costs the Queen more for felling, squaring, and carriage than it could be bought at any place in England ready wrought. The Warden of the Middle Marches also calls on him for the pay of 60 harquebussiers at Harbottle.—Berwick, 29 April 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

307. *Charges at Berwick.*

Note of charges for the wages of the officers of the works, and for repairs done to the bridge at Berwick.

Endd. Enclosure. P. ⅔.

308. *Charges at Berwick.*

Note of various charges incurred at Berwick for wages and repairs.

Endd. Enclosure. Pp. 1¼.

April 29. **309.** THOMAS BROWN to LORD BURGHLEY.

1. Has delivered his letter to Mr. Lee, who by means of sickness has not been able to do anything therein, or yet to write of the matter.

2. The "freebutters" remain yet strong in the Brielle, and have sent part of their folk into Zealand, who are received into Flushing, and as the bruit here goes have taken Middleburgh by assault.

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3. The Duke of Alva has of his Spaniards and Walloons new levied to the number between 9 and 10,000, and prepares to pitch his camp between Barrow and Rosendall. He arms to the sea between 26 and 28 sail of ships.—Antwerp 29 April 1572. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. ⅓.

April 29. **310.** NEWS from FRANCE.

1. Intelligence from Rouen, 20 April 1572, about different matters, such as the revolt of Flushing, the intended marriage of the Prince of Navarre, and the increase of some of the Huguenot churches in France.
2. Rouen. On 27 April there passed the secretary of Count Ludovic towards Flushing to know if they would receive certain troops in the name of the Prince of Orange. The Spaniards having failed in an attempt to surprise Brielle, amongst other prisoners there were brought to the Count de la Marck six captains, who after having been reproached for the cruelties of Alva, and also for those exercised on the Huguenots, were condemned to be beheaded in retaliation for the execution of Counts Egmont and Horne, and for an example to others who might fall into his hands.
Endd. Fr. Pp. 2¼.

April 30. **311.** The REGENT MARR to LORD BURGHLEY.

Looks that the Queen shall now no longer delay to resolve in this cause of Scotland, as their adversaries in no wise intend to yield to the King's obedience, and complains of the danger in which they who profess the King's obedience and the preservation of the amity with England find themselves by Her Majesty's manner of proceeding. Although it may be thought not to become them to be curious in the order of Her Majesty's dealing in her own realm, yet their special interest in the matter moves him to lament at least to his Lordship the occasion of their grief, and to wish that the Queen neglect not good occasion, nor by lenity put her state in peril which next herself and subjects will touch the King and themselves. Begs to have the Queen's speedy answer what certainty they may look for at her hands, and in the meantime support of money for their entertainment of the men of war. Their adversaries are daily aided, and there is 60,000 crowns of the Pope's money in Flanders destined for the entertainment of this rebellion in Scotland, which is to be a pathway for the overthrowing of true religion and erecting first here the tyranny and superstition of the Pope and Spain, which with time cannot but annoy the Queen of England's estate. This practise is divers ways disclosed, and amongst others by the Bishop of Cashel, who is fallen into their hands, and for whom they would be glad to understand the Queen of England's mind.—Leith, 30 April 1572. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 1⅓.

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April 30. **312.** The REGENT MARR to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Now that the obstinacy of their adversaries is known he looks that Her Majesty will not longer delay to resolve in this cause of Scotland, and where favourable admonitions avail not will use the next remedy.—Leith, 30 April 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

April 30. **313.** QUEEN ELIZABETH to LORD HUNSDON.

Has agreed that De Croc shall have her license to repair into Scotland. As she has just cause to maintain the King's estate, for that she cannot endure that the Queen of Scots shall be restored to the crown for respects grown by her evil demerits against her, she has ordered Sir William Drury, to whom she has sent her instructions, to join with De Croc.

Draft in Burghley's writing.

Endd. P 1.

April 30. **314.** QUEEN ELIZABETH to THOMAS RANDOLPH.

Gives him license to return having ordered Sir William Drury to joinwith M. De Croc.

Draft in Burghley's writing.

Endd. P. ½.

April 30. **315.** QUEEN ELIZABETH to SIR WILLIAM DRURY.

Sends instructions for his conduct in the negotiations with De Croc. Would be glad if he can induce him upon respect of the adventures which he found, which may also be as dangerous for De Croc, to remain at Berwick, and procure that some persons might be chosen on both sides to come thither to treat. Although he is to use all good courtesy towards De Croc, it will be well for him to beware of his negotiation, and to direct himself in all things to maintain the estate of the King. As she is of opinion that if Lethington were satisfied for his surety, and restitution of his lands and estates, and Grange either permitted to continue officer of the Castle, or have in recompense the Priory of St. Andrew's, the rest of the matters might be easily accorded, he will do well to labour earnestly with the Regent herein.

Draft in Burghley's writing.

Endd. Pp. 2¾.

April 30. **316.** INSTRUCTIONS for SIR WILLIAM DRURY.

Directions for him to join with M. De Croc, the French King's Commissioner, for the purpose of appeasing the civil commotions in Scotland.

Draft in Burghley's writing.

Endd. Pp. 5½.

317. Copy of a portion of the above.

Pp. 1¾.

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April. **318.** MATTERS of SCOTLAND.

"A brief note of that which seems reasonable in the articles following, until some further matter may appear to move the change hereof."
Endd. Pp. 1½.

319. Copy of the above in French.
P. 1.

April. **320.** MATTERS of SCOTLAND.

Summary of the articles proposed by the two parties for the purpose of causing a cessation of the civil war in Scotland, together with certain others added by those of the Castle.
Endd. Fr. Pp. 1⅔.

April. **321.** CLAIMS for SPANISH MONEY STAYED.

Out of 291,518 ducats, the Genoese and Luccois claim 227,421 ducats, leaving 64,097 ducats for the Spaniards.
Endd. P. ½.

[April.] **322.** THE FRENCH KING'S INTENT towards SCOTLAND.

News coming out of England that the Duke Hamilton had condescended to the Queen of England, and that she had promised to maintain him and the King of Scots' action, the King stayed Mr. James Kirkcaldy and the money. Order is to be taken to embark 5,000 Frenchmen to go to Scotland under colour to be sent to Rochelle. The Earl of Westmorland and Dacres have promised to land in Scotland and get divers Englishmen to serve the French King there. 6,000 francs have been sent out of France to Edinburgh Castle, and Scotch merchants repaid for money they had lent Grange.
Endd. Pp. 2½.

[April.] **323.** CATHERINE DE MEDICIS to the QUEEN.

Letter of credence for Guido Cavalcanti, to whom she has entrusted certain matters to communicate to her. *Holograph. Signed.*
Add. Endd. Fr. P. ⅓.

April & May. **324.** AFFAIRS OF THE LOW COUNTRIES.

Expulsion of the Spaniards from Flushing and the Isle of Walcheren. Movements of forces on either side. Arrival of English and French volunteers.
(*Duplicates, see April* 6 *and May* 21.)
Regulations by the Prince of Orange for the behaviour of his soldiers quartered in Walcheren and Zealand.
Fr. Pp. 4½.

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May 1. **325.** IVAN BASILOWITZ to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Has received her letter by Anthony Jenkinson, and in accordance with her request has restored to the English merchants their privileges of free traffic throughout his dominions. —Staritza in Tver, 1 May 7080.

Add. Royal letter in Russian.

326. *Translation of the above. Endd. Pp.* 1⅓.

May 1. **327.** LORD HUNSDON to LORD BURGHLEY.

1. They would gladly have him receive the Earl of Northumberland at the waterside beyond Leith, or at Leith, and to hire some bark to bring him hither, which he has refused to do, but is content to receive him at Eyemouth. Prays that order be taken for the payment of the money, as they will not deliver him without it. Is required by the Regent to make two requests, not that they shall any way hinder the delivery of the Earl. The one is that Her Majesty will grant him the Earl's life; the other is that she will deliver up to him the Bishop of Ross; he also requires Hunsdon to demand the Earl of him by the order of the treaty, that he may have some colour to deliver him by. The Regent has put the Bishop [of Cashel] into the Castle of ——— (*sic*) the varlet had thrown all his writings into a privy. Thinks his delivery will not be refused. Finds that the Castilians are in harder case than heretofore, and believes that the King's side will shortly possess the town of Edinburgh. If he can bring the King's side to yield any reason to the others' demands, there will be some good done shortly. Trusts that the Queen will not be offended if he can get Lord Seton into his hands in his passage into Flanders.

2. P.S.—Has just received his packet of the 28th ult.— Berwick, 1 May 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1¾.

May 2. **328.** LORD HUNSDON to LORD BURGHLEY.

Desires to know how he shall use M. De Croc, and whether Mr. Marshal shall give him the upper hand or not. If no foreign force is sent into Scotland it were no harm if the Queen let them alone, and so necessity of both sides would make them agree, which they would do soonest so. The Regent and that side are very earnest for money. Prays that order be taken for the 2,000*l.* for the payment for the Earl. Congratulates him on being a companion of the Order.— Berwick. 2 May 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¾.

May 2. **329.** QUEEN ELIZABETH to the EARL OF MARR.

Gives him her hearty thanks for procuring the grant of the earldom of Lennox for the Lord Charles, son of Lady Lennox.

Rough draft corrected by Burghley Endd. Pp. 1½.

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May 2. **330.** CHARLES IX. to M. DE LA MOTHE FENELON.

Directs him to inform the Queen of England that the Duke of Alva does all he can to encourage the 500 or 600 English refugees in Flanders in their enterprise against England, in which they will be assisted by Lord Seton with 2,000 Scots, who have determined to seize on the Prince of Scotland and send him into Spain. Directs him and M. De Croc to watch and do all in their power to frustrate this design. It is very needful that De Croc should on this account go to Scotland, where he is to use all means to induce the Scots to keep the ancient alliance with France. Is sorry that the Queen of England cannot send to him the Earl of Leicester or Lord Burghley, as the amity would have been much strengthened by her so doing.

Extract. Endd. Fr. P. 1.

May 2. **331.** LORD HUNSDON to LORD BURGHLEY.

Sends herewith the charges already bestowed on the bridge at Berwick, and also what will finish the same. If it is not now finished, all that is done the next hard winter will cast away.—Berwick, 2 May 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

332. *Bridge at Berwick.*

Cost of repairs for the bridge at Berwick up to 26 January 1572, amounting to 1,459*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* *Signed:* Rowland Johnson.

Endd. Enclosure. Pp. 3.

333. *Bridge at Berwick.*

Estimate of the cost of finishing the repairs to the bridge at Berwick, amounting to 710*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* *Signed:* Rowland Johnson.

Endd. Enclosure. Pp. 2.

May 3. **334.** SIR WILLIAM DRURY to LORD BURGHLEY.

1. Understands that he is to accompany De Croc into Scotland, which will be with great danger to his life. Prays therefore that Burghley will continue his favour to his wife and children, whom he will not leave well off if he chances in Her Majesty's service to end his life. Recommends that the Irish bishop should be earnestly called for and had, as he can discover the whole practice in Ireland. Sends two pedigrees. Thinks that Archibald Douglas finds the less favour for his often dealing with him. He was always ready to do good offices in any matter that might concern England. The Regent has gone to attempt the winning of Hamilton Castle, which is brought into better case for defence than Drury left it.—Berwick, 3 May. *Signed.*

2. P.S. (on separate piece of paper).—Is secretly "done to understand" that there should by some of the King's party be

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sent by sea to M. Pinart in France sundry writings of the dealings of Her Majesty's ministers, both in the late Regent's time and now. If this proves true it must come [as] from the ambassador in France, and not from hence.
Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

May 5. **335.** QUEEN ELIZABETH to JAMES VI.

Demands that, in accordance with treaty, Thomas Percy, Earl of Northumberland, who by Act of Parliament has been condemned for high treason, shall be delivered up upon her frontiers to Lord Hunsdon, governor of Berwick.
Draft in Burghley's writing Endd. P. 1.

May 7. **336.** LORD HUNSDON to LORD BURGHLEY.

Returns his proxy signed and sealed, and prays that Her Majesty may be as ready to consent to matters tending to her surety and honour as he and others will do their best to procure her to it. Perceives that Lord Hereford and the Lord Admiral are to be called to degrees fit for them. Is sorry that the Lord Chamberlain has not an earl's living, and then he doubts not but Her Majesty would be as willing to make him an earl as others, although she has made earls of nothing, both without land (saving of her gift), and yet no kin to her. Touching himself, he would scant believe Burghley if he should write to him either of the Mastership of the Horse or any other office, as his "pap is made of the yolk of an owl's egg," and therefore his desire is that having now served here almost four years he may leave it to some other. The Castilians say that they will never agree to the Regent's government or the delivery of the Castle, and therefore De Croc's coming, or the sending of Mr. Marshal into Scotland, will be but in vain. Her Majesty must either help the King's side to win the Castle by force, or else let them try it by the teeth together, as they daily do, wherein is both killing and hanging daily among them. Mr. Treasurer cannot help towards the 2,000*l.*, which must be sent, for they will not deliver the Earl without the money. Mr. Marshal has not yet received his instructions. Desires leave to lie this summer at Bransby [Brancepeth].—Berwick, 7 May 1572. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

May 7. **337.** LORD SCROPE to LORD BURGHLEY.

Lord Herries being now come to the King's obedience, he thinks it were well that the Regent should be written to, to appoint some meet officers and wardens for the opposite Border, so that the disordered persons might be brought into subjection. Understands that the masters of the ship are Blacater and Robinson, Scottish pirates. Has sent Robbye of the Falde and Halting Wilson to the Earl of Shrewsbury.—Carlisle, 7 May 1572. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. ½.

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May 5. **338.** *Lord Herries to Lord Scrope.*

Has agreed with the Regent and professed his obedience to the King. Desires that he will take measures with those under his charge for the redress of any wrongs committed by them.—Dumfries, 5 May 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Enclosure. P. ¾.

May 7. **339.** *Lord Scrope to Lord Herries.*

Is heartily glad to hear that he has agreed with the Regent, and will make proclamation commanding all Her Majesty's subjects that none of them trouble him, or any of his friends or servants.—Carlisle, 7 May 1752.

Copy. Endd. Enclosure. P. ½.

May 8. **340.** Sir Valentine Browne to Lord Burghley.

Cannot furnish 2,000*l.* for the causes in hand for the Earl of Northumberland, as he is utterly without money here. Besides the charges of postage, it is dangerous to pass with money between Newcastle and this town, as the country stands by the outlaws of the rebels; by whom a man of his was, within these four days, robbed and spoiled of his money, horse, and apparel, between Morpeth and Felton.—Berwick, 8 May 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¼.

May 8. **341.** The Regent of Scotland to Queen Elizabeth.

The Irishman who gives himself out as a servant of the King of Spain should have been examined ere this, if they had not been impeded by their occupations against their enemies. Will endeavour to satisfy her demand in that and all other things. Begs her gracious aid of money to pay their men of war. There is likelihood now of a speedy conclusion of this rebellion if they may have her "timeous" support. Desires that Home and Fast castles may be delivered to him, whereby Lord Home should not be so well answered of his living as he now is; and the country people resolved that it is not her determination to retain any holds in Scotland.—Leith, 8 May 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

May 8. **342.** Lethington and Grange to Queen Elizabeth.

Are sorry that such small success has followed the negociations with her Commissioners. As the "strandes" will not serve they must have recourse to the fountain. Have for her respect only abstained from some foreign practices which might have served their turn. They know her to be a princess of honour and great courage, and in that point to resemble the noble nature of the lion, and that the more they bow themselves and yield to her, the better speed they shall come. Have tasted her goodness heretofore, and that she will not disappoint those who put their trust in her. These

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considerations move them to write and give up themselves and their causes entirely into her hands, hoping that she will graciously consider of them, and accord such things as are necessary. Prefer their surety to be provided for by her. Have amply informed the Lords of Sussex, Leicester, and Burghley what is necessary for them.—Edinburgh, 8 May 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¾.

May 8. **343.** LORD HOME to LORD HUNSDON.

Complains of the great losses which he sustains through his houses being detained in the Queen of England's hands, to her small commodity, and to his irrevocable disadvantage. As he has never offended her he trusts that she will begin now to deal more graciously with him, and that Hunsdon will procure her favourable answer touching the restoring his houses and living.—Edinburgh, 8 May. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

May 8. **344.** LETHINGTON and GRANGE to the EARLS of SUSSEX and LEICESTER and LORD BURGHLEY.

Desire a speedy end of these unnatural divisions in Scotland, but as they must have care both of themselves and others who are joined with them, they have need of help to make an honest and sure retreat. If they three jointly will promise to be their friends to have their cause recommended, and to be careful for the preservation of the weal, honour, and surety of them and their friends, they will repose their confidence in them, and so go on till the matter take a full end. Are content to commit their cause to the Queen of England's gracious consideration, and that before all other princes she shall have the honour to pacify the troubles of Scotland, hoping that she will graciously and liberally deal with them. Have remitted the enlarging of their matters to their Lordships, and send herewith a copy of a plat of what they may be brought unto, which they delivered to the Marshal of Berwick on 11 April, whereunto they have added an answer to the objection which may be laid to the plurality of government. Beg that they will read both over at their leisure, not perfunctorily but advisedly. The sum is comprehended in these few words, and tends to this conclusion. Seeing it pleases the Queen of England to take into her protection the Prince under the name of King, and to retain the Queen his mother's person in her hands, they will not repine but yield full obedience thereto, hoping still that with time the Queen of England will enter into better terms with the Queen. They will be content to yield to any neutral and indifferent government to be appointed by Her Majesty, which may be tolerable for them and equal for both parties, always presupposed that the other articles demanded for their weal and surety be accorded.

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If they find any correspondence of their Lordships' favour they will proceed without delay.—Edinburgh Castle, 8 May 1572. *Signed.*
Add. End. Pp. 1¾.

May 8. **345.** LETHINGTON and GRANGE to LORD HUNSDON.

Desire his intercession with the Queen of England on behalf of Lord Home, that she will restore his houses to him, in which case they promise that he will not receive her rebels or any foreign forces, and will not refuse anything that he may lawfully do to content her and her service.—Edinburgh Castle, 8 May 1572. *Signed.*
Add. End. Pp. 1¾.

May 9. **346.** LORD HUNSDON to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Has received a resolute and final answer from them of the Castle. They are contented that the King's authority should be acknowledged throughout the realm until Her Majesty can be induced to deal more favourably with the Scottish Queen, but utterly refuse to acknowledge the Regent's government, or to deliver up the Castle. The Regent cannot take upon him to deliver the Earl of Northumberland at Eyemouth, but would have a ship appointed to receive him at some place on the north side of the Firth. There is no more dealing with the Castilians by treaty, and he does not see what she will get by dealing by force.—Berwick, 9 May 1572. *Signed.*
Add. End. P. 1.

May 8. **347.** *Lethington and Grange to Lord Hunsdon and Drury.*

Have received his lordship's letter requiring them to answer directly, without further delay, whether they will yield to the King's obedience, the Regent's government (as he terms them), and the delivery of the Castle, the other articles being granted, without the granting whereof the Queen means to consume no longer time, but to join and aid those who will force them to it. Think this dealing somewhat strange, and that they have deserved better if their behaviour were favourably considered of. Will be content to yield to the King's obedience, hoping that with time the Queen of England will enter on better terms with the Queen of Scots. Cannot acknowledge the Earl of Marr's government as lawful it being set up by a faction. Have within six days seen in what surety men may live under his government by the cruelty lately executed by Alexander Home of Manderston against the goodman of Thirlstone Mains, his son, the goodman of Corsby, and others, being of their own faction; the father of great age, about 3 score and 18 years old, blind through age, of great credit and estimation in his country; the son has continually served their adversaries at Leith, and not a month since upon knowledge of the enmity borne him by Alexander Home obtained a special

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protection under the great seal, with license to remain at home for a year. If he was to be charged with any offence he was not fugitive from their laws, for he continued more than 30 days with them at Leith immediately before this cruel act was executed, and was not gone to his father's house past three or four days before. If he had been burdened with any offence Alexander Home was no fit person to have the commission in that behalf in respect of his ill-will borne towards them. The giving of such a commission must argue either manifest tyranny or too great indiscretion, both which are intolerable in a governor. In place thereof they will be willing to yield to any neutral and indifferent government to be appointed by the Queen of England's advice, which may be equal to both parties. Plainly refuse to deliver the Castle unless force which they may not resist shall compel them to it. Earnestly request him to have their just cause for recommended and to report of them to the best.—Edinburgh Castle, 8 May 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Enclosure. Pp. 3.

May 9. **348.** LORD HUNSDON to LORD BURGHLEY.

1. Has received a resolute answer from them of the Castle touching the articles, so there is no hope for the Queen to do any good among them by treaty. They are not so desirous of De Croc's coming as the other side, and say plainly that neither he nor any other shall make them yield to the articles. Is greatly solicited to move the Queen to re-deliver the Lord Home's houses. The Queen must write somewhat sharply to the Regent for the delivery of the Earl and the Irish bishop. Desires to know whether, rather than go without the Earl, he may trim two ships at Newcastle with men and ordnance to go and fetch him.

2. The taking and burning of Thirlstone manse, wherein they had almost burnt four or five gentlewomen, and did kill three men, has marvellously hardened them of the Castle. Trusts that the Queen will not refuse so honourable and beneficial a matter as Holland and Zealand, or any other part of the Low Countries that may be kept. If she receive it not the French King will.—Berwick, 9 May 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1¾.

May 8. **349.** *The Earl of Marr to Lord Hunsdon.*

Has written to the Queen touching the Irish bishop who calls himself the King of Spain's man, whom they have not yet fully examined. Cannot spare a sufficient number to convoy the Earl of Northumberland by land; the passage of the sea is therefore most proper. Dare not hazard him in a boat because of a pirate ship, which they understand is at their adversaries' devotion, and therefore it will be best that a ship in good equipage be sent to receive him. Excuses

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Alexander Home for executing of letters touching the non-payment of certain rents pertaining to the priory of Coldingham. —Leith, 8 May 1572. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Enclosure. Pp. 1¼.

May 10. **350.** EXTRACT of LETTERS from LORD HUNSDON.

Extract of three letters from Lord Hunsdon to Home of Mangerton, the Earl of Mar, and the Laird of Colding Howe, dated 28 April and 7 and 10 May 1572, relating to the detention of certain rents and goods belonging to England, and threatening reprisals.
Copy signed by Drury. Endd. P. 1.

May 12. **351.** SIR WILLIAM DRURY to LORD BURGHLEY.

1. Again desires that the receipt of this packet (wherein the Castilians signify they have written a letter to the Queen) may not appear to have passed through him. Finds it true that copies of letters and instructions which have passed from the Queen and her ministers to the late Regent and the present one should by some who profess the King's obedience have been sent into France. They are carried by Lindsay, a servant of Captain Cockburn.

2. It was before Mr. Archibald was apprehended devised that he should be the carrier of those writings under colour of requiring leave to spend his time in France. For getting knowledge of this and some other devices he has had great want of Archibald Douglas, by whose means he was in good hope to have met with Lord Seton, at his return into Flanders, who is the greatest papist, the most affectionate to the Scottish Queen, and the greatest enemy to the Queen's Majesty of any Scottish person.

3. The plot between Archibald Douglas and Drury was laid how both he and his writings should have been taken. Touched somewhat of it to Lord Hunsdon to understand how the same would be allowed of by the Queen, wherein he desires Burghley's opinion. Mr. Case with five well-chosen persons of Drury's own company who were then in Scotland lying at the dean's house of Lestarick [Restalrig], a place for divers purposes apt, should at his passing in the night to the waterside where he minded to take boat have been met with and quietly brought to Berwick, "a hood and cloak I had provided for." M. De Croc came here yesternight, who shall be moved to stay here and procure some from either side to come hither to confer. The instructions mentioned in the Queen's letter have not been sent. Will sound and have eye to De Croc's doings. Desires that Ralph Scudamore and a cipher may be sent to him. Lethington and Grange still speak of the great debt they are in, and say that if consideration might be had of them they might be brought to offer further. They say that if they

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have any secret dealings with De Croc, it shall be touching some money of the Queen of Scots' dowry to relieve them with. —Berwick, 12 May 1572. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

May 12. **352.** LORD HUNSDON to LORD BURGHLEY.

M. De Croc arrived yesterday, who shewed him and the Marshal his instructions. They have opened unto him how far Mr. Marshal and Mr. Randolph have proceeded. Seeing the unlikelihood and unwillingness that is in both sides, he has small hope of doing good. De Croc would have written not to the "Regent" but to "the Earl of Mar" for a safe conduct, which they would not have received, and therefore Hunsdon has written to the Regent and the Castilians for a safe conduct for him and Mr. Marshal, and he tarries till the return thereof. He looks for no end to follow of their going into Scotland, having received such a resolute answer from them of the Castle that they will neither yield to the Regent's government nor deliver up the Castle.—Berwick, 12 May 1572. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. by Lord Burleigh. P. 1.

May 12. **353.** CATHERINE DE MEDICIS to LORD BURGHLEY.

Desires him to assist the Duke of Montmorency and M. De Foix in the negociation with which they are charged in England.—Chambord, 12 May 1572. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Fr. P. ½.

May 12. **354.** THE DUKE of ALENÇON to LORD BURGHLEY.

In favour of the Duke of Montmorency and the other ambassadors sent by his brother to the Queen of England.—Chambord, 12 May 1572. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Fr. P. ½.

May 13. **355.** The REGENT OF SCOTLAND to LORD HUNSDON.

He means no delay, but only surety in the delivery of the Earl of Northumberland, and would be loth that it should be frustrated by any default of his. He is well assured their adversaries have offered to take him away, for they will take advantage of anything that may grieve the Queen. They for the most part are not very curious whether King or Queen reigned, providing they themselves ruled, without which all pacification profits them not. He heeds not their untrue reproaches that they cannot trust to promise, because he fears not that their infamous informations will obtain credit in that or any other country to his dishonour and prejudice when his dealings are known. Cannot greatly marvel that men make show of difficulty to trust promises, when they violate so many themselves. Though he will not give account to them of the late usage of the Cranstons, yet

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to him he may say, if the Cranstons had been as true servants to the King as they were near relations and earnest fautors to Lethington, there had been little mention of that matter. It may be thought that the disappointment of provision lying in that house for the furnishing of Edinburgh moves them as much as the taking of the men, which if they were truly obedient to the King, the adversaries have less cause to be grieved of any their trouble, as they are little moved with the calamity of any one who assists them not. They make no mention that he who devised the betrayal of Lethington's house, causing his brother to enterprise the same, was in the house of Thirlstane manse. They specify not their own unhonest and barbarous attempts, as the burning of Lord Morton's town of Dalkeith, taking true and peaceable men out of their houses for no other cause than being surnamed Douglas, the long imprisonment of Thomas Lindsay, collector of the rents of the kirk, or the slaughter of honest merchants taking boat, and the destruction of many lodgings in Edinburgh. No protection alleged by Thomas Cranston gives him liberty to offend, or should have stayed the apprehension of his person, when it was known he was a dealer and messenger between Grange and Archibald Douglas. He cannot but be persuaded that Alexander Home did otherwise than lawfully in seeking the rents of Coldingham, nor will he dispute as to whether Lord Home is fittest to have that priory. When the Queen's forces entered into Scotland, she said that she would treat the subjects of Scotland as lovingly and peaceably as her own. It cannot but seem some alteration to them that the King's title and right made to Alexander Home's son should be impeded in favour of Lord Home, who had the rebels in his house and daily victualled them, was in their counsel and knowledge, fortified Fast Castle for them, and promised Leonard Dacres support of men. If his Lordship has experience of his better disposition it is more than they are privy to. He allows of no new custom or exaction raised by Alexander Home at Eyemouth, against the amity, which shall not be quickly repaired. If they who complain of Alexander Home's greediness had been more moderate themselves the country had not been so confused and troubled. As he for satisfaction of the treaty delivers the Earl; he requests he may be promised the Bishop of Ross, yet if he is to serve as a witness in the parliament, he will not demand him before some convenient day when parliament be ended. He sends a safe conduct for Mr. Marshal and his train; he has sent one to M. De Croc, for though no Frenchman coming into Scotland ever sought a safe conduct, yet he sends it that he shall have no occasion of stay. Alexander Home's interest in Gleydale's property is small, it has been put in the hands of Lord Morton as Admiral, to be forthcoming to them that shall have right thereto.—Leith, 13th May 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

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May 14. **356.** LORD BURGHLEY to LORD HUNSDON.

The Queen finds somewhat strange the dealing of the Regent in the matter of the delivery of the Earl of Northumberland and the Irish bishop; but would have him continue his negotiations by all good means possible to recover them. If he cannot have the Earl at Eyemouth, his plan to have a ship or two well prepared to receive him at Fife is not misliked; he trusts that there be no double dealing in Scotland after he be received in the ships. Her Majesty mislikes such a slender allegation to come from the Regent, as that the Irish rebellious bishop is a servant of the King of Spain, considering he is a born subject of England, and depends only on the King of Spain as being a papist in religion, and so a deep enemy to the Church of England and Scotland. They of the Castle are to have secret information from him that if Lord Home will give security, and become an obedient servant to the King, with the consent of the Regent, the Queen will give him his castles, if not she will keep them, which she may well avow, forasmuch as they were acquired in just war, in that Lord Home had openly maintained her rebels to invade her realm to the great loss of her subjects, for which no recompense has been made, besides manifestly keeping in his house the principal of the rebels. As to the Regent, he shall tell him that Lord Home's houses shall not be restored except he return to the King's allegiance, and shall provoke him to the delivery of the Earl and the Bishop, by some hope of having the houses himself. Before the Castle is delivered, thinks that Lord Sussex should obtain a suit that he has for the ordnance in the castle, in respect that he was lieutenant-general at the winning thereof. He trusts Mr. Marshal has had a packet he sent him, or surely there is some great lewdness.

Draft corrected by Burghley.
Endd. Pp. 2½.

May 14. **357.** SIR THOMAS GRESHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

1. Sends account of money disbursed in 1559 and 1561, viz., 1,012*l.* 10*s.*, in payment of Volrade Count Mansfeld's pension of 2,000 crowns per annum, and a further sum of 427*l.* 9*s.* for the charges of Hans Keck, in negociating a loan of 300,000 gold guilders with the said Count, and for the expenses of Richard Clough travelling into Germany about the said money. Gives details of the negociation, since which time he has never heard more of Count Mansfeld, or Hans Keck, who is departed long since.

2. Begs him to have him in remembrance for the removing of Lady Mary Grey.—London, 14 May 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1¾.

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May 15. **358.** LORD HUNSDON to LORD BURGHLEY.

He sees no haste in the delivery of the Earl, and small likelihood of the having of the Bishop, but Nicholas Errington is there for a resolute answer. Neither he nor Mr. Marshal received any instructions or "apostyllacions." He is glad to hear the Queen begins so roundly with the Scottish Queen, for that is her manifest and only surety. The Regent has sent safe conducts for Mr. Marshal and M. de Croc; he marvels De Croc has not written to him. The Regent requires that as he is to deliver the Earl he may have promise of the Bishop of Ross, and to have a day appointed for receiving him at the Bound Rood, which he marvels much at, as at his first demanding him he was in no great earnestness, as though he made light of the matter; what the subtlety is he knows not, but he prays God they do not gamble for the Earl, whom he will not meddle with, if he be not brought where he can conveniently have him. De Croc and Mr. Marshal take their journey into Scotland upon Saturday.—Berwick, 15th May 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

May 16. **359.** LORD HUNSDON to the REGENT OF SCOTLAND.

His letter will give no offence to his Grace, if rightly interpreted. He cannot find it unreasonable that he should wish to have the Earl with as great security as he can, so as not to lose the Queen's money and him too; time and place being agreed upon there shall be no default on his part, both for receiving him and paying the money. He does not think his adversaries will offer to take him, not because of any goodwill they bear the Queen, but because they are not able to do it, and they could not so far offend her, now that, standing as they do, they wish her to be the conservatrix of the accord. Concerning the doings at Thirlstane Mains he wrote as he received it from them, not for any misliking that he had of it. Alexander Home did wrong in demanding the tithes from the poor men, when he should have asked them from Alexander of Hewton Hall, who pays 40*l.* Scottish yearly to the House of Coldingham. However "short" it may be taken he did not mean it for the abling of Lord Home, nor the disabling of the other. He perceives he took his saying about offering the Queen injury worse than he meant it, but he may say that if he give authority to intermeddle with anything that which is in her possession he does offer her injury. Trusts there is no one that would burden her with the breach of promises or proclamations, if so, he shall be answered according to reason. He does him great wrong in charging him with impeding Alexander Home's son in favour of Lord Home, for no one in Scotland has hindered Lord Home more than he, but it is not his custom to allow anyone to intermeddle with anything under his charge. As for Alexander

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Home's greediness the custom was demanded of one Rudge, a merchant of Berwick, and his goods were stayed for it; as for Gleydale's ship it was hewed asunder by him and his men, which otherwise might have been made money of, and no redress is to be had thereof. Is sorry to find that his goodwill is so ill requited, for few have favoured the King's faction more than he; he has been more hardly dealt with than any other that has been in his place. The Laird of Clyshe's message was but to make a request to have the Bishop of Ross, and now is required a promise of him, if his offences are such, he might be demanded of the Queen by virtue of the treaty. Would that the Earl and the Irish bishop be delivered as soon as conveniently may be.—Berwick, 16th May 1572.

Endd. Pp. 2.

May 17. **360.** LORD HUNSDON to LORD BURGHLEY.

No tidings of the Earl or of the Bishop have been received. Has given Mr. Marshal 40*l.* to provide for his entertainment in Scotland. Desires him to procure leave for him from the Queen to lie at Bransby [Brancepeth] in the summer.—*Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¾.

May 17. **361.** REPLY of COUNT MANSFELD'S AGENTS.

Throw the blame of the failure of the loan promised by Count Mansfeld in 1560 on John Keck, and beg that the Queen of England will cause payment to be made to the Count of the sum of 1,000 crowns which is due to him for arrears of pension.

Endd.: 17 May 1572. *Lat. Pp.* 8¾.

May 19. **362.** HUMPHREY LOCKE to the EARL OF LEICESTER.

Is sorry to understand that by untrue reports he has conceived great displeasure against him, and is willing to return to England (but doubts of being able to do so if the Emperor continue his building) and answer his accusers, the chief of whom, he supposes, are Mr. Randolph by his reports, and the merchant Bannister by his letters. If they had tarried at home it would have been much better for those who caused them to come into Russia, and for all other Englishmen in the country. Mr. Jenkinson has received great honour and the prince's favour, and if he had come in Randolph's place all matters would have been despatched and thousands of pounds saved. The Emperor's displeasure was brought upon the merchants by their own garboils, their hating and discrediting and greedy seeking to rob one another, and because Locke found fault with these abuses he was called a traitor and an enemy to his country. All this Mr. Randolph oversaw, but

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could not abide to hear the truth, wherefore he did no good, but made all things worse than they were before his coming. —In Russia, 19 May 1572. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

May 20. **363.** PETRUS SALVUS to LORD BURGHLEY.

Excuses his neglect in not writing before, through press of business, and ill-health. Expresses his goodwill and desire to serve him.—*Signed.*
Endd. Lat. P. 1.

May 20. **364.** LORD HUNSDON to LORD BURGHLEY.

Has received the 2,000*l.*, and has given the bearer three several quittances for the same, but there is no haste to receive it by those to whom it is sent. Nicholas Errington has lain at Leith a sennight awaiting an answer, and he (Lord Hunsdon) has written to the Regent by Mr. Marshal, and looks for a reply that day or the next, unless there is "a pad in the straw."—Berwick, 20 May 1572. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. ½.

May 21. **365.** ADVERTISEMENTS from the LOW COUNTRIES.

On the 8th May the Spaniards and Walloons went out of Bergen-op-Zoom in 29 hoys, and landed in Walcheren, where they defeated a party of peasants, and coming to Armuyden, which was abandoned by the townspeople, slew about 100 women and children. Movements in Walcheren. Those of Flushing have destroyed and taken a fleet of hoys sent by Alva with reinforcements. Since the entry of these Spaniards there have arrived as succours at Flushing 150 men from Dieppe, about 200 sent by the French congregation at London, and 120 from Norwich. Those of Enkhuisen and Venlo have refused to admit a Spanish garrison. On the 21st May there arrived at Camvere 400 men, a part of whom came from Norwich and 150 from Flushing, so that they have in the town about 900 armed men. On the same day there arrived at Flushing between 400 and 500 men from France and elsewhere, so that there is in the Isle of Walcheren at present about 2,000 men.
Endd. Fr. Pp. 1½.

May 22. **366.** LORD SCROPE to LORD BURGHLEY.

On Friday last some of the Nixons and Elliotts, in the head of Liddlesdale, came into Gillesland and carried away 30 kine of the goods of Davye Bell, for revenge whereof he called Thomas Carleton, land serjeant of Gillesland, and considered with him for a purpose to be made upon those persons, to the execution whereof he with his sons and an ambush of 200 men lay in a place convenient, and Arthur Greame, Fergus' son, with others, to the number of 30 persons, rode to the head of Liddlesdale, above Hermitage, and there not only brought

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away 30 head of cattle of the said offenders, but took five prisoners, notable thieves, who came in pursuit. They have also sore hurt Hobb Elliott of the Shaws, or Edward his brother, and if either die it will heap upon the Greames a greater feud, so they have need to be encouraged. Commends the service of the land serjeant and the others.—Carlisle, 22 May 1572. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 1¼.

May 22. **367.** LORD HUNSDON to the REGENT OF SCOTLAND.

1. The Queen greatly marvels that the Earl of Northumberland has not yet been delivered up, and he therefore requests that he be surrendered at some convenient place, when the money shall be paid to whomsoever the Regent shall appoint.
2. Her Majesty finds his Grace's allegations with regard to the Irish bishop of small substance, and hopes not to find such uncourtesy at his hands as to stay the delivery of him.—Berwick, 22 May 1572. *Signed with initials.*
Add. Endd. P. ¾.

May 22. **368.** LETHINGTON and GRANGE to LORD HUNSDON.

He will find that neither they nor Lord Home are unthankful for the suit earnestly made by him to the Queen's Majesty for the delivery of Home Castle, and they offer themselves as sureties in a bond for the performance of the conditions on Lord Home's part.—Edinburgh Castle, 22 May 1572. *Signed:* W. Maitland, W. Kyrkcaldy.
Add. Endd. Pp. 1¾.

May 23. **369.** The REGENT OF SCOTLAND to LORD HUNSDON.

Has given instructions for the delivery of the Earl of Northumberland. Touching the Irish bishop, will direct some one to the Queen instructed to satisfy her on all behalfs.—Leith, 23 May 1572. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. ½.

May 23. **370.** M. DE CROC to LORD BURGHLEY.

Requests him to forward some despatches to M. De la Mothe Fénelon, and states that he and the English envoy agree well together.—Leith, 23 May 1572 *Signed with seal.*
Add. Endd. Fr. Mutilated. P. ¾.

May 23. **371.** ACCOUNT of SPANISH MONIES.

Sir Thomas Gresham's bill for Spanish monies received by him out of the Tower, amounting to 120 chests of Spanish reals. Thirty-two chests were delivered to Mr. Stanley at the Mint, besides some that was taken by the Spaniards to pay mariners' charges.
Endd. by Burghley. P. 1.

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May 23. **372.** MICHAEL GYSE, ENVOY of COUNT MANSFELD, to [LORD BURGHLEY].

Is glad that his master's last half-yearly pension has been received, and gives reasons why some other money which he alleges is due to his master for the Queen's service should be paid.—*Signed.*
Endd. Lat. Pp. 4.

May 23. **373.** WILLIAM DICKENSON to LORD BURGHLEY.

Certain days past a familiar friend asked him if he had heard any good news from the Court of Poland, to which he answered that he looked for no good news there or anywhere else where the Papist had most rule. His friend said that a good Papist had told him that when the confederates, the Emperor, the Bishop of Rome, King Philip, and others had quieted the Turk they would all go against the Queen of England and drive her out of the realm, and destroy as many as they can of the religion. Judges this to be a certain matter rather than a light talk, for this good Papist has a brother in a house of religion called Frowenberge, where there is a nest of them, whose head is the Bishop of Helyberge [Heilsburg], otherwise called Cardinal Hasius, now at Rome gaping to be Pope. Is informed that there was an ambassador from the Pope and another from the confederates at this parliament with the King of Poland. Thought meet to certify him of the above, and trusts that the noble realm of England may be preserved from all enemies, ghostly and worldly.—Dantzick, 23 May 1572. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 1¾.

May 24. **374.** M. DE LA MOTHE FENELON to LORD BURGHLEY.

Does not ask for an audience with the Queen on account of the suspicion attaching to two of his servants whom he has dismissed. Offers his services in furthering to the extent of his power the journey of the Earl of Lincoln into France. Desires that some order may be taken about the Queen of Scots' apparel for his discharge. Thanks him for the dispatch in forwarding his letters to De Croc.—Nionthon, [Newington], 24 May 1572. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Fr. P. ½.

May 25. **375.** INSTRUCTIONS for the EARL OF LINCOLN.

1. He shall have commission under the Great Seal authorising him and Sir Thomas Smith and Francis Walsingham, and letters also to require the French King to confirm the last treaty concluded at Blois. When the King shall have accorded thereto he shall procure how and in what sort the ceremonies shall be observed. The Lord Admiral shall not refuse any place that the King shall appoint, foreseeing only that he shall not be compelled to be present at any mass to be said for the purpose, but if it be in church or chapel he shall

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not refuse to require and take it in the same. Although there is no other special cause for sending the Admiral but to require the King's oath, yet there may be occasions offered for speed in certain matters.

2. In the matter of Scotland, he may hold opinion that Her Majesty means no other than that the realm shall be brought in quietness and remain free from any invasion of strangers. He may well remember of his own knowledge how oftentimes, since the Queen of Scots coming into England, the Queen has been well disposed to have obtained an accord between her and her subjects; but always when she was most earnest to have done her any pleasure therein, she was most ready to practise matter against her, not satisfied with recovery of her own country without by practise she might also have the Queen of England's. Whereupon finding it certain that the Three Estates of Scotland, in full parliament, accepted the Queen of Scots' demission of her crown to her son, who was acknowledged by the whole people, a very few persons excepted, she has concluded to continue her favour to the King and to all such as shall acknowledge his authority.

3. The Admiral shall also say to the French King that if it pleases him to do the like he shall best recover a common peace to that land and frustrate the attempts of such as seek to withdraw that nation from the ancient amity with France. He may also inform him that the Queen of Scots has both by her letters and ministers plainly assured the King of Spain that she will in no wise depend on the French King, but has wholly given herself, her son, and her realm to the said King, and to that end has done her uttermost to move him to send forces into Scotland to surprise her son and carry him into Spain. The Admiral shall move him not to be abused by any of her offers, and plainly let him understand that except he take this plain way to restore that realm to peace the said Queen will do her uttermost to make it a prey to others. As for the person of the Queen of Scots he may declare how well she is treated, for she may at her pleasure take the air on horseback in company with the Earl of Shrewsbury, and her diet is such as her own ministers prepare without respect of charge, only it is prohibited that no strangers shall have liberty to come for her to practise with them as she has long time used. Yet it is daily found by the intercepting of her letters and messages now and then that she continually labours to procure her son to be stolen away into Spain, besides her dangerous practises against the Queen of England and her realm. He may also show how the Queen of England is perplexed by the earnestness with which her parliament solicit her to proceed against the said Scots Queen by order of justice, thinking that so to neglect the general advice of her estates is no small hazard of the love which they bear towards her. To the intent that the Lord Admiral may show how ungratefully and dangerously the Queen of Scots has dealt, he

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shall show the King all the circumstances of her seeking marriage with the Duke of Norfolk, and also the comfort given to the Queen of England's subjects to enter into rebellion, and their open maintenance in Scotland when they were forced to fly. He shall also show a letter of hers in cipher to the Duke of Alva, whereby he may see the just cause that the Queen has to hold the course she does.

4. He is also to excuse De Croc's stay in England, and in case any motion is made to him of Her Majesty's marriage with the Duke of Alençon, he may say that he heard her say that she was not so well used in the other treaty for the Duke of Anjou as was meet, and also were it not that she had entered into strait amity with the King that she might justly challenge lack of friendship herein. He is to congratulate the Queen of Navarre on the marriage of her son, and to let the Admiral of France and the nobility joined with him know how glad she is of the pacification of their troubles, and hopes that they will let their sincerity and good meaning appear so to the King that he may continue his favour to them, and that their adversaries, who have heretofore slandered their actions as though they had not been founded upon conscience, may be ashamed to have abused themselves. As for them of the House of Guise, he shall forbear to show any favourable countenance to them as he shall do to other Her Majesty's friends. Yet shall he not forbear to salute them as of his own part according to their degrees, and if any of them shall motion matter to him of the Queen of Scots he may say that if she had been counselled by her friends to have forborne the seeking to offend Her Majesty she might thereby have done herself good, and that her friends who have evil counselled her must be accounted the principal causes of her troubles. Sir Thomas Smith is to accompany him and be assistant in the time of the King's giving his oath.

5. P.S.—If any speech be used by the King concerning the offer of the marriage of Mons. Alençon, he may say that the inequality in years cannot but make in the Queen's opinion a full stay, and that she thinks the same ought to work a like judgment in the King and the Queen Mother.

Rough draft corrected by Burghley. Printed by Digges. Endd. Pp. 15.

376. Draft of portion of the above in Burghley's writing.
Endd. Pp. 6¾.

377. Another draft in Burghley's writing.
Endd. Pp. 6.

May 25. **378.** COMMISSION for the EARL OF LINCOLN.

Commission for the Earl of Lincoln to proceed into France, and in conjunction with Walsingham to receive the oath of the French King ratifying the treaty of Blois.

Draft corrected by Burghley. Endd. Lat. Pp. 1½.

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May 25. **379.** LORD HUNSDON to LORD BURGHLEY.

Sends a letter that he has received from Mr. Marshal at Lestowyke (Restalrig). Will not take upon himself to give a passport to M. Verac until he hears from his Lordship. Expects to receive the Earl of Northumberland this week or not at all, but the Irish bishop shall not be had. Berwick, 25 May 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

May 24. **380.** *Sir W. Drury to Lord Hunsdon.*

1. M. De Croc required the Regent that M. Verac might have some place in council with him, to which the Regent answered that he could neither grant any further use of such favour and licence nor place in council except he would remain with him at Leith. Whereupon De Croc earnestly required him (Sir W. Drury) to give Verac a passport through England, which he would not grant till he had received his Lordship's instructions.

2. The Regent then sent Lord Ruthven and Dunfermline to De Croc, who said that the Regent neither durst nor could grant him audience, lest he should too far prejudice the King's estate, but that, if he had anything to say privately as to the "County Marr" he should be heard, and were answered by him that the King his master only desired the good peace and quiet of the country, and meddled not in the "attribucance" of any titles or dignities more to one than to other.

3. He (Sir W. Drury) offered to follow that course whensoever he had to do with them, or they with him, whereupon the Regent not a little commended the Queen for the preservation and care she had of the King, whose firm continuance towards the same he greatly prayed for.

4. M. De Croc seems to desire the conclusion of an accord, and is weary of abiding at Leith, and fain to go to Edinburgh.

5. That evening there was a skirmish occasioned by them of the Castle braving upon the hill of Craggingate, whereupon the forces of Leith "indigning" ran out about 200 footmen and certain horsemen that were newly come from skirmishing at Borough Moor, and climbed towards the hill top, but the others stood their ground, insomuch that it was too warm for the Leith men to tarry or climb higher, and departed not without the loss of more blood to them than to the Castle.

6. Last night 50 beeves and 100 muttons were got into the Castle. Restalrig, 24 May 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 2. *Enclosure.*

May 25. **381.** LORD HUNSDON to LORD BURGHLEY.

1. Perceiving that the Regent sends Cunningham to Court for the causes specified in his other letter, and as the Regent mislikes certain points in his letters to him, to Alexander Home of Manderstone, and to the Laird of Coldyngknolles, and knowing the humour of the Scots to take hold of any

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little thing that serves their own purpose, and to leave out as much as makes against them, he sends copies both of his letters and of theirs. Has been so uncourteously and lewdly used at the hands of Alexander Home of Manderstone and Lord Morton, that were it not for fear of offending the Queen they should well know he "would not sit withall." Alexander Home rules Morton, and Morton the Regent, and thereby Alexander Home looks to govern all the Marches, for which reason he desires so much that Home and Fast Castles be delivered into the hands of the King, for then he would sit down there, and they could not be gotten out of his hands again except by force. If the King of France were advertised how unfit it was for Her Majesty to deliver them up until there be a thorough accord, he would not press her to it, and the rather because they are none of the King's and stand but on the borders, and he believes that De Croc and the French ambassador would rather that she kept them in her own hand than deliver them to the Regent, out of whose hands they could not be gotten again; and surely Her Majesty must take some remorse in conscience for Lord Home, for no man in all Scotland has smarted so much as he and his, and therefore not to deliver his possessions into the hand of his mortal enemy.

2. Her Majesty may see by their readiness for the delivery of the Earl, although she be pleased to pay their own price, and by the denial of the Irish bishop, what cause she has to feed them with money.

3. The only man they trust to be their mediator and advocate in all their affairs is Mr. Randolph, who lately wrote to them.

4. He has sent the Regent's letter wherein he would have him receive the Earl at St. Andrews or some other place on the north side of the Frith, and touching Alexander of Manderstone, and now he sends the rest, wherein the Regent seems to take offence.

5. Desires some instructions touching the diet of the Earl. —Berwick, 25 May 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1½.

May 28. **382.** LETHINGTON to M. DE CROC and SIR W. DRURY.

This poor country is so much afflicted, that with the compassion that should move all good and affectionate subjects, they embrace the means that are proposed to them by the sovereigns of France and England, to bring about a peace, and will accept the conditions which shall appear just and reasonable to them both, as they know they are not moved by the passions of themselves, who have particular interests.

Endd. Copy. Fr. P. 1½.

May 28. **383.** LORD SCROPE to LORD BURGHLEY.

Desires him to forward an enclosed letter from the Bishop of Carlisle. Whereas he advertised that "Hobb of the Shaws

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or his brother, was in peril of death; the truth is, the said Hobb was shot through the thigh with a pistol by Scrope's servant Moresby, and struck through the shoulder with a spear by a son of Fergus Greame, yet it is thought that he will live. One of the Elliotts being taken by the said Fergus's son, thinking that Hobb had been dead, did with his own dagger strike him through the hose, but missed his thigh. Being asked why he did so, he answered that he thought if he might have killed his taker in that sort, they should have won the field, in respect whereof he esteemed not his own life.—Carlisle, 28 May 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ⅔.

May 29. **384.** LORD HUNSDON to LORD BURGHLEY.

Yesterday came the Laird of Clyshe, who declared that he had brought the Earl of Northumberland to Coldingham, and wished to know what time he could receive him at Eyemouth, and also that the money might be told down and sealed with the Laird of Clyshe's seal, to be given over at the time that the Earl was delivered up. This having been done, and a time appointed, the Earl was surrendered to him and brought to Berwick. To one Douglas who had had the keeping of the Earl under the Lord of Lochleven, the Laird of Clyshe prayed that he would give somewhat in recompense for his care in keeping him, and also to encourage his cousin-german who had custody of the Irish bishop at Dunbar, so he gave him 20*l.*, whereof he was very glad.

It would serve to great purpose if the Queen would be pleased to bestow 100*l.* on the Laird of Clyshe, who only by his great travail brought him so quietly thither.

Has had but little talk with the Earl, who truly seems to follow his old humours, readier to talk of hawks and hounds than anything else, very much abashed and sorrowful, being in great fear of his life. Earnestly prays that the lives of two poor men, who have continued with him ever since his being in Lochleven, may be spared, as they be no gentlemen nor of any importance.

Desires to know how he is to use him, and would fain be quickly delivered of him, and he would either bring him himself or hand him over to another, as it were fit that he were safe sent up, for he has many friends by the way.

Unless the Queen will consent to deliver up the Bishop of Ross, there is little likelihood of obtaining the Irish bishop, and Lord Morton, who was much against the delivery of the Earl of Northumberland, told Nicholas Errington that the Queen would have all things and part with nothing. They would fain have promise of their bishop, else they will make merchandise of the Irish bishop as they have done of the Earl, for they do all for money.

The Irish bishop told the Laird of Clyshe that "he had rather that any nation be their King, yea rather the muckle devil than Her Majesty and therefor that villain should be had."

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He will see from the enclosed letter from Mr. Marshall what likelihood there is of an accord, and how M. De Croc is handled among them.

The Regent has requested two lasts of corn powder and as much serpentine, which he thought not fit to deny him, and he prays his Lordship to procure a warrant for it.—Berwick, 29 May 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 2.

May 30. **385.** SIR W. DRURY to LORD BURGHLEY.

He and De Croc had audience with the Regent, who thankfully accepted the Queen's message, forasmuch as it tended wholly to the allowing of the King and Regent, but as De Croc used no terms, neither allowing King nor Regent, the Regent would not allow him the entreatment of an ambassador, lest he should prejudice the King's estate, but would hear him as a private man if he had aught to say. He would not allow De Croc to go to the Castle, or Verac to have more than one audience with him, but if needs be that he go to the Castle, he must remain there, whereby De Croc was much perplexed, and sent his son-in-law to the King of France for new directions.

Had audience with them of the Castle, and from Lethington such matter as now he sends. Cannot signify of any towardness in the delivery of the Irish bishop. What is in the paper of Lethington's that he forwards is the full resolution of all that side, and they desire nothing but an absolute approbation of the Queen, or contrariwise, an absolute denial, to which he hopes that his Lordship will forward a full and certain limitation of Her Majesty's pleasure, whereby the suspended and pretended hopes and intentions may be cut off.

Lord Fleming arrived at Crongelton on Sunday last, bringing, as is supposed, some money, and Lord Herries and others have been despatched to intercept him. The Castilians will name Lord Home, when his estates are restored to him, to defend them in Lothian and the Marches from such as they dare not well trust. Many are dissatisfied with the delivery of the Earl of Northumberland. Thinks that the Irish bishop and his writings should be instantly asked for.—Restowick [Restalrig], 30 May 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

386. *"Memory to my Lord Ambassador of England."*

They make their dependence upon the Queen; De Croc cannot change their resolution already taken. They intend to follow the Queen's pleasure touching their obedience to the King, and if they might safely do so would acknowledge the Earl of Marr as Regent; but it being a point dangerous and prejudicial to them for many reasons, they pray the Queen not to burden them therewith, but to establish a government of twenty of the principal noblemen of the realm, of whom they are content that the Duke of Chatelherault shall not be one.

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They have had no dealing with the King of Spain or any of his ministers, though they have been requested to do so, and offers made to them. They pray the English ambassador to bring their adversaries to as great conformity as they are, as the expense of the war is four thousand crowns a month.—(*In the autograph of Lethington.*) *Enclosure.*
P. 1⅓.

May. **387.** QUEEN ELIZABETH to CHARLES IX.
As by the late treaty they are bound to a mutual defence against all and for every cause, and as he has by a letter written under his own hand declared that under these general terms the cause of religion is included, she writes this in order to assure him places the same construction on the terms of the treaty. *Draft.* May 1572.
Endd. Fr. P. ½.

388. Another copy.
Endd. Fr. P. ½.

[May.] **389.** SPANISH MONEY brought to the TOWER.
Mr. Stanley's account of Spanish money brought into the Tower as follows:—

		Lbs.	Ozs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
By Sir Arthur Champernoun, in reals - weighing		11,454	9		
„ William Killegrew	„ -	5,815	7		
„ Edward Horsey	„ -	11,331	5		
„ William Winter	„ -	734	4		
„ Thomas Carew	„ -	315	0		
„ John Barnes	„ -	321	2		
				29,972	3
„ Thomas Carew, in bullion, weighing - -		68	0		
„ John Barnes and others, in cake and ingots - -		399	11		
				467	11
„ John Barnes, a case of pearl, weighing - -				41	2

Endd. by Burghley. P. ½.

[May.] **390.** STANLEY'S BOOK of the SPANISH MONEY.
Showing the amount of money brought into the Tower, the charges for portage, and the amount taken to the Mint to be coined.
Endd. by Lord Burghley. P. 1.

[May.] **391.** VOLRAD, COUNT MANSFELD, to QUEEN ELIZABETH.
Requesting that he may be compensated for the losses he has sustained through the pecuniary negotiations of her agents Gresham and Clough with his minister Keck, of which he gives a long and detailed account. *Signed.*
Endd. Lat. Pp. 17.

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May 31. **392.** LORD HUNSDON to LORD BURGHLEY.

Recapitulates the events related in Sir Wm. Drury's letter of the 30th May 1572. Requests that he may be speedily delivered of the Earl of Northumberland, and as Her Majesty will not permit him to come up, desires permission to refresh himself in the country in the summer.—Berwick, last day of May 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

June. **393.** MEMORANDUM by LORD BURGHLEY.

That Home Castle be delivered to the Regent upon the King's bond under his Great Seal, affirmed and subscribed by the Regent and the Privy Council, and is not to be delivered to Lord Home until the Queen shall perceive that he be reconciled to the grace of the King, and the like of Fast Castle to the "party" whom the Queen shall be duly informed to have right, and to be a good subject of the King.

Holograph. Endd. P. ¾.

June 1. **394.** NEGOCIATIONS with COUNT MANSFELD.

Summary of negociations between Sir Thomas Gresham and his agents and Count Mansfeld for the purpose of levying a loan of 300,000 gold florins and 400,000 dollars in Germany for the Queen of England, which Gresham declared took no effect on account of the Count's demand for additional security, and also through his telling Gresham's agents that he expected that the money should be laid out in Germany for the levy of troops. — 30 May 1572. *Copy. Signed Thomas Gresham.*

Answer to Gresham's allegations denying his statements, and declaring that the Count having been put to great trouble and charges in the matter, ought to be reimbursed both the sums that he has paid and the interest thereon accruing during so many years.—London, 1 June 1572. *Signed by Count Mansfeld's agents.*

Endd. Fr. Pp. 3.

June 1. **395.** CHARLES IX. to M. DE LA MOTHE FENELON,

Thanks him for forwarding his despatches to De Croc, and for the order which he has caused to be taken for the two coffers containing the dresses for the Queen of Scots. Begs his protection for Marie Waher, the widow of a bourgeois of Paris, and her young children.—London, 1 June 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. French. P. ¾.

March 4. **396.** *Charles IX. to M. De la Mothe Fenelon.*

Directs him to favour and protect a certain Frenchwoman, [Marie Waher] a widow, whose affairs are threatened with ruin by reason of the importunities of a certain person in the English Court who is seeking her in marriage on account of her goods.—Blois, 4 March 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Fr. P. ½. *Enclosure.*

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June 3. **397.** MEMORIAL for FLANDERS.

To consider what is done upon the answer delivered to Swegenhem. To send to discover the intention and strength of the people of Flushing, Brielle, and other places in the Low Countries. Also to decipher Count Ludovick's intentions, and to obtain intelligence from Cologne. If from these and other intelligence it appears that the Duke of Alva is able to resist all attempts of the French, then it is like to be best for England to let both sides alone for a time. If, however, the French begin to possess any part of his master's countries, and especially the maritime parts, then it is like that they may be too potent neighbours for England, and therefore it will be good to use all convenient means to stay that course. If the French proceed to seek the maritime coasts, it were good that the Duke of Alva were informed secretly of the Queen's disposition to assist the King his master by all honourable means in the defence of his inheritance, so as it may appear to her that he will discharge his subjects of their intolerable oppressions, restore their ancient liberties, reconcile his nobility to him, deliver them from the fear of the Inquisition, and continue the ancient league of amity and traffic with Her Majesty. To bring these matters to a good and honourable end, the best way would be for the Duke, upon any entry made by the French into his master's dominions, to demand aid from the Queen, according to former leagues. 3 June 1572.

Endd. Pp. 1½.

June 4. **398.** M. DE CROC to LORD BURGHLEY.

Asking him to deliver home despatches, forwarded for him by Sir W. Drury to M. De la Mothe Fénelon.—Leith, 4 June 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Fr. P. ½.

June 5. **399.** M. DE CROC to LORD HUNSDON.

Requests that some letters be forwarded to the King of France, the Marshal Montmorency, and M. De la Mothe Fénelon, sent by the Lords of Scotland in answer to some letters addressed to them.—Leith, 5 June 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Fr. P. ½.

June 7. **400.** LORD HUNSDON to LORD BURGHLEY.

Has received a packet from De Croc containing answers from both sides to letters from his master. Looks hourly for a discharge of the Earl, as he has slept few quiet sleeps since he had him, for as there is no strong or safe house to keep him in, he is fain to keep watch and ward round about the house day and night. He trusts that he (the Duke of Norfolk) shall not go alone, but that some of his associates shall follow.—Berwick, 7 June 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¾.

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June 7. **401.** SIR THOMAS SMITH to LORD BURGHLEY.

1. Has received his letter touching a deputy in his office of the Chancellorship of the Garter, and is willing to appoint any person whom Burghley thinks meet, and therefore sends herewith a deputation such as he could devise, being without books or precedents. If his son and his company be not yet gone, he prays that he will drive them away, as they do no good tarrying in England.

2. P.S.—On the 8th inst. the Lord Admiral (the Earl of Lincoln) was met by De Cosse and conducted to St. Denis, where there was a good dinner prepared. After dinner news was brought that the Queen of Navarre, of a hot ague, lay without any hope of life in Paris, whom the Queen Mother, the King, and all his brethren and sisters had visited and departed from without any hope to see her again.—Lusarche, 7 June 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

June 8. **402.** LORD HUNSDON to LORD BURGHLEY.

1. M. De Croc is much misliked of the Castilians because he does not return. They have received 2,000 crowns from Lord Fleming through Leith, wherewith they make a pay at once, and they have informed the Regent that they shall very shortly receive some more the same way, "belike they have good means for all their lying about the town." Nicholas Elphinstone is appointed to go to the Court instead of Cunningham. One of the causes for which he is sent is already answered, namely their King's interest for the money. Truly he finds not in any of their dealings towards the Queen's Majesty, that they either deserve more, or what they have already is well bestowed. If their need be great, let them borrow the 2,000*l.* of the Laird of Lochleven, who had no cause to have more than a quarter of it, for the Earl of Northumberland avows that he never stood him in 200*l.* no kind of way, for he seldom or ever had a morsel of good meat. The King shall have no benefit in the delivery of Lord Home's houses, but only the Earl of Morton and his, who are already puffed up with such pride as their gains, that once in their hands the houses will never be gotten out again. Morton was the only cause of the putting away of Swinburne and the rebels; he was utterly against the delivery of the Earl, and he is the only hinderer of the delivery of the Irish bishop. If they will not deliver the man (the bishop), they might send his papers, which would utter as much as he.

2. The Castilians desire Her Majesty's reply to their last answer, being resolved to yield to no other, unless it be to join the Earl of Athole in equal government with the Regent, but they will never deliver the Castle. Has sent the Regent 2,000 lbs. each of corn and serpentine powder. Doubts whether De Croc will send Verac. Prays for some order for

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Mr. Marshall's diet. As this is the eighth day since Her Majesty has been advertised of the Earl being at Berwick, he marvels that he has had no orders for sending him up.—Berwick, 8 June 1572. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

June 7. **403.** *Sir W. Drury to Lord Hunsdon.*

1. The following are the proposals of De Croc to Dunfermline, to be communicated to the Regent with the Regent's answers: 1st. Whether he might spend seven days at Edinburgh, and afterwards as many at Leith? If he would as an enemy go and remain at Edinburgh, he should be licensed, otherwise not. 2nd. That a guard might be placed at the entry of his house, that it might appear to the world he was stayed? He needs no such guard, using no conference with the King's enemies to the hindrance of the cause, but should if he would pass his time at Stirling or at the Regent's house (using the name of the King) according to the accustomed league and friendship of both the realms. 3rd. As to his departure? As he came a passenger by safe conduct, so might he remain, or go at his pleasure.

2. Some merchants of Leith lately requested Verac to protect their houses in Edinburgh, and were allowed by the Regent, though loth to give relief to his enemies, to send two puncheons of wine to him as a reward. There lately arrived in the Forth a French man-of-war under the flag of the Prince of Orange, having taken a hulk bound for London, and he has moved Lord Morton for stay thereof. Some Frenchmen have come from the same ship, and are lodged in Leith, at the which they of the Castle have complained to De Croc. The Lady of Lethington had an interview with the Earl of Montrose, the principal cause of which was to procure some good composition for Lord Fleming her brother, and that she might for 20 days visit her children and friends, which the Regent would not yield unto, as the first was but to delay time, and the other to practice for friends and helps abroad. On Wednesday night four ships arrived at Leith from Bordeaux and Rochelle; those from the latter place reported that there were divers ships armed and in readiness for sea, which affirms the journey of Strozzi. The horsemen of Leith having intelligence that some of the forces of Edinburgh were abroad last Tuesday night to seek for victual, went after them, but they had retired to the town, five only shot, except who, by reason of the great mist, were appointed to remain without the walls, upon whom, unawares, came the horsemen and slew two, mortally hurt one, and took the other two, in revenge for which they of Edinburgh hurt, without hope of life, two of the inhabitants of Leith, not soldiers, and all the next day made some offers to provoke Leith to "issue and deal" but the same did not answer. Both parties lately have been very quiet, on account of the great heat and rain. Two more

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men and another woman were executed on Tuesday night last for carrying provisions to Edinburgh. De Croc's restraints and usage are with choler digested. They still continue in great league, nevertheless he will obey the Queen's wish to look into his doing. He thinks it strange that both in outward show and secret conference he should have met with such fair weather from all states in Leith. De Croc thinks the state of Scotland somewhat altered that a French Ambassador should be restrained, and an English one have free liberty. He (Drury) has full liberty to go and send where and to whom he pleases, finding his old rule still to serve him, "qui vadit plane, vadit sane." Receipt of 2,000 crowns by the Castilians through Lord Fleming. Nicholas Elphinstone will be presently despatched to the court chiefly to require that nothing be done this Parliament hurtful to the King's estate, to require more money, and to deal for the livings belonging to Home and Fast Castles. The news of the execution of the Duke [of Norfolk] has greatly contented the Regent and the rest, as also of the proceeding with the Scottish Queen; but better would they have been contented if they had heard she had drunk of the same cup. The greatest part of the nobles of Leith are desirous of peace. Lord Claud Hamilton has lodged some soldiers at Hamilton, and, by keeping away victual, causes a dearth at Glasgow; he has surprised the house of Kawdorne [Calder], made a raid about Paisley, and obtained a good booty from Lord Semple. Has declared privately to the Lord Morton that if he will deliver the Irish bishop it shall not be known openly to be his work, but he shall be secretly thanked for it. If there is no likelihood of his delivery in any other way, Her Majesty may allow some money to be disbursed. Morton said if the bishop were not delivered he would be dealt with as the Castilians did with other of Her Majesty's rebels, not to suffer them to remain in Scotland. The Castilians could be content if the government were in Athole and Marr.—Restalrig, 7 June 1572. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. 5. *Enclosure.*

May 28. **404.** *Lethington to M. De Croc and Sir W. Drury.*
A duplicate of No. 382.—Edinburgh, 28 May 1572.
Fr. Copy. Signed. Enclosure. P. 1.

June 6. **405.** *The Castilians to Sir W. Drury.*
It is not reasonable that they should be bound by promise, and the Commissioners always unbound. Whatsoever they have spoken was upon trust that they (the Commissioners) both had the means to make a good end, and the will to bring it quickly to pass; yet although their meaning be upright, have the Castilians cause to dread if they be able to bring their meaning to effect, for it may be that the adverse party will not yield to reason, and they be not able to rule them, in which case it is meet that they look to their own weal.

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If their will be good to make an end, then will the Castilians stand to what has been proposed touching the Crown, the Regency, and the Castle; but if there be delays then will they be at liberty to provide for their own safety the best way they can. They are not so simple but that they see what might be prejudicial to them, and if the Commissioners would that they remain bound, they must put them in certainty what they may look for at their hands.

Endd. P. 1. *Enclosure.*

June 10. **406.** COUNT LOUIS DE NASSAU to M. DE TORCY.

Their affairs are prospering, and they only want a few good soldiers to keep the places in the neighbourhood which are willing to receive them. Malines still keeps well disposed, and has besides the soldiers some companies of the inhabitants. They have here 1,000 soldiers besides the inhabitants, of whom some who are not well affected have left the town, and the rest are disarmed. Wants a good minister, also a surgeon, and some cannon founders, and desires that certain drugs may be forwarded. Cannot send him at present any more blank commissions.—Mons, 10 June 1572.

Copy. Endd. Fr. P. 1.

June 10. **407.** SIR W. DRURY to LORD BURGHLEY.

Calder House, within four miles of Glasgow, has been taken by Captain Crawford, otherwise "by a bye name Gauntletts," holden both for manhood and skill as able as any of his coat in Scotland; victuals and powder have been taken by him therefrom. He has also taken from the Laird of Dunwharsell, and the Laird of Maynes, the greatest number of cattle they both had. The Regent has appointed the greater part of the troops that can be spared from Leith to join with others from Stirlingshire to proceed against Lord Claud Hamilton, who has been causing great dearth at Glasgow, the command of which he requested Lord Morton to take, who said he would not do so unless the Regent would go with him, which he refused, saying that he was needed to command at Leith, and to receive the Ambassadors. Morton still stands upon the refusal to go, saying it is too great a burden for him to bear the feud and unkindness of such as are to be offended by the journey. The Castilians have also sent out troops to the number of 300 under Lord Seton, who are supposed to be for an escort to Lord Fleming in bringing victual into Edinburgh, or as a help to the Hamiltons. Patrick Ballantyne who being dispossessed of somewhat he enjoyed in Orkney by Lord Robert Stuart, the Commendator of Holyrood House, now for revenge prepares to assay the same, being supported by the Earl of Caithness, Lord Robert, expecting the attack, has made preparation accordingly and gathered 300 men. The captains of the Regent's army being requested to assault Edinburgh, refused to do so until they were satisfied of their arrears of pay. The execution of the Duke (of Norfolk), with

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the proceedings of Parliament against the Scottish Queen, the Regent and party do greatly embrace, but the news was sour to the Castilians. The good accord between him and De Croc is not well liked of either party. He prays for further instructions touching his dealings with the States there, whether by himself or with his colleague. "There is practice to breed some pique between the Regent and Morton; many of the nobility doth impatiently suffer Morton's greatness."—Restalrig, 10 June 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2¾.

June 11. **408.** LORD SCROPE to LORD BURGHLEY.

Has refused to allow "Robbie of the Faulde" to repair up to Court to sue for himself in respect of a certain lease of lands, but begs that he may receive no prejudice in the passing of the said lease by reason of his committing for this cause.—Carlisle, 11 June 1572. *Signed.*

Add. End. P. ½.

June 11. **409.** SIR W. DRURY to LORD BURGHLEY.

The Earl of Morton departed from Leith on the 10th, at 8 a.m., with horsemen and footmen towards Niddry. About four ensigns of footmen issued from the Castle towards Merchistoun House; having with them a culverin, they laid battery thereto, and shot from 12 to 16 shot. The Regent marched from Leith to the Borough Moor, nearer Edinburgh; each party stayed an hour without exchanging a shot, in which time the Castilians retired with their culverin to the Castle, at which the Regent's party retired also, seeing which the Castle party marched quickly after them, and certain great ordnance was shot at them from the Castle. The Regent stopped his party at Craggingate, and after a short skirmish compelled the others to retire towards Edinburgh with the loss of 16 slain. It was thought requisite that none should give chase, nevertheless certain followed, but the rest kept themselves together, doubting some new charge from the back of the hill.—Restalrig, 11 June 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

June 12. **410.** SIR W. DRURY to LORD BURGHLEY.

Requests his lordship's favorable consideration for the bearer, Mr. Nicholas Elphinstone, who has been despatched to the court by the Regent. The Earl of Morton desires some further consideration from the Queen's Majesty "touching his own particular." The Earl of Huntley was the chief of the Castle party at their overthrow on the 10th, and had his horse shot under him. The Castilians exceeded the number of the forces of the Regent, who, besides, was slenderly furnished with leaders. The merchants of Leith have been suitors to the Regent that such townsmen of Edinburgh who were taken in the skirmish might be executed.—Restalrig, 12 June 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

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June 12. **411.** WALSINGHAM to the EARL OF LEICESTER.

Has been requested by the Ambassador of Florence to recommend these two gentlemen, Sr. Piers Capponi and Sr. Gioan Figliazzi, being of the two chief houses of Florence for honour and wealth, who desire to see the Queen and her court. The said Ambassador is one who is well affected to Her Majesty, and has done divers good offices to the furtherance of the league and tending to Her Majesty's safety.—Paris, 12 June 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. *P.* ½.

June 13. **412.** DR. MUNDT to LORD BURGHLEY.

Preparations for war among the Princes of Germany; spirit and willingness is not wanting, but money, which animates, keeps, and strengthens the soldiery, is sorely needed. The Elector of Saxony has sent an envoy to the King of France, most likely to make a treaty with him.—Strasbourg, 13 June 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 1½.

June 13. **413.** The EARL OF MORTON to LORD BURGHLEY.

Thanks him for his goodwill towards him. Doubts not but that he will be a special instrument for the entertaining of the amity between both the realms, and will be a good mean to "further this troubled state." In any way that he may pleasure him he may command him as his friend. He refers him to his cousin Mr. Nicholas Elphinstone, to whom he has committed the declaration of his mind, as well touching matters of state as in his own particular.—Leith, 13 June 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¾.

June 13. **414.** JAMES VI. OF SCOTLAND to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Requests that, in accordance with treaty, that John Leslie, late Bishop of Ross, having "practised dangerous treasons within and without our realm, against our person and estate," and fled into England, be surrendered upon the frontier to the Earl of Marr or whomsoever the King shall appoint.—Leith, 13 June 1572. *Signed:* John, Regent.

Royal Letter. Add. Endd. Broadside.

June 13. **415.** The REGENT OF SCOTLAND to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Letter of credit for Mr. Nicholas Elphinstone, who is sent to her, amply instructed to report unto him Her Majesty's good mind and pleasure.—Leith, 13 June 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

June 13. **416.** The SAME to LORD BURGHLEY.

Letter of credit for Mr. Nicholas Elphinstone.—Leith, 13 June 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

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June 15. **417.** TREATY OF BLOIS.

"The form of the oath as the Queen's Majesty delivered it to the Duke of Montmorency and others, to ratify the treaty of the league concluded at Blois, 19 April 1572." June 1572.
Endd. Lat. Pp. 2⅔.

418. Three other forms of the Queen's oath, with slight verbal alterations from the above.
Endd. Lat. Pp. ⅔.

June 16. **419.** CAPTAIN THOMAS MORGAN to LORD BURGHLEY.

On the 6th June arrived with his company at Flushing, where he was very courteously entertained by the Governor, who reposes most trust of any nation in Englishmen. The Duke of Medina Celi having arrived on the coast with 57 sail on 11th June, the fly-boats of Flushing met him that night, and in the fight were three great ships of the Spaniards burnt, and two taken with 120 prisoners; the Duke put to flight with 12 men, and his treasure went to Bruges, and not being received there took Sluys Castle. The prisoners being examined, confessed that the Duke and 14 noblemen had on board 1,500 "Bezonians," whereof but 400 to be accounted soldiers. The Duke sent for 22 ships with 800 soldiers to Sluys, leaving the rest to abide their adventure. "A prisoner in his confession declared that they had two friars aboard which conjured for weather." Whether it were so or no on the 14th such wind arose that they were not able to thrust out from shore to fight them. On the coming of the Lisbon fleet, in number 22 hulks, they manned the ramparts, and having shot through both sides of the Admiral and compelled them to yield immediately in the tail of this fleet taken, there whirled down 11 huge Spanish vessels, who made a kind of safeguard for their ships to pass by with the prizes that had yielded, unto whom their gunners being not good marksmen did small damage. They have left four of their ships aground. What they left behind will help the town to pay their soldiers which is accounted 200,000*l.* Hears that they have at Middleburg and Armuyden 1,500 men; here there are 500 English, 400 French, and 500 Walloons, Flemings, and Dutchmen. The plague and flux is very sore amongst the Spaniards. The Duke of Alva was determined to lay seige to them, but in the meantime the Prince of Orange came down between Cologne and Maestricht with 10,000 reiters; Count Ludovic is near Brussels with 4,000 footmen, and Strozzi of France has come to him with 15 ancients of footmen, in number 6,000 well appointed. Duke Alva by his words accounts not of the loss of 20,000 men to recover Flushing, but for all this bravery if there were assistance but of 4,000 men it were sufficient passport for all the Spaniards in Zealand to depart. —Flushing, 16 June. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 2½.

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June 16. **420.** LORD HUNSDON to LORD BURGHLEY.

Recapitulates particulars of the attack upon Merchistoun House, as given in Drury's letter of the 12th June. M. De Croc is treated like a prisoner and not allowed to come out of his house, unless it be to go to Mr. Marshal; he stays the sending of Verac until he hear from La Mothe. The books that Drury writes of are such as he has had long since, of the Queen of Scots murdering her husband, and of her letters to Bothwell, and therefore he sends them not.—Berwick, 16 June 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

June 14. **421.** *Sir W. Drury to Lord Hunsdon.*

The Castilians have this morning received 40 horseload of oatmeal, of which they had great need, as it was lately sold in Edinburgh at 26*s.* sterling the boll, and expect this supply to last till the middle of July. Of flesh they already have plenty. The men in Niddry, Blackness, and Lyveston [Livingston] serve to great purpose as convoy for men and victual, as also to offend about and beyond them. Of those that were taken on Tuesday last, 24 have been condemned and six executed, one of them said that the Queen had once given him his life, so that he made just recompense by his death, and another a schoolmaster 60 years old, affirmed that the provost caused him to go out to join the troops, as otherwise he would have hanged him. The Castilians are very much grieved at these executions, and have vowed with one consent never to turn their face at any time hereafter, and to be revenged. They have already five of the soldiers of Leith, but stay execution for one other to accompany them and make six. At the skirmish Lord Huntley's brother was shot in the foot, and Hugh Lawder their sergeant-major in the thigh. The Castilians have plainly resolved not to deliver up the Castle, and as there is small likelihood of it being won by the troops of Leith, the forces of the Queen and the King of France, or one of them, are the only means to cause them to yield. They have great intelligence with them of Leith and others of their faction abroad. Lord Fleming has promised 300 men to join with the Hamiltons for one month, which has put great life into them. His Lordship may judge what little good he does there, spending the Queen's money. He sends some books for him and for Lord Burghley.—Restalrig, 14 June 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Enclosure. P. 2.

June. **422.** NICHOLAS ELPHINSTONE'S REQUESTS to LORD BURGHLEY.

As the quiet of the whole kingdom of Scotland depends upon the subjugation of the Castle of Edinburgh, the Regent requests the Queen to furnish him with money to pay 70 horsemen and 700 footmen, whose expenses are 1,050*l.*

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sterling a month, and who are owed three months back pay, as also to enlist 200 men more for six months. As the Lord Home does not return to his allegiance to his King, the Regent would have Home and Fast Castles delivered into his hand, that he may be the more able to appoint a warden on the East marches, whereby also the whole nation would be pleased, when they saw Her Majesty did not intend to keep any portion of the country in her hands; also that the Queen would grant the Earl of Northumberland his life. The Bishop of Ross to be delivered up to the Regent. Lord Scrope to give satisfaction for the attack on Peebles, also that he may have particulars in writing of such things as are pretended against the Queen of Scots; and that a warrant be given to Lord Hunsdon for delivery of one last of cannon powder, and 2,000 lbs. of corn powder, which the Regent had of him upon his bond. That the Queen's wardens be ordered not to seek redress of injuries except according to the ancient custom of the Borders by keeping days of truce.

In the autograph of Elphinstone, with marginal notes by Burghley.

Endd. P. 1¾.

June 20. **423.** LORD HUNSDON to LORD BURGHLEY.

Received yesternight a letter from the Lords of the Council, which seemed to him no less strange for the matter than the manner of it. It is unsealed, and enclosed a letter of Mr. Randolph's, which was neither sealed with packthread, or his name upon the back side of it. He also appoints him to send the same to Lord Scrope, Sir John Forster, and Sir Thomas Gargrave, whereof he thinks it great scorn to be appointed his [Randolph's] messenger, and desires that the Lords of the Council may understand thereof. Has written to the lords to declare that the information contained in their letters is false. Randolph is very busy with the wardens, as though he were a controller over them, which he does not take in good part, and wishes that he would occupy his busy head with other matters. On the 24th inst. the Regent and the rest make a great assembly at Glasgow. Since they so uncourteously detain the Irish bishop he has laid out some hooks to get him against their will. If he bestows 100*l.* or 200*l.* for the compassing thereof he trusts that the Queen will not think it ill. Desires that he may be discharged of his guest, that he may take the commodity of some good air. Sends a copy of Randolph's letter.—Berwick, 20 June 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

June 16. **424.** *Thomas Randolph to Lord Hunsdon.*

1. Encloses a letter from the Lords of the Council, and desires that he will forward the same to Lord Scrope and Sir John Forster. It is certainly known that divers of late have ridden without commission, and that above 400 horses have been furnished out of one town.

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2. P.S.—As it has pleased the Lords of the Council to order the posts to ride at least six miles an hour, he desires to know sometimes what speed they make towards him.—London, 16 June 1572.
Copy. Endd. Enclosure. P. ½.

June 21. **425.** LORD SCROPE to the EARL OF MORTON.

Has had before him nine of the principal complained upon in the bill of Morton's tenants of Preston, and taken bonds for their appearance on the 1st July next, and therefore desires that he will send some gentlemen sufficiently instructed to charge them. Finds that as many of the attempts complained of by Lord Maxwell were committed before his recognition of the King's authority as have been since.—Carlisle, 21 June 1572. *Signed.*
Copy. Endd. Pp. ½.

June 21. **426.** CHARLES IX. to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Expresses his pleasure at her choice of the Earl of Lincoln as her commissioner to be present at the ratification of the treaty, and also at the honourable reception accorded to the Duke of Montmorency, who has been sent by him into England for the same purpose.—Chateau de Boulogne, 21 June 1572. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Fr. Royal letter.

June 21. **427.** CATHERINE DE MEDICIS to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Assures her of her goodwill and pleasure at the conclusion of the treaty of amity with her son.—Chateau de Boulogne, 21 June 1572. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Fr. Royal letter.

June 21. **428.** The QUEEN OF FRANCE to ELIZABETH.

Has received her letter by the Earl of Lincoln, and assures her of her desire to encourage the amity between her and her husband.—Chateau de Boulogne, 21 June 1572. *Signed:* Ysabel.
Add. Endd. Fr. Royal letter.

June 21. **429.** SIR WILLIAM DRURY to LORD BURGHLEY.

Owing to a proclamation from Leith the Castilians assembled the people of Edinburgh, and offered sufficient meat and money to such as would tarry, and to the others free leave to depart. The greatest want in the town is malt. The preparation for the intended journey into Clydesdale still goes on, but some think it may serve nearer hand, at Niddry or "Lyvistone pyle." Should they go to Clydesdale they mind to leave there garrisons. The Regent has this day been twice in the field, but though there were some small skirmishes no harm was done. The Regent looks to hinder Lord Claude Hamilton, whose coming is nightly expected. M. De Croc has now full liberty to send of his own to the Castle unaccompanied. The

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Laird of Grange intends to keep the Castle, and if it shall not please Her Majesty to have some consideration touching the government, he minds, rather than that the Regent and his party should have it, to yield it to some foreign nation. James Kirkcaldy is shortly expected from France. It is reported by one that left the French court in company with M. de Montmorency that the French King said there should be peace made, neither authorising the government as it is, nor to the deprivation of the Queen. Adam-à-Gordon made an incursion into the Mearnes, and has taken the goods and chattels of the Laird Glenbarvye, a Douglas.—Restalrig, 21 June 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

June 22. **430.** SIR WILLIAM DRURY to LORD BURGHLEY.

1. M. De Croc has complained to him of certain powder being supplied to the Regent, contrary to the league between the King of France and the Queen of England, to which he replied that he had not been employed therein, nor did he think that the Queen would do anything that should prejudice the league.

2. He has also complained that he understands that he (Drury) has secret dealings with them of Edinburgh, as also that the Queen still keeps Home and Fast Castles, contrary to the league; he answered that he was not acquainted with the articles of the treaty, but if such was the case 40 days had not yet elapsed.

3. M. De Croc has been informed that this month he will not be allowed to receive letters from the French Ambassador, nor out of France.

4. This day the Leith party make a pay to their soldiers, for which they have borrowed 1,000*l.* from the Laird of Lochleven, out of that he received for the Earl of Northumberland, and in exchange for which he will receive such lands as the Earl of Murray, the late Regent, had in mortgage of the Earl of Buchan, for 12,000*l.* Scotch, and which being forfeited should have gone to Murray's children, but which the Regent by law has returned to the Earl of Buchan, and from him to the Laird of Lochleven. The Lord Seton at Niddry is in great extremity by sickness, whereof, if he die, the Queen's Majesty and England has no great loss. Divers women and children have, by reason of the proclamation, been sent out of Edinburgh, but very few men have left. There is a great cumber and question risen between Lord Ruthven, on behalf of Lord Methuen's son, his nephew, to whose father the bishopric of Ross had been given, and Mr. Andrew Monro, to whom the keeping of the chancelry had been given by the Regent Murray. The Chancery House is strong and well manned and victualled, and Monro intends to keep possession till he receive such sums of money as he

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has disbursed for keeping the same. Lord Ruthven has brought 850 men to gain possession.

5. Is working the best he can to obtain the Irish bishop. Restalrig, 22 June 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

June 22. **431.** WALSINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

The Lord Admiral has taken his leave, and departs this day homewards. The gilt plate given to him by the King, the greatest part very curiously wrought, amounts to 2,800 ozs., which may be valued at 10*s.* the ounce, considering the workmanship, and that the silver is finer than in England. Is credibly informed that the said present stood the King in 6,000 crowns, though the same falls out not to be so valuable by well nigh 2,000 crowns, such is the corruption of the officers here. They have given Sir Thomas Smith 472 ozs., and he shall have the like himself. This day resolution is taken touching Flanders matters, which the Admiral's sickness has caused to hang so long in suspense.—Paris, 22 June 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. *P.* 1.

June 23. **432.** The EARL OF MORTON to SIR JOHN FORSTER.

Desires that he will excuse the Laird of Cessford, younger, for not meeting him, as he has written to him to join him for an expedition into Clydesdale, to put order to the King's disobedient subjects there.—Leith, 23 June 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

June 23. **433.** LORD HUNSDON to LORD BURGHLEY.

Has received answer from Mr. Treasurer that he cannot make the full pay this half year, by reason of such want of money from the receivers, as he shall see by the enclosed schedule.—Berwick, 23 June 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

June. **434.** *Charges at Berwick.*

Schedule by Sir Valentine Browne of the money wanting for the first half year's pay of Berwick for Midsummer 1572, viz., from the receiver of Lincolnshire, who has paid 900*l.*, the further sum of 600, and from the receiver of Yorkshire, who has paid 1,800*l.*, the further sum of 2,200*l.*; total deficiency, 2,800*l.*

Endd. by Burghley: Enclosed on a slip of paper in Hunsdon's letter.

June 23. **435.** LORD HUNSDON to LORD BURGHLEY.

As the Castilians will not submit to the Regent's government, nor deliver the Castle, he desires to know Her Majesty's

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resolution therein, and sees not to what end Mr. Marshal should tarry there. He would fain be rid of his guest.—Berwick, 23 June 1572. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. ½.

June 25. **436.** M. De Croc to Lord Burghley.

Had sent dispatches to M. De la Mothe Fenelon on the 4th and 11th of the month, to which he has received no reply, and has reason to fear that they are delayed in England, at which he is astonished, considering the amity existing between the kingdoms of England and France.—Leith, 25 June 1572. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Fr. P. 1.

June 26. **437.** M. De Croc to Sir Wm. Drury.

Writes to the same effect as he did to Lord Burghley on the day before, and requests some despatches to be forwarded, to which if he does not receive answer in 15 days he shall suspect that their passage is stopped in England.—Leith, 26 June 1572. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Fr. P. ¾.

June 27 **438** Frederic, Count Palatine, to Dr. Junius.

The Duke of Alva has not one reiter or lansquenet equipped. The death of the Queen of Navarre has shown them the road they must one day follow. Mademoiselle De Bourbon is very grieved at her death. The Count D'Aguemont has departed for the court of the Emperor. Desires to be remembered to Walsingham. — Heidelberg, 27 June 1572.
Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 1½.

June 27. **439.** Sir Wm. Drury to Lord Burghley.

He wrote to them of the Castle, persuading them to conform to the King and present government, but sees little hope of prevailing. Thinks this arises either from the coming of M. De Croc, in whom possibly they have good hope of comfort, or because Lord Fleming has furnished them with more money, or of a certain French ship that has arrived at St. Andrews. They have waited long for the Queen's answer, for the want of which they grow past hope to be brought to conformity; rather than submit to her composition they will submit to some strangers. They find themselves aggrieved that their enemies should receive money and powder out of England, which is contrary to the league, and affirm that though they be distressed, it is rather through the countenance of the Queen of England than of their enemies' force. Through Verac's agency, M. De Croc has informed the Duc de Montmorency of the powder the Regent has received, that in time to come it may be better prevented and avoided. Plainly to speak his "phantasy," he doubts lest both parties

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seek against all adventures two strings to their bows; the one thinking that because they have the King they shall be welcome to anyone that will receive them, the other, for that they have the Castle they shall not be refused. To deal with them, it is not enough to have goodwill and faithfulness, but some farther counsel and device, whereof he perceives the want in himself, but if it be thought fit that he remain in Scotland, then he prays that he may receive more often and particular directions from time to time. They will not deliver up the Irish bishop, as he claims to be a subject of the King of Spain. Only women and children have taken advantage of the Regent's proclamation. M. De Croc's house is very well furnished with rich and costly hangings and bedding of the Queen's. Lord Fleming has arrived at the Castle, and said on entering in, "Be of good cheer, all shall be well." He has brought sufficient to breed them all mirth. Sends some of the coin of Edinburgh, which the Leith party have prohibited to be current. —Restalrig, 27 June 1572. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 2½.

June 25. **440.** *Sir Wm. Drury to the Lairds of Lethington and Grange.*

They cannot fail to see the imminent danger hanging over their country by civil dissensions, and they have great cause to give God thanks that he has placed near them so princely a neighbour, who ever thinks how she may do them good, and whose good counsel and device in their behalf he would that they had especial regard unto, lest they lose, nor can they easily regain, so good a friend. When at the breaking out of the quarrel other Princes either rejoiced, or were not touched at their misfortunes, she, of her own free motion and natural delight, did alone deal with them for the speedy staying of their mischiefs, and has since sent her ministers, he himself having come no less than seven times, to continue her dealing with them. If they think that they have already gone too far, he would have them be removed from that opinion, for means will be found for the safety of their lives, honours, and other things appertaining thereunto. If they be carried away and blinded with vain expectations of foreign power and assistance, he would be loath to have them deceived, for undoubtedly the danger abroad is so great, and the fire of dissension so mightily kindled, that they from whom they may expect succour have more need of it themselves. If they set up their rest upon their late Queen, they may be assured that their hope is in vain, whose demeanour and dealing towards his Sovereign and her realm has been so notorious, that she has been judged by the Parliament incapable of the succession of England, and is likely, unless the Queen's mercy be displayed, to suffer even a greater loss. He therefore beseeches them not to offend so gracious a prince, for "God knoweth" what she may determine

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if she see her courtesy thrown away. His own credit is touched therein, but till he hear to the direct contrary, he will still hope for the best, requiring yet once again a final answer, "being the last time of asking."—Restalrig, 25 June 1572.

Copy. Endd. Enclosure. Pp. 3.

June 20. **441.** *Lethington to Sir Wm. Drury.*

They have offered as much to please the Queen as they could do with honour and safety, and looked assuredly that the same would not only content her, but that she would act favourably. His own credit with them made them go farther than they would have done had another minister been employed. They see no danger at present, nor for any time to come, to make them offer any farther than they have already done, which is as far as they intend to go.—Edinburgh Castle, 20 June 1572. *Signed:* W. Maitland.

Add. Endd. Enclosure. P. ½.

June 26. **442.** *Errington's Negotiations.*

Having been sent by Sir Wm. Drury to the Castle of Edinburgh to obtain an answer from Lethington and Grange to certain proposals for peace, he was informed that the Queen seemed to desire nothing but their devotion to their enemies to their utter destruction, that notwithstanding the league between her and the King of France, she has provided their enemies with money and munitions; that they will never yield the Castle to any but to the King of France, or without his consent; that the Laird of Grange had the French King's own handwriting to support and maintain him in the said Castle; they doubt not to cast a bone to break the league which is made, ere they yield the Castle; they have given over all hope of Her Majesty's goodness, considering they get no better comfort; that they could get better terms than the Queen's from their enemies, seeing that Grange could have his whole living and heritage, and 10,000 crowns to deliver the Castle into the hands of Scotchmen; that had it not been for their promise to Mr. Marshal last February, expecting better things of Her Majesty, not to seek their friends, they might have had 20,000 crowns more than they have.—26 June 1572. *Signed.*

Endd. Enclosure. P. 1.

June 27. **443.** Lord Hunsdon to Lord Burghley.

The Scottish lords of the King's side take nothing in good part that the Queen has done for them, using very lewd speech, that she does not as much as they would have her. The Castle side say plainly, that if they had not been fully persuaded that she would have accepted their offers, they

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would have been in better case ere this, and now avow plainly that they will have no peace but by the French King. Fears that De Croc plays on both hands. It appears by Mr. Sutton that the Earl of Leicester told him of the Earl of Northumberland's liberty; whoever was the beginner of it will be found a lying varlet. Desires that it may be known who was the author of it, for otherwise he will request it at the Queen's hands. Is the more desirous to know because it cannot but come from here. Marvels that the Earl is suffered to tarry so long here, there being neither prison or other sure place to keep him in.—Berwick, 27 June 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

June 27. **444.** WALSINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

The Earl of Lincoln having promised to confer with him for increase of his diets (as otherwise he will not be able to hold out, his monthly charges drawing 200*l.*, notwithstanding his diet is thin, his family reduced, and the number of his horses only twelve), he has besought him to be guided by such directions as he may give.—Paris, 27 June, 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. *P.* ¾.

June 28. **445.** The QUEEN to the ADMIRAL OF FRANCE.

Has received his letter, and heard by his secretary at good length such advices as he has been moved to give her in sundry things, for which she thanks and commends him, and assures him of the continuance of her favour, and that she will be glad to have from time to time advertisement of his estate.

Copy. Fr. P. 1.

446. Draft of the above in Burghley's writing.—28 June.

Endd. Pp. 1½.

June 28. **447.** SIR THOMAS SMITH to LORD BURGHLEY.

On the 19th, at supper, the Lord Admiral and he were received very magnificently of the Duke of Nevers, "abroad among trees as in an arbour." On the 20th they took their leave of the King, the Queen, and the Queen Mother, with great good words on either side. On the following day they received presents of plate (see June 22). Found great lack of carriage, but when they arrived at Breteuil certain coaches and horses were sent by the French King, and they were most honourably conducted to Boulogne by easy journeys, the details of which are given by Smith. At Montreuil the town presented the Earl of Lincoln with "certain pots of Ypocras."—Montreuil, 28 June 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. *Pp.* 2½.

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June 28. **448.** The QUEEN'S ANSWER to the DUKE OF MONTMORENCY and M. DE FOIX.

Thinks it good that it should be written into Scotland how she has agreed that the Marshal of Berwick and M. De Croc shall signify to the parties in arms the desire of both their Majesties that there should be a surcease for two months. After the surcease is made, they are to be earnestly exhorted to fall to some good agreement of peace, and if no accord may be had by their own means amongst themselves, they shall be required to send persons to treat with such as shall be authorized by the Queen and the French King.

Draft. Endd. P. 1.

449. Copy to the same effect as the above, with the following articles relating to the Queen of Scots:

That it shall be lawful for her friends to send her such things as be meet for her person, or for her servants, and also reasonable sums of money, so as the same may first be known either to some of the Council or to the Earl of Shrewsbury. Liberty to walk and ride abroad for her health's sake, in company with the Earl of Shrewsbury, shall be continued to the Queen, who shall also have a convenient number of servants to attend upon her. The Duke of Montmorency may also send one of his with letters to the said Queen. The letter demanded to be sent to the French King for explanation of Her Majesty's intentions upon the second article of the treaty is already signed and shall be sent. The 36th article of the treaty is to be reconsidered. The matters of commerce shall be treated with M. De la Mothe after advice taken with the English merchants.

Endd. Pp. 2.

June 28. **450.** The QUEEN to the DUKE OF ANJOU.

Thanks him for his offers of service and goodwill expressed to her by the Duke of Montmorency, and also for his good offices in furthering the conclusion of the treaty.—Westminster, 28 June 1572.

Copy. Endd. Fr. P. ½.

July 28. **451.** NEWS from ITALY.

Rome, 28 June.—Intended departure of the Duke of Parma from Rome, who hopes to have the command in Italy in the event of a war between France and Spain. Messina, 20 June. —Don John of Austria at Messina.

Endd. Italian. P. ⅔.

July. **452.** REQUEST of the PORTUGUESE AMBASSADOR, FRANCISCO GIRALDI.

That where certain ships laden at Lisbon for Antwerp with spices, sugars, and divers other wares belonging to the King

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of Portugal's subjects were robbed by the rebels of Flushing, and divers persons have gone thither to bring over the said wares into England, contrary to all reason of justice and amity between the Queen and the King his master: it may please the Queen to cause commission to be given that all such merchandise may be stayed and kept safely, and an inventory taken thereof, until the Queen and Council shall ordain that that shall be with reason and justice.
Endd. *P.* ⅔.

453. Copy of the above, in Italian.
Endd. *P.* 1.

July. **454.** ANSWER to FRANCISCO GIRALDI.

Though a general arrest cannot be made, yet if any of the King of Portugal's subjects, or Giraldi himself, shall give particular information where any of the said goods have been landed, or against the parties who have spoiled them, they shall be readily heard, and the Court of Admiralty shall therein make expedition with order of justice.
Endd. *P.* ⅔.

July. **455.** ADVICES from ITALY.

News from Messina, 25 July 1572; Rome, 5 July; Venice, 12 July; relating chiefly to the movements of the Turks in the Levant.
Endd. *Italian.* *Pp.* 4⅓.

July 1. **456.** SIR VALENTINE BROWNE to LORD BURGHLEY.

Has received warrants for payments and other matters, in which he promises to use circumspection. Begs that the prest for himself may be paid.—Berwick, 1 July 1572. *Signed.*
Add. *Endd.* *P.* ½.

July 3. **457.** SIR W. DRURY to LORD BURGHLEY.

The Regent and Lord Morton's journey to Clydesdale will be of little moment except to receive the obedience of Sir James Hamilton, with others of the Hamiltons. Has received by Sir Valentine Browne some money, and a new warrant for his diets. Would be glad of some directions for his better guiding in his negotiations, as he has heard neither from his Lordship nor from the Council since his going into Scotland. The Castilians say that, having yielded to Her Majesty's motion to the obedience of the King, unless she would that they be altogether wrecked, they should have been offered, during the last two months, some better conditions for the delivery of the Castle. Grange would have signed a blank paper, upon which the Queen and the King of France might have written the conditions that they devised for them. Has been recalled by Lord Hunsdon for two or three days.—Berwick, 3 July 1572. *Signed.*
Add. *Endd.* *Pp.* 1½.

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July 3. **458.** ADVERTISEMENTS of SCOTTISH AFFAIRS.

Great moan is made for Mr. Patrick Home, who was slain on Sunday in letting the Edinburgh party from bringing in victual. On Monday the Edinburgh party went to Merchistoun, when the Leith horsemen issued to the Borough Moor, their footmen came by the Abbey wall near the park; in the meantime the other party retired to the Potter Row and direct way to the West Port within the Loch. At last they fell in skirmish, the footmen, little above 25, put them out of the Potter Row, the other gathering fast on them again. Lord Ruthven with certain horsemen charged for relief of their men, and with that the whole force of the Leith footmen followed, and charged all that way into the West Port. There were about six soldiers of the Edinburgh party that turned and shot, which caused the horsemen partly to stay; if the same had gone through with their charge they had overthrown all their footmen abroad, which was about two hundred shot. Captain Home was stricken with two bullets, three or four others were slain with shot from the walls. On Tuesday a little shallop from Leith took a boat with five soldiers from the Black Ness, whereof two were hanged. (*In the handwriting of Drury's secretary.*)

Endd. P. ¾.

July 4. **459.** QUEEN ELIZABETH to the REGENT OF SCOTLAND.

Has considered his message, and is very sorry that her former motions and labours to bring their realm to quietness have been of no avail, which she imputes to his party standing to such hard terms with their adversaries. But herein the frowardness of their adversaries is not to be excused. Has given the bearer to understand what she and the Council mislike in his proceeding, and what they are desirous for him, for respect to his King and country, to assent to, assuring him that she desires nothing more than that the King should be preserved in his estate, and the whole country brought to peace. Recommends him not to stand so peremptorily, as thereby it may appear that more regard is had to particular quarrels, or interests of livelihood, by persons of his side, than to the King's estate and to the public peace of the country. The bearer can sufficiently impart her mind upon all matters. (*Draft in the handwriting of Burghley.*)

Endd. Pp. 2¾.

July 8. **460.** SIR WILLIAM DRURY to LORD BURGHLEY.

On Sunday night last Adam-à-Gordon, having slain one of the scouts of Brigham [Brechin] and taken the other, captured the place by surprise, slew 10, and captured 60 odd. The Earls of Crawford and Buchan, Lord Glammis, and the Bailiff of Arrell [Errol], who were there, escaped with difficulty, finding fault among themselves that treason had been used. He is now thought either to draw towards Arbroath or Ross.

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The Regent and Lord Morton have made a proclamation in Stirling for men to attend them towards the north for revengement; they have already got as far as St. Johnstone's on their way. Thirteen Frenchmen, persuaded by Lord Fleming, have left Leith and gone to Edinburgh, where they were received with a volley, which, though without bullets, was fired downwards, and raised up the stones so that they hurt all standing near. Captain Crawford is left at Hamilton with 150 footmen. Montgomery, who has served in France, is left also in charge of 100 horsemen and new levies, and has to begin on 1,000*l.* Scotch, and then to live of their own discretion off the enemy. There will shortly pass a proclamation at Leith that all persons with tents and victuals for 40 days shall be assembled in the park on the 18th of the month. The Irish bishop, fearing to be delivered up, has practised with a gentleman allied to Douglas, who has him in charge, and offered largely for his liberty. All has, however, been discovered, and the gentleman apprehended and straitly imprisoned.—Restalrig, 8 July 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1½.

July 9. **461.** Sir William Drury to Lord Burghley.

At the attack on Brigham (Brechin) Adam-à-Gordon had 1,600 men. He took 200 prisoners and hurt some gentlemen of name. Adam-à-Gordon passed to Montrose, a town in the King's obedience, which was ransomed for 2,000*l.* Scottish, and two tuns of wine; it is also said that he has won Arbroath, which, if it be true, is little to the commendation of George Douglas, Commendator thereof. He has also been to Forfar and taken the Laird of Dun's house. The Earl of Crawford and Lord Gray departed the day before the defeat, which has given great cause of suspecting them, and the Lord Glammis, who was on the watch that night, did not behave himself well. The Regent and Lord Morton are at Dundee, and have countermanded the soldiers that should have gone from Leith. This day his colleague, the Earl of Montrose, Lord Ruthven, the Commendator of Dunfermline, the Justice Clerk, and the Laird of Tullibardine were dining with him, when there was the alarm given, and the Leith party issued, but before they could come to the west part of the town the Castilians had won from the Corstorphine Craggs 22 head of great cattle, and six or seven score sheep, all by the negligence of the owner, for which he is like to have a greater loss than that of his goods. There is one apprehended who "meant Edinburgh two horse loads of meal," and who has offered 200 marks sterling in satisfaction of the offence. Mr. Errington's cousin, the Laird of Ellingham, whose surname is Swinburne, being at the point of death, he (Errington) desires the wardship of his son.—Restalrig, 9 July 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1¾.

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July 9. **462.** LORD HUNSDON to SIR JOHN FORSTER.

Perceives by his letter that Ferniehurst has offered to him to make satisfaction for any attempts made by any of his within his wardenry. As he is held to be the King's enemy, doubts whether it will be well taken that they should have any dealings with him, but rather to annoy him if they may, the Queen being resolved to maintain the King. Is advertised that Adam Gordon has surprised Brechin, wherein were the Earls of Buchan and Crawford, Lord Glammis, and others, who escaped very narrowly, if they be escaped. The Regent and the Earl of Morton mean to recover the place, and Gordon has come to Arbroath, so there is like to be blows.—Berwick, 9 July 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¾.

July 9. **463.** LORD HUNSDON to LORD BURGHLEY.

Thanks him for his letter. As soon as he is delivered of the Earl of Northumberland he means to go to Bransbe [Brancepeth] having laid in his provision already. The Scots will never be without an excuse to cover their lewd doings, alleging the unkindness between them and him to be by Archibald Douglas' practice, which is utterly false, as Mr. Randolph can tell (if he have as much will as knowledge). Complains of being discourteously handled by the Earl of Morton, both by words and deeds.—Berwick, 9 July 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

July 9. **464.** JAMES LECHE to MR. DANNET.

1. Marvels how he can tarry so long amongst the fisheries at Dieppe, and lose the sight of such Princes at Paris. Though all things be exceeding dear there, yet a little time at Paris is more than a great deal at Dieppe. Here are now the Princes of the Religion, who are worth the seeing; the marriage will be shortly, and then some solemnities; the Queen within little time will be brought to bed, and then revels and triumphs. Yesterday the King of Navarre, the Prince of Conde, and his second brother the Marquis of Conti, came into Paris, besides the Cardinal of Bourbon, the Admiral, and other great personages. The Princes and their train, in black for the late Queen of Navarre, were received without St. Jacque o' gate by Monsieur and M. le Duc [D'Alençon] with most of the nobility and gentlemen of the court. The officers of the town in their scarlet robes, with all their serjeants and archers. The Prince of Conde and his brother the Marquis rode between the Duke of Guise and M. le Chevalier, the King's bastard brother. The King of Navarre in like manner rode between the King's two brothers, and so with a great train of 1,500 horse went all along the town to the Louvre, where they lodge within the Court.

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2. The marriage is commonly reported to be the 26th inst. The pomp and triumph about the same shall be deferred till the Queen be brought to bed.—Paris, 9 July 1572. *Signed.* *Pp.* 2.

July 10. **465.** DR. MUNDT to WALSINGHAM.

The day after the Duke of Medina Celi came to Sluys, in the early morning the Gueux slew the soldiers who had been left as a guard to the ships, and took the vessels. Two days afterwards they intercepted the Portuguese fleet; three ships only are reported to have escaped and arrived at Antwerp. The Prince of Orange has departed to join his army at Deventer. The levies made at Kerpen and Limburg have been disbanded. Bulwiller sends all his troops to Luxemburg and to Treves, and asked leave of the town of Strasbourg to buy arms, which was denied; he complained that the magistrates showed favour to criminals and rebels against his master and the King of Spain, but of this, coming from an enemy, no notice was taken. The people of Basle have, however, allowed him to buy arms for 4,000 men. News from the court of the Elector of Saxony. The Papists, who have Alva and Spaniards for allies, are doing their best in this war to uphold their dignity and superstition, and they have tried their utmost to obtain the alliance of the Emperor. The Princes of Germany are adverse to taking up arms on their own authority, and legal remedies are for the most part useless and too late.—Strasbourg, 10 July 1572. *Signed.*

Add. *Endd.*, with seal. *Lat.* *Pp.* 1½.

July 11. **466.** LORD HUNSDON to LORD BURGHLEY.

Forwards letters. Looks hourly to be discharged of his guest, of whom he is right weary. Having nothing to do in Scotland, and the country being quiet, will take his pleasure for the rest of the summer among his friends in the Bishopric and Yorkshire.—Berwick, 11 July 1572. *Signed.*

Add. *Endd.* *Pp.* ½.

July 12. **467.** WALSINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

Forwards a letter from Ennius the Count Palatine's chief councillor. Marvels that the Duke of Holst being the Queen's pensioner, and knowing in what doubtful terms she stands with the King of Spain, can yield to serve the Duke of Alva. The sight of the said enclosed letter has given their Majesties here no small encouragement to proceed in yielding assistance underhand. The stay of their lingering in that behalf is that they wish Don John of Austria onwards on his voyage towards Morea before they make any demonstration to be dealers in the said enterprise. For better disguising of this matter there was proclamation made revoking such of the King's subjects as were at Mons; and another prohibiting any from buying goods taken by them of Flushing. On the 12th

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M. de Genlis departed towards Mons with 4,000 harquebussiers well appointed, and 600 horsemen, who are thought sufficient to resist such forces as the Duke of Alva has presently prepared. The King is now so far forward as now disguising will not serve; neither may Her Majesty, considering those who have gone underhand to Flushing, suffer the cause to be abandoned; especially for that she has lately forborne (to the grief of as many as truly love her at home and abroad) the necessary use of the remedy offered her to bridle the Queen of Scots' practices, which received their nourriture from Spain. [13.] has declared his opinion since his return that it behoved both his master and the Queen of England to consult jointly, and to yield assistance to the Prince of Orange's enterprise, for that otherwise he saw by many reasons that it would be dangerous to them both, and especially for the Queen, considering the practices that reign in her country.—Paris, 12 July 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. *Printed by Digges. Pp.* 2.

June 27. **468.** *Ennius to Dr. Junius or Walsingham.*

Was on the 16th at Cassel, with John Casimir, with the Elector of Saxony, and the Landgraves, anxiously waiting for the Sieur de Argenlieu, whom he hopes will bring a favourable answer from the King. The Prince of Orange is not dead, as was falsely reported in France by the Spaniards, but is in the field with 7,000 chosen cavalry, and could have more if necessary out of Germany, but does not embarrass himself with many foot soldiers; and if he is furnished with the sinews of war without delay, all will go well. Begs that if he can do nothing more he will at least procure a letter from the King to him promising not to desert him. The Duke of Alva is endeavouring to enrol 10,000 cavalry and four regiments of German foot, and, amongst others, the Duke of Holstein will serve under him with 2,000 horse. The Princes at Cassel have desired him to inform Walsingham in order that he may write into England, so that the Queen of England may command the Duke as being one of her pensioners not to serve. Recommends that certain captains should be taken into the pay of the French King. From Italy it is reported that Don John is yet at Messina, and that if the French King stirs he will invade Dauphiny and Provence. From Flanders there is news of the victory over Medina Celi with great slaughter, and spoil of money and goods by those of Flushing. The Emperor endeavours to meddle in these affairs, and to propose the terms of peace, which will require great consideration, as he can well understand.—27 June 1572.

Copy. Endd. Enclosure. Lat. Pp. 2.

July 12. **469.** Sir Wm. Drury to Lord Hunsdon.

Upon Friday last, whilst walking upon the highway, he was shot at by a soldier of Captain Home's company, which,

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though it missed him, was like to have sped a countryman of his own who was following him, laden with a burden of grass besides others. This is the eighth shot that has been discharged at him in Scotland after the like sort. He has been this day to the Castilians, who will yield willingly to the surcease, and would gladly embrace peace. The Lord of Arbroath has overthrown Captain Crawford and slain the best soldiers of his band, among the rest Netherbourne, who was one of the first that climbed Dumbarton walls. A soldier of his own having shot at Maclegg, ensign to Trotter, was by him run through with his sword. Justice is dead on both sides, the magistrates of neither side dare punish a soldier for any offence he can commit. Another man and woman taken near Edinburgh with victual have been hanged at Leith. Since the coming of the French they of the Castle advance themselves more often into the field; Richard Jackson still makes one, and the devil smiles on them for the present, here as elsewhere. Nicholas Elphinstone arrived on Wednesday at North Berwick, and on Friday passed over the Earl's Ferry to the Regent, and went not to Leith, which they there mislike somewhat. He wishes for the Queen's pleasure touching Home Castle, for his colleague, upon receipt of the French King's letters, called for delivery. Has a secret inkling that De Croc is commanded to offer pensions. At the coming of the Regent and Morton it will be seen how such matter as Mr. Elphinstone brings will be digested. Upon the answer for the surcease he will return. —Restalrig, 12th July 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2¾.

July 12. **470.** Occurrents Abroad.

1. Vienna, 27th May.—The King of Poland is still sick; there is no hope of his joining the league. A chiaus has arrived in Poland from Turkey to demand the Lord of Wallachia, or else to denounce war. They say that the Pope wills not that the Inquisition shall proceed so earnestly against those that are inquisited, but that they shall plead for their defence; he has granted to the town of Bologna to pluck down the fortress of Castelfranco. The French Ambassador has asked for dispensation for the marriage of his master's sister with the King of Navarre.

2. Paris, 12th July.—Arrival of the King of Navarre, and his splendid reception by the King. There are great preparations for the marriage; those of the palace are warned to remove from thence, that things there may be set in order for the same.

3. Flanders, 12th July.—On the 5th of the month, the Prince of Orange marched forward his whole army towards Mugett, and sent a messenger willing them to let his soldiers have free passage that way, else he would destroy their vines, and take them for his enemies. All Holland, Amsterdam and Rotterdam excepted, are under the subjection of Count

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Ludovic; it is thought Amsterdam will not long hold out as the greater part of the inhabitants are of the religion. The bruit is false that there is some discord between Count Ludovic and the townsmen of Mons, because that the Count wanted to put out of the town all the women and disabled persons; he is so well victualled that he can maintain the town for a half-year without putting out any person. Another "empoisoner" sent to Mons by the Duke of Alva was executed the 2nd of the month; he was a Spaniard, and entered into the town in a friar's weeds.

Endd. Pp. 2½.

July 13. **471.** WALSINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

Not having of his own servants such as could make convenient speed, has requested the bearer to take this charge in hand, and therefore desires that some consideration may be had of him.—Paris, 13 July 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. *P.* ½.

July 14. **472.** LORD HUNSDON to LORD BURGHLEY.

1. De Croc having much called for the delivery of Home Castle would be glad to know what answer to make to him. The captain has sown above 300 quarters of grain, and if it is delivered before harvest it will be his undoing. Does not wish Her Majesty to part from it until she may see the end of De Croc's and Verac's working in Scotland. Means to leave it as bare a castle as any in Scotland.—Berwick, 14 July 1572.

2. The Earl utterly denies that Blackwell knew any part of their doings. Desires to know what shall be done with William Carr, with his Agnus Dei and beads. Has just received his letter of the 11th inst., and is not sorry for the alteration of Her Majesty's resolution touching the Earl, considering what loss she will have by his death, and the circumstances how he was procured to the same. Offers to conduct him to the Tower, or any other place of surety, but begs that he may be delivered from him, as otherwise he will be forced to remain here or carry him about with him.—Berwick, 14 July. *Signed.*

Copy. Endd. P. 1½.

July 14. **473.** PROPOSALS for a TRUCE in SCOTLND.

1. Propositions made to the Regent and Lords, in presence of Sir William Drury, by M. De Croc, on the 14th July 1572.

2. That the castle be delivered into the hands of some Scottish gentleman of position, well disposed towards both parties, and desirous of peace. That there be truce for two months, and that, meanwhile, the Nobles and Estates of the realm should treat for a good and general peace, or, if it seem better, that persons be chosen from both sides, with the concurrence

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of the sovereigns of England and France, to settle their differences. That M. De Croc should have liberty to go to the town and Castle of Edinburgh.
Endd. Fr. P. ¾.

July 14. **474.** News from Genoa.

Don John of Austria has informed the Seignory that he cannot serve the League personally this year, as the King of Spain has need of his services. This proceeds from the revolt in the Low Countries, and the doubt of the intentions of France. It is thought that they will make peace with the Turk. It is reported that the Pope intends to send a cardinal to the Queen of England to persuade her to change her religion.—Genoa, 14 July.
Endd. Ital. P. 1.

July 16. **475.** Sir Wm. Drury to Lord Burghley.

Has had audience with the Regent, by whom his message was better liked than that of De Croc. Has again spoken with Morton respecting the Irish bishop. The Castilians thankfully received the Queen's message, and he sends their written answer; they have asked him to come again to them, and say they will so satisfy him as their adversaries shall in no reason be able to refuse or mislike therewith. Has had secret conference with one of the King's party, who says that they will not only so content Her Majesty, but wish that she had the whole honour for so good a work. The King's party are offended that De Croc's son-in-law has both at the Court and elsewhere in France spoken as much in their contrary as in favour of the Castilians. Is secretly let to know that De Croc is authorised to offer pensions to some of both sides, amounting to fifty thousand francs a year. Has assured De Croc with respect to Home Castle that what the Queen has promised she will certainly perform. Has warned Grange not to keep the Frenchmen in the Castle, and he says that they shall not stay, but that Lord Fleming who practised for their coming, and who is still in great extremity from the hurt he received at their arrival, will take them away with him to Crooklington or Whithorne Abbey. Captain Montgomery is dead or likely to die of a wound received at the overthrow given by Arbroath to him and Crawford. The Hamiltons besieged the Lord Semple and others in the palace and church of Hamilton, thinking to have famished them; the Provost of Glasgow raised between thirteen and fourteen hundred of the King's men and rescued them.—Restalrig, 16 July 1572.
Signed.
Add. Endd. Pp. 2¾.

July 16. **476.** *Lethington and Grange to Sir W. Drury.*

He will remember that long ago when by command of his Sovereign he made the like motion for an abstinence, they willingly yielded thereto, so now there is no cause why

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they should not willingly incline thereto, the same motion being renewed by the Queen and the King of France. And though they are not in such evil case, nor have their enemies driven them to such straits as to force them thereto, yet they are desirous of peace, that it may appear to the world that they are reasonable in all their dealings, and have no delight to nourish an ungodly flame of evil dissension. They are willing that the disputes be settled by the whole nobility, and in case the same be not sufficient they defer to the arbitration of their two Majesties. So that for their part there shall be no difficulty to bring their Majesties' intentions to pass.—Edinburgh Castle, 13 July 1572. *Signed*, W. Maitland, W. Kirkcaldy.

Add. Endd. P. 1. *Enclosure.*

July 16. **477.** LORD MAXWELL to LORD SCROPE.

Defends his friend John Maxwell, tutor of Kirkonell, from the charge of resetting Edward Dacre, and procuring a horse for him.—Dumfries, 16 July 1572. *Signed.*

Copy. Endd. P. ¾.

July 16. **478.** OCCURRENTS of the LOW COUNTRIES.

Sir Humfrey Gilbert, with 1,200 English and all the Frenchmen, and 100 Walloons, has taken Sluys without any loss; only 60 Spaniards executed in Flushing. Bruges is likewise taken by him, where M. De Ruse should have entered. The towns greatly desire 3,000 Englishmen, whom they would so employ as they shall not be forced to receive the French. Sir Humfrey has also taken 25 pieces of brass. The Prince of Orange was on Wednesday sevenight in Guilderland with 7,000 horse and 13,000 footmen. The Duke of Alva's force expected from Germany has been diverted by means of the Admiral of France. It is reported that Chapin Vitelli is taken at Mons, Noircairmes hurt, and Barlaimont's son slain. There is great supply come to Ludovick out of France, so as on the Prince's approach they mean to take the field.

Endd. P. 1.

June 17. **479.** ADVERTISEMENTS from the LOW COUNTRIES.

Copy of a letter translated from the Flemish from the governor and magistrates of Flushing to their agents in London. Give accounts of the actions before Flushing. Have executed some of their prisoners. Capture of the Lisbon fleet with a rich cargo. As the Duke of Alva is preparing to attack them they desire that munitions and artillery may be sent to them. Arrival of vessels from different places.—17 June 1572.

Copy in French. Endd. Pp. 1¼.

July 17. **480.** LETHINGTON and GRANGE to SIR W. DRURY.

As Her Majesty has given him to declare to the adverse party that the Castle of Edinburgh should remain in custody

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of Grange, they hope, by their good behaviour, that they may deserve a continuance of the Queen's favour, and that it may please her to receive them both and their friends in her protection. They promise to be always at Her Majesty's devotion, as far as she can wish any subject of Scotland to be. If Her Majesty like of this she shall be assured that it shall not lie in the hands of any other prince, either by gifts, persuasion, or other means, to induce them at any time to swerve from their promise.

Endd. *P.* 1.

July [17]. **481.** NEGOTIATIONS of the CASTLE with TULLIBARDINE.

1. The Castilians offer that either the nobility of Scotland, or the sovereigns of France and England, should name the government they will observe. Tullibardine wishes to have the controversy appeased by themselves, and not to have to do with either of the Princes.

2. That upon the two Princes' promise of surcease, and peace to follow, the town shall be presently patent to all manner of men. They offer that if the adverse party put in hostages as they will do themselves to keep the surcease; and if in the time of abstinence they cannot agree amongst themselves, that the two Princes shall "strike stroke," they will make the town patent the next day. The Regent's party would have meeting between them and the Castle before they will grant surcease.

Endd. *P.* 1.

July 18. **482.** INTELLIGENCE from SCOTLAND.

Lindsay, servant to Captain Cockburn, has returned from France; he has kept letters from the Castilians to the Bishop of Glasgow for a month, and then caused them to be delivered by a woman, which is evil taken in the Castle, as also his master's speech made to the King and Queen Mother in favour of the Regent's party, and in disfavour of them. The same is of both parties holden very subtle and crafty, notwithstanding his colour of simple and jesting manner. Tullibardine's dealing with Grange is by consent of the Regent and Morton, who work by all secret means that this peace may be made amongst themselves. He (Drury) is working that the Queen may have the honour of the same, yet not hindering the agreement. M. De Croc has burdened Grange of speech he should use that he would break the league between Her Majesty and the French King, and that the King should offer him ten thousand crowns for the Castle; this has come from M. De la Mothe the ambassador there, who writes that complaint should be made thereof to him. Grange denies the same, and has written to De la Mothe. Nicholas Errington affirms as much to be true as he subscribed unto, wherein he says that the ten thousand crowns should be offered by some of the Scottish King's party. Has

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caused Grange to be dealt with quietly therein, who affirms that he had ten thousand crowns offered him of the King's party, and that he trusted the league would not last a year, and in choler said that he would do the best he could to throw a bone between them to the same; but now finding Her Majesty favours more, he is of another mind, as may be seen from his offer, which he conceives to be Lethington and Robert Melvil's, who guide Grange. They are greatly comforted that the Queen is pleased that Grange shall hold the Castle, and if the same has come before De Croc's arrival they would have wholly depended upon her. Pinart has brought some French crown for the diets of De Croc, his father-in-law.

(*In the handwriting of Sir W. Drury.*) *Endd. Pp.* 2.

483. "*Conference between Tullibardine and the Lairds of Lethington and Grange.*"

1. The controller's errand is to draw on a meeting between the noblemen of both sides, which is the best way to take up matters among themselves rather than to trouble foreign princes. The Castilians are content for meeting and for an abstinence.

2. "He says that there can be no abstinence while the meeting proceed, and that the town of Edinburgh be put at liberty." They reply that if they are assured peace will follow they will put the town at liberty, but that it may happen that either party will stick wilfully at their own passion, and prescribe conditions unreasonable to the other which cannot be acceded, and there will be no peace. If, therefore, they were to put out of their hands their chief security, the town of Edinburgh, they should highly "prejudge" themselves. But if they will put their cause to the arbitrament of the most Christian King and the Queen of England, and for security deliver such of them hostages to them, then will they presently without farther delay put the town to liberty. To which Tullibardine answered that it was not necessary to trouble their Majesties with the matter, but let Scotsmen alone have to meddle therein. The Castilians in reply say that they are willing that they shall meet among themselves, but that if they cannot agree, as they fear they hardly shall, they think their Majesties are persons most indifferent to strike the stroke.

3. Though they of Leith are unwilling, yet the Castilians are determined that nothing shall be done to which their Majesties are not parties.

Endd. Pp. 1½. *Enclosure.*

July 18. **484.** Sir William Drury to Lord Burghley.

He and De Croc have had an interview with the Castilians, who besought him to let them know what their adversaries would do, so that they might either prepare for peace or war.

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The Regent appointed to give him and De Croc audience the next day, but in the meanwhile the Earl of Morton, the Justice Clerk, and the Clerk of the Register came to his lodging and said they had to speak with him before they came into presence, for that they would be constrained to give other answer to De Croc than to him, and such perchance as would not well content him, unless they concurred in acknowledging the title and authority of the King, and until that was done they stood in doubt how they could jointly make them answer. Drury answered that he had only commission to deal for peace and for the maintenance of the King's authority, and therefore referred De Croc's case to their own discretion. When they went to audience some offence was uttered, for that De Croc was not of mind as touching the King, De Croc alleging that his master would not consent thereto, nor show himself enemy to the Scottish Queen, as she was his brother's wife and had been crowned Queen of France. These are the articles to be resolved in from the castle:—"What form of abstinence the adversaries would be at? Who desires? For whom? For what space? Upon what conditions?" These delays seem to imply that they intend to settle their differences among themselves. The Chancery House in Ross is yielded to Lord Ruthven, 24 having been slain on each side. The Lairds of Bromston and Pennycuik have been apprehended for sending a letter to the castle by a boy, advising them to be doing when the Regent and Lord Morton were away. M. Pinart has brought letters from the French King and Monsieur to the King and the Regent, the superscription and subscription of his letters being somewhat friendlier than others before were. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2⅔.

July 18. **485.** NOTES by the LORDS at LEITH upon the ABSTINENCE.

Embodied in Sir William Drury's letter to Lord Burghley of the same date. Endd. P. ½.

July 18. **486.** NEWS from ANTWERP.

That there were slain three leagues from Mons, of M. Genlis' company, 1,800, besides 600 prisoners, and that M. de Genlis and De Lagny were taken prisoners and M. de Rentz slain, and that the Duke of Alva had sent to the French King to know whether he will avow Genlis' enterprise. Other rumours of the action. The citizens of Paris, understanding of Genlis' overthrow, spare not to make declaration of their joy by general processions, banquets, and the like.

Endd. P. 1.

July 18. **487.** SIR JOHN FORSTER to LORD BURGHLEY.

There is at present great variance between the Laird of Ferniehurst and the inhabitants of Jedburgh, and daily slaughter amongst them, by reason whereof the Borders are

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like to grow to great disorder. Has written to Lord Hunsdon informing him that Ferniehurst had offered to redress any attempts made by his people, and encloses the copy of his answer (*see* 9 July). Desires to know the Council's pleasure how he shall act, as the Laird of Cessford, who is the warden for Scotland, will not answer for Ferniehurst and the other principal lairds on the Borders.—Alnwick, 18 July 1572. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. 1.

July 18. **488.** WALSINGHAM to BURGHLEY.

On the 8th the Prince of Orange passed the Rhine at Asbourgh. His army consists of 7,000 horse and 50 ensigns of foot, and it is thought that he will march towards Holland to place garrisons in such towns as have revolted to him, and to receive money towards the payment of his army. Upon advertisements lately out of Italy that Don John of Austria is not yet departed, they make fair weather here with the Ambassador of Spain, who in outward show bears them in hand that he believes all they say. There is great suspicion that [4] is underhand enemy to these wars, but dare not show it for fear of the King, who very much affects it, otherwise all had quailed long since. [3] B is not yet free from suspicion. There is lately arrived a gentleman from the French Ambassador at Constantinople who gives out that the Turk makes very great preparation for the seas, and that he offers the French King very great sums to break with the King of Spain, and that he remits into his hands the according of the differences between him and the Venetians, who are weary of the Spanish promises. Chapin Vitelli in viewing Mons has received a harquebuss shot. The Ambassador of Florence excuses the loan of 100,000 crowns to the Duke of Alva. It is thought that to help the matter his master can be content to lend as much to the opposite party.—Paris, 18 July 1572. *Signed.*
Add. Endd., with seal. *Pp.* 2.

July 19. **489.** ANSWER of the CASTILIANS.

The answers of the Castilians to Sir Wm. Drury and M. De Croc touching the four questions of the Regent's party (*see* No. 484):

Their own instructions answer the four points, as the abstinence is craved by their Majesties of England and France of the two parties in arms in Scotland, and is to be for two months as to conditions. The word "abstinence" imports all the conditions to be observed, to wit, that there be an abstinence of war, cessation of arms between the two parties that are in arms throughout the realm, as well for themselves as for their adherents during the time thereof.
Copy. Endd. P. ¾.

July 20. **490.** INTELLIGENCE from SCOTLAND.

The King's party labour to draw agreement amongst themselves without the knowledge of Drury or De Croc, but the Castilians, who say that they are wholly at the devotion of the

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Queen, will do nothing without her consent. Tullibardine has written to the Castilians asking them to do nothing with the ambassadors, but try to agree among themselves, so that all shall be well, also that they agree by writing rather than by a meeting, whereof the ambassadors will take inspection. Many of the nobles expect pensions from France. The Earl of Argyle has gone to France to obtain the order (of St. Michael) and a pension; the Earl of Eglinton and others shall have the disposition of his lands and rooms in his absence. Lethington and Robert Melvil wish that Grange should put in assurance to the Queen not to dispose of the Castle without her consent. De Croc wishes them to make the agreement among themselves, and then he will stop in Scotland and endeavour to bring them to the direction of the French King. The Castilians have tried to sound him as to his master's meaning towards them, but can get nothing out of him.

COPY of TULLIBARDINE'S LETTER to the CASTLE.

This afternoon spoke with Marr and the Council and believes all will be well. Marr took very well that which Robert Melville spoke in the Secretary's name. The King of France and the Queen of England's ambassadors handle matters well, but it might be far better amongst themselves. If there be any communing he prays that they will see that their "communers" be well instructed and modest. *In Drury's writing.*

Endd. Pp. 1½.

July 20. **491.** ARRIVAL of ENGLISH FORCES in the LOW COUNTRIES.

On the 10th July they arrived before the town [Flushing] with 4 tall ships and 600 soldiers. The General [Sir Humfrey Gilbert] was saluted with the great ordnance and a lodging provided for him, and the next day he opened the cause of his coming, being simply to relieve their miseries, and to "make them owners of themselves;" avowing also his zeal to the cause of religion to the Governor and the magistrates, who by their countenance and speech showed readiness to embrace his society, only when he demanded entry for his men the Governor took respite till the afternoon and so dismissed the council for that time. In the afternoon the Governor and the townsmen contended touching the entry of the English, whereon the General charged him publicly with evil meaning that he entertained 5 or 600 French in the town against the will of the town, and denied his companies whom they were ready to receive. The Governor delayed still, so Sir Humfrey having sown some sparks of mutiny between the town and him took his leave as though he would return home. After his departure the townsmen in general exclaimed against the Governor charging him with treason, and advising him with violent speech at his peril to turn his delays into simple dealing, and rising from the council came to the General's lodgings and agreed that if the Governor would not receive the

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English the next day that they would beat down the gates. All that night the English stood upon their guard in their armour, fearing the malice of the Governor, who also was in arms with most part of the French. The next day the English came in about 5 or 6 o'clock but were not provided for either in lodging or victual, and in the evening the French put themselves in arms under colour of a double watch, on which they disposed all their men in order of a watch before the lodging of the General, who on the Governor sending to persuade him to retire them, alleged that being not bestowed in lodgings their wandering up and down the streets would breed more inconvenience. In the morning the men being bestowed conveniently the General and the Governor grew to reconcilement and banqueted one another. On Monday every English captain mustered his men and delivered weapons to them, and on the following day they were viewed by the master of the field and their numbers recorded, and a voyage into the field resolved in council. Sends copies of the covenants agreed between the General, the Governor, and the town. On Thursday [the 17th] the camp marched towards Ordenburg 23 pieces of brass artillery with bullets and powder, and 100 horses with the ensign of the conductors were taken by certain companies ranging before the camp. The country offers aid to the camp willingly. As the writer passed Sluys on Sunday [the 20th] he saw violent fires in the town, the castle shooting into the town, and the townsmen with their goods fleeing in boats and other vessels of transport.—10 July 1572.
In the form of a journal.
Endd. Pp. 3¾.

July 15. **492.** *Capitulations between Sir Humfrey Gilbert and the Governor and Burgomasters of Flushing.*

200 French and 200 English to remain in the town for a guard, and in case of attack equal numbers of both nations to be received, but neither to be suffered to be masters. All wounded and sick to be sheltered in the town without respect to numbers. The gentlemen and soldiers of both nations to have free access to the town if provided with proper passports.
Signed.
Copy. Endd. Enclosure. Fr. P. 1.

493. Another copy.
Endd. Enclosure. Fr. P. ¾.

July 20. **494.** INSTRUCTIONS for WALSINGHAM.

Although the forbearing of Her Majesty's assent to the motion of the Marshal Montmorency for a marriage with the Duke of Alençon was grounded upon the inequality of their ages, yet a greater cause of misliking proceeds from the report made by all of his great blemish in his face by means of the smallpox, which is such that none dare affirm to Her Majesty the good liking of him in that respect. Though it is not Her

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Majesty's meaning that he shall make any mention in her name of this impediment, yet he may do well as of himself to let the Queen Mother secretly understand that he thinks that Her Majesty's ministers and servants who were lately in France durst not but make report of the blemishing that has happened to the Duke's face by the smallpox, and that that will be as great a cause of the Queen's stay to assent as his lack of age. If there shall be proposed to him any likelihood of the Duke's coming over either openly or secretly to be seen by Her Majesty, he is not to reject it, nor yet consent thereto, but say that he will advertise the matter to some of her Council.

Draft in Burghley's writing. Endd., "not sent." *P.* 1¼.

495. Fair copy of the above.
P. 1.

July 20. **496.** The QUEEN to WALSINGHAM.

Directs him to express her great regret to the French King and the Queen Mother that she cannot assent to their proposal brought by M. de Montmorency for her marriage with the Duke of Alençon, and to assure them that the only impediments arise through the great disparity in their age, and from the bad opinion that the world might conceive of her thereby.

Extract from a letter. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2¼.

July 21. **497.** WALSINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

The King has despatched M. de la Moela [Mole], servant to M. le Duc D'Alencon, with letters to the Queen to thank her for the rare entertainment and honour done to the Marshal, and to give her notice of the marriage to be solemnised between the King of Navarre and the Lady Margaret. He gave Walsingham but "Scarborough warning," and therefore Burghley must bear with these scribbled lines. Wrote more at large yesterday by Hollingshead, who went by way of Dieppe.—Paris, 21 July 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

July 22. **498.** WALSINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

Desires the arrest of George Torris, a Scotchman, who has robbed one Emanuel de Arativijo, a Portugal in Paris, and has fled into England.—Paris, 22 July 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. *P.* ½.

July 22. **499.** The ADMIRAL OF FRANCE to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Is very glad to hear from M. Dupin, his secretary, that she takes in good part that which he has communicated to her from him. Expresses his desire for the continuance of this good amity between her and the King of France, and also his willingness to serve her on account of the honour and favour which he and his have received from her.—Paris, 22 July 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. *Fr. P.* 1.

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July 22. **500.** The ADMIRAL OF FRANCE to LORD BURGHLEY.

Thanks him humbly for the goodwill which he has manifested towards him, which he prays him to continue, and will not omit anything on his part by which he can manifest the same towards him. Thinks that the late treaty of amity cannot be better strengthened than by a good marriage, which he would be happy to assist in bringing about.—Paris, 22 July 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. *Fr. P.* 1.

July 23. **501.** The DUKE OF MONTMORENCY to the QUEEN.

Recommends to her favour M. de la Mole, gentleman of the chamber, to the Duke of Alençon. Her Majesty cannot but receive great advantages from the proposal which he made to her on the part of the King of France.—Ile-Adam, 23 July 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Fr. P. 1.

July 23. **502.** The QUEEN to WALSINGHAM.

1. At the being here of the Duke of Montmorency and M. de Foix, she was moved to incline to an offer of marriage with the Duke of Alencon, but found the matter somewhat strange considering some things past not in good order, as in the like offer of M. D'Anjou, but especially considering the youngness of the years of the Duke of Alencon; so for those respects, although she could give them no answer of comfort to content them, such was their importunity that after many conferences she told them that she found so many difficulties in the matter, especially in his age, yet such was the importunity of her own subjects to have her marry that she would forbear to give any resolute answer, but would take time to be advertised of the matter. Has conferred with the Lord Admiral and others who were in France, and finds the conditions and qualities of the said Duke nothing inferior to the Duke of Anjou, but rather better to be liked; but as to his visage and favour everybody declares the same to be far inferior, and that especially for the blemishes which the smallpox has wrought therein; so as the youngness of his years being considered she can in no ways bring herself to like this offer, especially finding no other great commodity offered with him, whereby the absurdity that in the general opinion of the world might grow might be in some manner recompensed. She has determined that Walsingham shall say in her name to Montmorency, or if he shall desire it to the French King, that she most earnestly thanks him and his mother for the offer, and that she has great desire to have the amity betwixt them continued, but that she is sorry to find so great difficulties in this matter that she cannot digest the inconveniences of the same. He is to pray the King and the Queen Mother to assure themselves that there is no lack of desire in her to continue and increase the amity between them, but

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that the difficulties proceed almost only of the difference of the age of M. Alençon and her own, which is a matter that cannot be remedied. Although she was of this mind from the beginning, yet at the being of the Ambassadors in England she was so laboured unto by her Council and by her estates in Parliament for the necessity of her marriage, some alleging that the difference of age might be recompensed with some other matter of advantage to her or her realm, that she yielded to take further consideration of the matter. But in all this time she cannot find her mind altered, or hear of anything which might countervail the inconvenience, and so she makes them answer that she cannot find herself void of doubt and misliking to accept this offer, allowing nevertheless for his worthiness, for his virtuous and honourable conditions, as much as she can require in any prince to be her husband. (*Printed by Digges, pp.* 226.)

2. In this sort he may see what manner of answer he shall make, and although therein his age is made the matter and ground of her misliking, as in very deed it is a great part thereof, yet the report she has of the blemishing of his face by the smallpox is no small part of her misliking, which every person expresses to be so great as none dare give her any hope how to bear with that inconvenience, howsoever otherwise he be, both for his stature, shape of his body, and gifts of mind very well commended. Her meaning is not that he shall in her name use this as part of her misliking, although he may as of himself in secret speech with the Queen Mother use some speech thereof. If it be moved that it might be obtained that the party might come over to be seen, he shall say that he will advertise her.

Draft in Burghley's writing; the latter portion not sent. Endd. Pp. 7.

July 27. **503.** The Queen to Walsingham.

After she had finished her other letter the French Ambassador gave knowledge that he had received letters from thence, and required audience before she should send to Walsingham, and thereby her former letter was stayed, He is therefore to show them her answer, as she conceived it to be given when those letters were written, but to say that in respect to the desire which she sees in the King and the Queen Mother she has thought convenient to enlarge her answer in some part. After he has used this sort of speech to them, he is to say that she finds no other principal impediment in this matter but in the difference of the ages and the case of religion. As for the difficulty about religion she thinks that it may be removed to the satisfaction of both, but as to the other nothing can make such a full satisfaction as that either of them might by some convenient means with their own eyes satisfy their own conceits. If they say that heretofore no like usage has been in the marriage of the children of France, or shall doubt

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that this is propounded by her to increase her reputation without any intent to marry him, though his person may not mislike her, he is to answer that, considering the advancement that would grow by a marriage with her, this special case can have no former example answerable to rule it. As to the second part that may be objected, he may certainly affirm that she has no meaning to gain any particular estimation to herself, but simply seeks to procure the satisfaction of her own mind in this difficulty touching his person, wherein no other of her own dare deal with her. Finally, if he perceives that they stick only upon the reputation of his honour that is to come, and not be allowed for his person, he may as of himself propound that the matter of religion be outwardly so left in suspense, as the breaking off, if any should follow, may to the world be thereto imputed.

Draft by Lord Burghley, 27 July 1572. *Printed by Digges, p.* 228. *Endd. Pp.* 7.

July 27. **504.** JOHN LEE to BURGHLEY.

Don Frederic having intelligence that there were coming towards Mons 4,000 French soldiers, raised his camp and intercepted them, and gave them a great overthrow. The advice hereof being brought to Brussels on the 19th instant, the Dukes of Alva and Medina Celi went to mass and caused the Te Deum to be sung. This news greatly pleases the Papists who are come all here with their wives for greater security, who trust that the English soldiers shall shortly have the like breakfast, against whom is sent M. De Renes with certain Walloons. The English have retired from before Bruges into Zealand. There is great bruit that the King of Portugal has 80 great ships in readiness, the charge whereof is supported by the King of Spain, who shall come hither to annoy the Queen of England. Mons is still besieged. Alva has appointed 16 ships to go into Holland to M. Bonsheau [Bossu], the general, to make some attempt against Brielle. Seven of the ships are galleys, and bear two great pieces of artillery before, and the rest five pieces of a side. Refers him to the bearer for an account of his unhappy and sinister state, and the original ground of his long and painful sickness; and thanks him for the 20*l.* which he has sent to him.—Antwerp, 27 July 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Partly in cipher. With three seals. *Pp.* 2.

July 30. **505.** FORM OF THE ABSTINENCE.

"The Forme of the Abstinance, grantit be my Lord Regentis Grace, and Lords subscrivand with him, to the Lordis within the Castell and Toun of Edinburgh and thair adherentis." That following the instance and exhortation of the ambassadors of England and France, there be a truce for two months, during which time there shall be a meeting of the

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noblemen of the kingdom to treat for peace, and should they not agree they should refer the difference between them to the arbitrament of the King of France and Queen of England, promising upon their honours to accept all the conditions their Majesties shall propose unto them. James sometime Earl of Bothwell, James Ormiston sometime of that ilk, Patrick Hepburn sometime of Beinston, Patrick Wilson, sometime servant to the said Earl, James Hamilton sometime of Bothwellhaugh, John Hamilton sometime of Bothwell, his brother, with all the thieves and broken men, inhabitants of the Borders and Highlands, disturbers of the public peace, to be subject to the judgment and execution of the law, the said Abstinence notwithstanding, except that the last-named shall not be answerable for things bypast done at the commandment of either party. During the truce all the subjects of the realm may freely traffic, haunt, or converse together unmolested. The town of Edinburgh is to be set at liberty, the same as it was when the late Regent quitted it on the 27th January 1570, and the Castle to be kept with no greater garrison than it was at that time. Those who have feasted upon other men's lands, whereof the fruits are presently to be gathered, shall leave the same, stacked in heaps or in grange, till the end of the Abstinence.—At Leith, the penult day of July 1572. *Imprinted at Edinburgh by Thomas Bassandine, cum privilegio Regis.*

Endd. Blackletter broadside.

July 30. **506.** Manuscript copy of the same, in the handwriting of Sir Wm. Drury's secretary. *Signed*, John Regent, Mortoun, Ruthven, Boyed, Ja. Magill.

Endd. Broadside.

507. Another copy, signed by the Lords of the Queen of Scots' party.

Endd. Broadside.

July 30. **508.** DRAFT of the ABSTINENCE by SIR WM. DRURY.

Suggesting to the Lords of the King's party the conditions, from which the Form of Abstinence signed by both parties was afterwards compiled.

Endd. P. 2¾.

July. **509.** NEWS from GERMANY.

Enumeration of the troops and commanders under the Prince of Orange and also those under the Duke of Alva. A month's wages will be paid to the Prince of Orange's soldiery; the reiters will be content with half a month's pay if they cannot have that of a whole month. The Emperor has, in the last few days, sent to the Princes, expostulating with them for allowing the Prince of Orange, a rebel and disturber of the peace, to levy troops in their dominions, and threatens them

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with heavy penalties if they allow it in future. It is said the young Duke of Bavaria, with the Archduke Charles, will send support to Alva. The Elector Palatine everywhere hinders the troops of Alva from passing through his dominions; he has seized Count Otto of Eberstein sailing down the Rhine in a ship laden with arms, and has captured several captains and ancients near Oppenheim. The money to be employed by Alva in levying reiters, which was conveyed in vessels filled up with wine, has been taken by an unknown knight, near the Moselle. The convention of the princes will be held immediately at Mulhausen.

Corrected and Endd. by Mundt. Lat. Pp. 1½.

July. **510.** ADVICES from ITALY.

Venice, 19 July 1572.—News of the Turk. Great sickness. Earthquake at Ferrara. Rome, 12 July 1572.—Mortality in Rome. Preparations for the capture of Algiers. News of the Papal Court. Speech of the Turkish Ambassador to the sons of Ali Bassa.

Endd. Ital. Pp. 4⅔.

July. **511.** ADVERTISEMENTS from FLANDERS.

Of 1,600 Walloons in Antwerp there remain but 400, the rest having run away. Mutiny of the commons in Bruges, and entry of Sir Humfrey [Gilbert] into that town. The number of men mustered within Bruges esteemed to be 14,000. The ships of war in number 22 or 23 have no brass pieces, but all iron. The ships laden with spices sent to the Prince.

Endd. Pp. 1¼.

July. **512.** ADVERTISEMENTS from FLANDERS.

Account of the defeat of the French Huguenots under M. De Genlis, who were endeavouring to relieve Mons, which was besieged by Don Ferdinando de Toledo.

Endd. Span. Pp. 3½.

July. **513.** ARMY of the PRINCE OF ORANGE.

Table of pay and allowances for diet of certain captains of the Prince of Orange.

Endd. Fr. P. 1.

July. **514.** ARMY of the PRINCE OF ORANGE.

List of names of the principal officers of the Prince of Orange, both of horse and foot, with the numbers of soldiers under their command; total reiters 7,500, infantry 13,500. Also a list of towns in the Low Countries at the devotion of the Prince of Orange.

Endd. Fr. Pp. 1¾.

July. **515.** MERCHANT ADVENTURERS' ANSWER to the FRENCH KING'S OFFER.

It would be no commodity for them to have a privilege in France, as those things in which they are principally occupied

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viz., white cloths, are chiefly uttered in Upper and Lower Germany. Besides, if they alter their old settled trade, they would also have to seek for dressers and dyers in a place unacquainted with the trade. It is dangerons to have the vent of all the commodity of the realm in one country, especially seeing the French have small trade to England. There is besides such evil observance of treaties and so evil justice in France. The drapers of France so much mislike the bringing of cloth into France that they will not endure it, insomuch as in January last, by proclamation, all foreign cloth was banished. The converting the whole trade of England into France would be hurtful to the navy, for that the ports there are so small that no great ship may enter. *Signed:* John Mershe, William Towson, George Bonde.
Endd. P. 1.

Aug. **516.** The ANSWER to be made to the FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

The message sent to the English Ambassador in France varies from the report thereof made by the King to the French Ambassador, as the English Ambassador was willed to declare that the Queen found such difficulties growing by the inequality of ages, that she could not find her mind void of doubt and misliking. True it is that the Queen willed her ambassador to say much like as the King's letter contains, with some further additions thereto, both to induce the speech and conclude it. He was willed to say that Her Majesty perceiving the continual solicitation of the King and Queen Mother thought good to show herself to have regard to the earnest continuance of the King's requests; that she found two principal impediments; one of religion, might be remedied by conformity in the Duke himself, the other might seem to be a difficulty rather in opinion than substance, and that nothing does so much rule in marriage, when the persons are to be considered how one may like the other as to have their opinions satisfied with a mutual sight, and specially in this case, where such as have seen the Duke dare not venture to affirm that the Queen shall like or mislike him. The like had been granted to her for a person of as great estate as the Duke of Alençon, yet she left it to be considered by the King and Queen Mother, whereof she willed him to say that she had no meaning to have made any motion, but she had seen by the letters of the Duke and the Queen Mother to their ambassador, the Duke's desire to come to this realm to be seen of her. He is to conclude by saying that she has no meaning therein to abuse or disgrace him, whom she acknowledged to have great cause to love and esteem. The Queen must, as she did before, leave the matter of the interview to the judgment of the King and Queen Mother, and as for the matter of religion, if Her Majesty had not as good hope of more conformity in the Duke than was found in the Duke of Anjou, she would in nowise yield to have any more time

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therein spent, and for the rest of the articles, although some alteration might be made for her advantage, at the least for the satisfaction of the opinions of her subjects, to recompense the inequalities of age, she shall not be found therein unreasonable to answer the King's earnest goodwill.

In the handwriting of Burghley. Endorsed by him: "1 bedstead, 3 beds, trunk apparel, 2 trunks, the chest of apparel. To be answered to the French ambassador at Kenilworth." *P.* 2¼.

Aug. 1. **517.** The REGENT OF SCOTLAND to LORD BURGHLEY.

They have accorded the abstinence according to the desire of Her Majesty expressed by her ambassador, and mean sincerely to keep it. Prays him to esteem well of him and his proceedings unless he find cause to the contrary, and trusts he will be a good mean for the continuance of the Queen's care touching the King and his estate.—Edinburgh, 1 August 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

Aug. 1. **518.** DECLARATION of the REGENT touching the ABSTINENCE.

It had been specially agreed that the town of Edinburgh should be set at liberty on the last day of July, on which day great numbers passed from Leith to Edinburgh, and semblably from Edinburgh to Leith. The Regent had sent his baggage and household stuff to Edinburgh intending to stop there, when he was informed that the men of war had not departed from Edinburgh as had been agreed. He then sent messengers to fetch back the guard that had preceded him, but they had already reached Edinburgh, and seeing the soldiers of the Castilians not departed stood guard all night upon their families and goods; word was then sent to the provost of Dundee, the colonel of the footmen, to keep all in peace and quietness, which he did. And as the treaty said that the town was to be set at liberty in the same condition as it was when the Earl of Lennox the late Regent quitted it on the January 27th, 1570, the magistrates by whom it was then governed, and who were allowed arms for the watch and ward of the town, should not be judged unlawful to have such now, seeing they offered neither hostility or injury to any. The Earl of Lennox when he departed had a guard of two hundred footmen and some horsemen, and as the one passed out so was it lawful for the other to enter. Let it be judged if it be lawful for the other side to still collect the customs or coin money, being such a violation of the abstinence that it cannot be suffered. He and his party will give no cause for violation thereof.

Endd. Pp. 3¼.

Aug. 2. **519.** COMMISSION to the EARL OF MORTON.

The Regent being about to depart for Stirling, where the King is at present residing, appoints James, Earl of Morton,

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Lord of Dalkeith, Chancellor and Great Admiral of Scotland, to be Lord Lieutenant within the Sheriffdom of Edinburgh, the Constabulary of Haddington, Linlithgow, Berwick, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Peebles, and the overward of Clydesdale within the Sheriffdom of Lanark, for the purpose of seeing that the abstinence is properly observed, and gives him directions concerning his duties and those of the officers who were to assist him, and details the penalties to be inflicted on those who do not observe the truce.—2 August 1572.
Endd. P. 1.

Aug. 2. **520.** ROBERT MELVIL to LORD BURGHLEY.

Thanks him for being the means of obtaining peace in Scotland, and is very well pleased that the Queen has allowed Grange to have the custody of the Castle. Prays him to hasten to take order in such matters as are referred to the Queen and the King of France, as their adversaries have refused to submit their differences to the ambassadors.—Edinburgh Castle, 2 August 1572. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

Aug. 3. **521.** ALEXANDER GORDON, Bishop of Galloway, to LORD BURGHLEY.

Has requested the ambassador Sir William Drury to obtain the Queen's favour and conduct for him to speak with Her Majesty and the Queen his mistress, when he hopes to do such good offices to the Queen of England as shall deserve thanks. This passport may be restricted to as many persons as may be thought expedient, and should he offend against the Queen's estate, laws, realm, or subjects, then may he be deprived of his conduct and punished accordingly. Desires conference with him. The Queen by her dealing has not only obliged the noblemen concerned, but has made conquest of the whole hearts of all indifferent persons in the realm.—Edinburgh, 3 August 1572. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. ¾.

Aug. 5. **522.** The EARL OF MORTON to THOMAS RANDOLPH.

Will have the money that is in possession of Sandy Seagates put into some responsible hand as long as can be; good it were if the man for whom he travail made his claim good by law in the mean season. Has learnt from Nicholas Errington what his expedition has been towards the matters of state, and of his own particular; the first he overpasses until it shall please the Queen more favourably to respect them. For himself, although things are reported to his disadvantage, yet he has been no hinderer of the pacification, but is as desirous of the quietness of the country as any subject of his calling. Did not see any ground whereon a peace might have followed, nor how with honesty they could treat, seeing the King's authority was withstood and the

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town of Edinburgh fortified. Has done Her Majesty good service however slenderly it be respected. Trusts to live as a Scotsman may, and awaits till it please her to think more favourably of them and their doings. Requests him to speak to the Earl of Leicester respecting one Willie Graham kept in prison by Lord Scrope.—Edinburgh, 5 August 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¾.

Aug. 5. **523.** The Earl of Morton to Lord Burghley.

He has wished him in a letter brought by Mr. Nicholas Elphinstone not only to induce others to reason but to incline himself somewhat "a summo jure," for that extremities never made peace. Has never been a hinderer of peace, as the Queen's ministers here may have reported. Had their adversaries a year ago yielded unto the conditions they have now assented to, it might have been done with less loss. Has done as good service to the Queen in seeking the continuance of amity between the realms, in desiring the quietness of his country, and in obedience to the King as any of his calling; he will be constant when the reporters of things to his prejudice may not so prove. Hopes that time will give occasion for him to have a better opinion of him.—Edinburgh, 5 Aug. 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¾.

Aug. 5. **524.** Lord Hunsdon to Lord Burghley.

Sends a copy of the agreement for the surcease. The bearer, Nicholas Errington, can declare the manner of their proceedings on both sides. Desires his favour towards him for Swinburne's son, who is now dead. Received this morning by the pursuivant the council's letter with a writ for the delivery of the Earl of Northumberland, whereupon he has sent for Sir John Forster.—Berwick, 5 August 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¾.

Aug. 6. **525.** Sir Wm. Drury to Lord Burghley.

Has from time to time sent news of what has passed since his last letter to Lord Hunsdon; the rest he will learn by the bearer, Nicholas Errington, whom he beseeches him to favour touching the wardship of Swinburne's son. "The crownes off France wyll woorke greater effekte than the woordes off Ingland."—Berwick, 6 August 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. by Burghley. P. ½.

Aug. 8. **526.** Rowland Johnson to Lord Burghley.

1. Desires his favour in obtaining an increase in his pay, as he has been actively employed.—Berwick, 8 August 1572.

2. Encloses a copy of a warrant granting him 2*s.* 6*d.* a day as deputy-surveyor of Berwick, when unemployed, and further

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allowances when he is occupied about the Queen's buildings and fortifications. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Written on different pieces of paper. About pp. 3½.

Aug. 10. **527.** WALSINGHAM to SIR THOMAS SMITH.

The Marshal Montmorency is sorry that the Queen's resolution has fallen out to be such, touching the offer proposed by him and De Foix, considering how necessary it was to have some sound amity and perfect intelligence between the two crowns, and seeing the Queen in great peril without this help. He thought the Duke was well inclined to an interview, yet he could not give his consent thereto, unless he were assured that thereby might grow a liking. The next day he repaired to the court and had audience with the Queen Mother first, who said she could not but be sorry at the Queen's resolution, notwithstanding which the King her son was determined to continue good amity to Her Majesty. He then showed her how the Queen upon the receipt of certain letters from the King himself and the Duke D'Alençon, seeing their great and earnest desire for the proceeding of the match, had willed him to tell them that the principal impediment in her opinion consisted in the difference in their ages, and the case of religion; the latter she hoped might be so accorded to the satisfaction of both parties, and as for the first the difficulty seemed to consist rather in opinion than substance, and she desired them to consider that in marriages a satisfaction of the opinions of the parties that were to match was most necessary and requisite, and seeing there could grow no satisfaction that way but by an interview she would yield thereto if they so liked of it. To this the Queen Mother answered that if she were assured that there might grow a likelihood of liking upon the interview she would willingly give her consent, but as experience taught that of the meeting of princes there followed rather miscontentment than good liking, she could not in respect of the danger thereof yield her consent. She then had long speech of the goodwill and love the Duke bore to the Queen, and considering how necessary it was for the Queen to marry, as well for her own safety as the benefit of her subjects, she hoped God would so dispose her heart to prefer public before private respects. Received like answer at the hands of the King. Upon advertisement from Flanders that the Queen meant to revoke such of her subjects as were there, the King, advised thereto by such as incline to Spain, is dissuaded from dealing in the cause, wherein he before was very resolute. But it is conceived that without the Queen's assistance he cannot bear the brunt of so puissant an adversary, and so the matter remains in suspense as to what shall be done, yet he (Walsingham) is assured that underhand he is content that there shall be somewhat done, for that he sees the peril that will befall him

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if the Prince of Orange quail. Such as are of the best judgment to foresee how much the good or evil success of that poor Prince imports her repose, hope the advertisement is false, she having so lately discovered the King of Spain's malice towards her; they say that nothing can more hinder the poor Prince's enterprise upon his first entry into the country, for the people, who were otherwise well inclined towards him, and are fearful of nature, will thereby grow more fearful and forbear to do that which may further the enterprise. Cannot do otherwise than wish the Spaniard far removed in neighbourhood from Her Majesty. The Count Montgomery shows himself by sundry demonstrations worthy of the favour and honour he has received at the Queen's hands.—Paris, 11th August 1572. *Signed.*

Partly in cipher, deciphered. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

Aug. 11. **528.** SIR WM. DRURY to LORD BURGHLEY.

Grange has sent letters to France by Pinart to tell his brother to get some of the Queen of Scots' dowry and to return to Scotland. De Croc has solicited the Castilians to have a convention of the nobility, and end and agree matters among themselves, thus believing that both parties may be more wholly at his master's devotion; he has also made Verac's peace with the Regent, and they set off together to Stirling to await the return of Pinart. Has heard that a motion has been made to him or to the Privy Council by the King's party for some person of more sufficiency and skill than he to deal in their matters, which he hopes will be granted, for he would rather serve the Queen in Constantinople than among such an inconstant and ingrate people. Not six days before his last return his death was determined upon, soldiers were to have been the executors, and he is to be informed by some person of credit who were the devisers, and what was intended. No one has ever been punished for the frequent attempts upon his life. The letter sent to the Regent by Elphinstone was misliked, as their desires were not to their content satisfied. Wishes they may show themselves more thankful in the end for favours bestowed upon them.—Berwick, 11th August 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

Aug. 11. **529.** *Lethington and Grange to Sir W. Drury.*

The Regent's party are about to levy a tax upon the inhabitants of Edinburgh, wherewith to enlist a new company of men of war. The writers press earnestly M. De Croc to find fault, but he is very slow. He declares that he is writing to the French Ambassador in England to advertise his master of the injuries done to them, but they look for small redress unless it come by the Queen of England's means. Desire that he will write to the Earl of Marr that he understands of the great extortions used against the poor inhabitants of Edinburgh, and how contrary to promise the

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town is still guarded and garrisoned as a town of war, wherewith his mistress will be offended. It were convenient if he "purchases" a letter from the Queen to the same effect.—Edinburgh Castle, 11 August 1572. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. ¾. *Enclosure.*

Aug. 13. **530.** Sir Humfrey Gilbert to Lord Burghley.

Being informed that a large number of Frenchmen are coming to Flushing with the next wind desires to have order what he shall do herein, without which he has determined to leave the town with all the English, as they practise to use them very evil, and to banish those of the townsmen who are their friends. If the Queen will leave him to do it he will procure a mutiny between the townsmen and the French, and will take the townsmen's part and will die for it, and all his people with him, except they cut all the French in pieces and the governor also. Knows that there is the like plot laid for them. If he had the galley and a little frigate or two he would do any exploit the safer and the more certain. The English served very valiantly on the 9th, and killed divers Spaniards, and made them run away three miles like peasants. Thanks him for his favours for victuals and other things, and will be at all times ready to take anything in hand with Gideon's faith.—Flushing, 13 August 1572. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 2¾.

Aug. 16. **531.** Lethington and Grange to Sir Wm. Drury.

Are advertised that Captain Wood intends to shear the corn presently upon the ground, the property of Lord and Lady Home, and to dispose of it to his profit. He should content himself with what he has already gotten of their gear, without taking the corn. Ask him to procure a letter from the Queen to Captain Wood, forbidding him to intromit or dispose of the corn until he shall learn her pleasure thereanent.—Edinburgh Castle, 16 August 1572. *Signed*: W. Maitland W. Kirkcaldy.
Add. Endd. P. 1.

Aug. 18. **532.** Ralph Lane to the Burgomasters of Nieuport.

Wishing their deliverance from the miserable tyranny of the Duke of Alva, he advises them to put themselves under the protection of the Queen of England, and also to bring other principal towns in their neighbourhood to do the same. The Queen will by no means be induced to take them from the subjection of their sovereign the King of Spain, but only to take the protection of their persons, goods, and liberties from the tyrannical government of the Spanish garrisons, as she does not mean to reap any benefit. Though Her Highness will be pleased to allow her subjects to give them aid, she will not put herself or her realm to any charge for the maintenance of garrisons. Gives a large panegyric on the virtues of the Queen and the happiness of her subjects,

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and the disinterestedness of the assistance rendered by her to Scotland. If therefore they will send their humble supplication to him he will use his utmost endeavours for them about the Queen and her Council.—From the Downs, 18 Aug. 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

Aug. 20. **533.** Sir Wm. Drury to Lord Burghley.

Has sent Captain Case to the Regent at Stirling to complain about the injuries done to the people of Edinburgh, and to confer on his route with the Castilians, and carry their complaint in writing with him. Lethington and Grange wish for a letter from the Queen expressing her pleasure that they and the Earl of Huntley are at her devotion, and that Lord Home should be restored to his houses. The Justice Clerk is still determined to pass into France. Tullibardine is still dealing with the Castilians to have matters settled without interference from England, and De Croc also so wishes it; they are offended that no answer has been returned to their letters.—Berwick. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

Aug. **534.** *Memorial by the Castilians of Complaints of Injuries.*

Complain that the town of Edinburgh is guarded as a town of war by companies of men of war and townsmen, who keep watch and ward day and night, and have their "corsgardis" continually in the kirk and Tolbooth. Leith is also guarded as in time of war, in contravention to the abstinence. Men of war are lodged upon the poor to be nourished at their expense. They are forbidden to enter their houses, soldiers being lodged therein.

Endd. P. ⅔. *Enclosure.*

Aug. 22. **535.** Advertisements from France.

The Duke of Holtzemburg being sent by the Bishop of Cologne with 2,000 horsemen and certain footmen, has been overthrown not far from Limberg by 3,000 horsemen and 1,000 harquebussiers of the Prince of Orange under Captain Brum. M. de la Noue has issued forth of Mons and slain very near 1,200 of the Duke of Alva's soldiers. "The Admiral being at the Louvre the 22nd of this month, and having conducted the King to the tennis court, as he went homewards to his own lodging was stricken with a harquebuss which had three bullets. The forefinger of his right hand is quite stricken off; his left arm has two wounds, the one hard by the wrist, the other not far distant thereof. The D. of A[umale] and the D. of Guise are suspected to be some stirrers in the matter, for the harquebuss was discharged in Monsr. de N.'s house, and one Villemin, a schoolmaster of Monsr. de G., who was accustomed always to lie there, the night before absented himself, and appointed the party that committed the act to lie in his room."

Endd. P. ⅔.

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[Aug.] **536.** DEATHS of the QUEEN OF NAVARRE and ADMIRAL COLIGNY.

Verses on the death of the Queen of Navarre and the Admiral Coligny.
Fr. Pp. 19⅛.

537. Two sonnets on the death of the Admiral.
Endd. Fr. Pp. 3.

Aug. 22. **538.** WILLIAM FAUNT to LORD BURGHLEY.

The Admiral, this 22nd of August, "departing from the Court to his lodging, reading a letter he had by the way received, was traitorously striken with a harquebuss out of a window in a house near the Hall of Bourbon, which perished the fourth finger of the right hand, and pierced the left arm through the bone in two places beneath the elbow." The surgeon made report to the King of Navarre that he should hardly escape without the loss of his arm. The King takes it very grievously, and sent the Admiral word that if he doubted anything he should have his guards to attend him, or else have his lodging near to him, which with great reverence he refused. After this misfortune the King of Navarre came accompanied with 600 or 700 gentlemen to the Admiral's lodging, where the matter is not a little lamented. The women of the house where the harquebuss was shot were brought to the King, who caused them to be locked in his own chamber till such time as he was from table, commanding that all the gates of Paris should be straitly kept. After he was dressed the writer saw the Admiral in his bed, who bears it with a reasonable good countenance, but yet much misdoubted of the physicians if he should escape a fever. It is thought to be a Frenchman of the King's guard that hurt him, who fled immediately in the sight of many, very well mounted, with a pistol in his hand, but no certainty is yet known.—Paris, 22 August 1572. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 1¼.

Aug. 22. **539.** LORD BURGHLEY to [the ADMIRAL of FRANCE].

The marriage of the Queen is of more moment to the weal of this realm, and of Christendom for the benefit of religion, than he fears their sins will suffer them to receive, but trusts that God who has so mightily prospered their estate will bring his marvellous work to some further perfection.
Holograph. Endd. P. ½.

540. Copy of the same. *Endd. Fr. P.* ⅜.

Aug. 22. **541.** LORD BURGHLEY to [the DUKE of ALENÇON].

Is not accustomed to write to his superiors, being stranger princes, but such is the commendation of the courtesy of his Excellency, which has manifestly appeared by his frequent letters to him, that he might seem to fall into as great a crime of negligence of contempt if he should not by these few lines

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recognise his duty to him, and assure him that wherein he may pleasure him the same shall not lack. The dealing of the bearer, M. de la Mole, has been such that his worthiness has confirmed the good opinion of his Excellency, being his lord and master.—Kenilworth, 22 August 1572.
Holog. *P.* ⅓.

542. Copy of the same. *Fr.* *P.* ⅓.

Aug. 27. **543.** SIR WILLIAM DRURY to LORD BURGHLEY.

It seems the Queen is so wearied with Scottish matters that she desires rather to be a looker on than a part player amongst them; the French King is not of that mind, but will have irons in the fire, not for love and affection, but to serve himself. De Croc seeks to make an inward league between the Regent and Lethington and Grange. There is now a meeting of the Commendator of Dunfermline and Mr. James Macgill or Mr. John Hay on the King's side, and the Bishop of Galloway and Sir James Balfour on that of the Castilians, to commune on various heads, but no power is given to conclude anything. The place for the meeting of the nobility will be either St. Andrew's, Stirling, or St. Johnstone's. The Regent intends to send men of war to Jedburgh. Captain Trotter, with sixty and odd men, are come to within a mile of Home Castle, a hundred more are expected. It is judged that Lord Seton has made his peace with the Regent, which the Castilians much mislike; he is shortly to depart to the Duke of Alva, "he is an evil willer to England." The Castilians wish the Queen to demand pledges from each side for the performance of the covenants. Some one of the King's side will presently be sent into France, to be followed by the Justice Clerk. Requests authority to grant license to Robert Melvil to come to England, whose coming the Queen will much like.—Berwick, 27 August 1572. *Signed.*
Add. *Endd.* *Pp.* 1½.

Aug. 23. **544.** *Lethington and Grange to Sir William Drury.*

Marvel that they have not heard in what part her Majesty takes their offers, seeing they have done everything in their power to satisfy her, and have submitted themselves wholly to her good pleasure. They intend to send Mr. Melvil to her, and request a passport for him. Pray him not to forget the suit of Lord Home.—Edinburgh Castle, 23 August 1572.
Signed: W. Maitland, W. Kyrkcaldy.
Add. *Endd.* *P.* ⅓. *Enclosure.*

Aug. 28. **545.** MASSACRE of ST. BARTHOLEMEW.

Proclamation by M. de Matignon, lieutenant-general for the King in Normandy, commanding all those under his charge to

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live peaceably with one another, in pursuance with the last Edict of Pacification. Attributes the late commotion and slaughter in Paris to the particular quarrel between the Duke of Guise and the Admiral.—Caen, 28 August 1572. *Printed broadside.*
Endd. Fr.

Aug. 29. **546.** Sir Humfrey Gilbert to Lord Burghley.

1. Their meeting with the Prince of Orange is deferred till the 30th inst., and this day they embark to execute this exploit. On the 28th the Duke of Alva departed towards Mons. Six ensigns of Walloons have revolted from him to the Count Ludovic. On the 27th instant a little galley and flyboat of Flushing took two ships which lay before Sluys, in which were thirteen Spaniards, who were brought to Flushing and there all hanged save three of the best, who were saved to redeem certain Englishmen that were taken by those of Sluys. Begs that certain money due to him and his soldiers for service in Ireland may be paid, as he has not only mortgaged certain lands, but entered into great bonds for the payment of money, which if they be not shortly discharged will turn to his utter undoing.

2. P.S.—Their journey to Antwerp is deferred through Seres, who hardly dares to do anything that is accompanied with danger.—Borsele, in South Beveland, 29 August 1572. *Signēd.*
Add. Endd. P. 1.

Aug. **547.** Thomas Wal to Lord Burghley.

Informs him of the proceedings of Sir Humfrey Gilbert and the forces under him in Walcheren. Capture of artillery. March to Bruges. Skirmish at Sluys. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Aug. **548.** List of Names of French Gentlemen and Noblemen.
Rough draft in Lord Burghley's writing. Endd. P. 1.

Sept. 3. **549.** Walsingham to Lord Burghley.

As the bearer returns home thoroughly instructed, and is able to render a very good account of what he has seen, he refers Burghley to his report. His Lordship can guess why he forbears to afford many lines.—Paris, 3 September 1572. *Signed.*
Add. Endd., with seal. *P.* ½.

Sept. 3. **550.** Sir Humfrey Gilbert to Lord Burghley.

Has received letters from the Prince of Orange, dated from Hellewaye on 26th August. The gentleman who brought them assured him that the Prince has 20,000 footmen and 9,000 horsemen. The whole army is paid for one month, and the States of Holland stand bound for the payment of two months more. The Duke of Alva has moved from Mons, and

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has not above 1,000 horse and 14,000 footmen, whereof a great number are ill armed and furnished. The Duke of Holst is at Deventer with 700 horse and 2,000 footmen, and Count Vandemburg lies about the town with 5,000 foot and 1,800 horse to keep him from joining the Duke of Alva. Skirmish in which Mr. Cotton was a little hurt with a harquebuss shot. Look to place their cannon against Tergoes on the 6th or 7th instant. There is at this instant never a French soldier in Flushing, Captain Staunton's band remaining there, so if there were more English sent over before the French return, the place might be possessed without bloodshed; yet there is nothing to be attempted by the English without being masters of the sea, otherwise the ships of war of the town and island will cut them off from victuals. Understands that the Duke of Alva has taken the messengers which they of Flushing sent to the Count Ludovic with a copy of their petition to Gilbert for the bringing over of more soldiers with the galley and galliasses.—Clowting, in South Beveland, 3 September 1572. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 1¼.

Sept. 3. **551.** Sir Valentine Browne to Lord Burghley.

Has great difficulty in procuring timber for the bridge. Desires him to favour Rowland Johnson's petition. Has 1,300*l.* which was sent to him for secret causes remaining untouched, but for want of supply of other money is forced to make but lenten provision of victuals.—Berwick, 3 Sept. 1572. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. 1.

Sept. 4. **552.** Sir W. Drury to Lord Burghley.

If the Queen shall deal any more in Scottish matters, he asks for instructions in writing for his guidance. He refers the bearer, Captain Case, who has a suit to urge, to his favourable consideration.—Berwick, 4 September 1572. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. ½.

Sept. 5. **553.** Mission of M. La Ferte.

He is to give the commendations of the Prince to the Queen of England, and to beg that matters might take a speedy and happy issue, since by the marriage the estate of both would be better assured. He is to desire her to believe that what has happened in Paris was not with the consent or assistance of the Prince, who has lost many of his friends and some of his household. He is to beg the Queen to continue her favour to the Huguenots, and especially to send assistance to Rochelle. He is further to assure her of the devotion that the gentlemen of Normandy of both parties bear towards the Prince.
Draft, Endd. by Burghley: 5 September 1572. La Ferte that came from Jersey from the Count Montgomery. *Fr. P.* 1.

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Sept. 6. **554.** WALSINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

As he has not leisure to write to him at large he refers him to the report of the bearer.—Paris, 6 September 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. *P.* ½.

Sept. 6. **555.** [LA FERTE] to ———

As to the article that by the marriage the estate of both parties will be better assured by reason of their neighbourhood; Normandy borders a great portion of this realm, and would serve as a bulwark and defence against all enemies. Thinks that the whole of Normandy would adhere to the Prince, as in addition to his duchy he has great authority in other parts. The whole of the nobility are devoted to the prince, and hope by his means to be restored to their privileges and liberties according to the "charte Normande." The lords of whom he spoke would have gone to Normandy if matters had turned out as they wished, and if they could have been certain of the favour of the Queen. The noblemen intend that Rochelle should remain in the hands of the Queen as a pledge.

Draft, Endd. by Burghley: Windsor, 6th September 1572. La Ferte that came from the Count Montgomery at Jersey.

Sept. 6. **556.** SIR HUMFREY GILBERT to the COUNT MONTGOMERY or LORD BURGHLEY.

1. Is greatly moved by the news from France, which he trusts is not so horrible as the report goes. Hopes that he will communicate all particulars to the Queen, and point out the danger ready to fall on her if she does not look to taking revenge for these atrocities, seeing that if the opportunity favours them [the Papists] there is nothing else to look for but the tragical destruction of all the Protestants in Europe. Begs him to send an account of the affair and let him know how many of the nobility have escaped.

2. P.S.—Affairs here are in such good train that if the Prince of Orange had some moderate succour the cause of the religion would prosper, for being really the stronger and the master of the open country it would be easy for him to utterly overthrow, the Duke of Alva and consequently all the other enemies of Christianity. Desires him to tell this to the Queen as if it was his own opinion, and also if the Prince were defeated how difficult it would be to make head against the enemy.—Tergoes, 6 Sept. 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Fr. P. 1.

Sept. 7. **557.** SIR HUMFREY GILBERT to LORD BURGHLEY.

Has written to stay such of his friends of the West Country who would serve with their ships, but not such as would serve by land. Would be glad of more soldiers for the respects which he has written to the Lords of the Council,

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The Prince is of such strength that they do not doubt the Duke of Alva if the Frenchmen aid him not. Her Majesty may have at this present the islands of Walcheren, Zwerackeslee [Zierickssee], and South Beveland, which are of great wealth and lie together. They have out of them 80 sail of men-of-war, such as they be. Are not very well victualled, but if they had Tergoes, then were these three islands able to victual 20,000 men continually. The Prince is master of the field, but they have grown to mistrust the French King for these late murders. Knows that the Queen and the Lords of the Council are many times forced to pretend that which they nothing desire, wherefore what letters soever shall be sent from the Council for revoking him home he will think them but for form, except Burghley writes privately to him, and then he will obey. — Olontynge-by-Tergoes, 7 Sept. 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Sept. 13. **558.** MR. THOMAS COTTON to LORD BURGHLEY.

Since his last letter he sees great alteration through these wicked murders in France. Those of Flushing so amazed as it is much to be lamented, referring themselves to the Queen as the only pillar for their refuge. The Dutch Church daily practises with the Flushingers to request Her Majesty to take their town into her hands. The people and chief of the town be held as rude, simple, and wilful men, hardly able to judge of their best. The three islands of Walcheren, Beveland, and Zierickssee are very fertile, and able to maintain themselves and those who shall keep them. Are entrenched before Tergoes, which is garrisoned by 600 Spaniards and 200 Walloons, and their ships lie so as to stop all succours. Have cut off all victual from going out of the island. It is reported that the Duke of Alva has had a great overthrow. Begs him to continue his favour to his friend Mr. Thomas Farmor of Norfolk.—From the Camp, 13 Sept. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Sept. 14. **559.** H. KILLIGREW to LORD BURGHLEY.

Arrived at Berwick on the 11th and went thence to Tantallon, where Lord Morton has lain sick for 10 days. Many speeches passed between them, Lord Morton saying he was the same man he always professed himself to be, both for the King his master's service, and for the continuance of the amity towards the Queen, and that he knew of no pensions offered by De Croc, whom he seemed not to like as he had not hitherto acknowledged the King's authority. There will hardly be a good peace without farther trouble, on account of the great jealousy shown by each party. The news from France makes them startle, and alienates their minds from that King. The day of meeting is put off from the 10th to the 20th of the month, when the Regent and Lord Morton will

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return to Leith. He has informed the Castilians by Mr. Melvil of his mission, and that he will come to them after he has seen the Regent. He is not misliked of either party, so some good may arise in the matter wherewith he is charged. John Knox is again in Edinburgh, which town and Leith are fortified and guarded with the King's soldiers.—Leith, 14 September 1572. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 2¼.

Sept. 15. **560.** SIR W. DRURY to LORD BURGHLEY.

Has upon hearing of the late most horrible and detestable murder committed in France, sent to Lethington and Grange touching their adjoinment to the King's party, and will write to them again. Wishes Pinart yet in France. Has acquainted Mr. Killigrew in all Scottish causes, by the negligence of whose servant his Lordship's letter to him was conveyed into Scotland.—Berwick, 15 September 1572. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. ⅔.

Sept. 11. **561.** *Robert Melvil to Sir W. Drury.*

Is sorry for the news; it appears that there are great practices for the overthrow of religion. He prays that the troubles may be quieted, and that they may continue steadfast to each other.—11 September 1572. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. ½. *Enclosure.*

Sept. 16. **562.** WALSINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

Is under the physician's hands hoping to avoid a continual fever. How they continue constant in their severity here without respect of persons his Lordship shall learn by Sir Thomas Smith's letters, as also of the proceedings in Flanders. —Paris, 16 Sept. 1572. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P ½.

Sept. 22. **563.** EDICT by CHARLES IX.

Prohibits all officers, magistrates, and administrators of justice and finance of the reformed religion from the execution of their respective offices on account of the distrust with which they are viewed by his Catholic subjects, and exhorts them to conform themselves to the Roman religion. Minor officials, such as serjeants and notaries, who will abjure the reformed religion shall be permitted to continue to exercise their offices. Promises to provide all such as shall conform with other offices; those who are not culpable of the late conspiracy, and who have not attempted anything against the King since the last edict of pacification, are to have such of their goods as have been seized restored to them. His proclamation of August 28 against the leaders of those of the new religion only refers to those who have been guilty of the late conspiracy against the King's person. All governors and officers are ordered to

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protect those who desire to return to the Catholic religion, and to severely punish such as molest them.—Paris, 22 Sept. 1572.

Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 5.

Sept. 22. **564.** SIR VALENTINE BROWNE to LORD BURGHLEY.

Has given order that Henry Killegrew shall be furnished with money and such other things as may serve his turn. Upon the advertisements of "the tragicals" out of France, he thought it his duty to make some speedy supply for the place of his charge more than his ordinary limits. Not being furnished of any prest he is driven to buy more hardly. There has been very much transporting of corn over the seas all this year, and the new will not be so plentiful as was hoped by reason of the continual wet. Desires that his license for the transporting of the slaughter (hides) and evil corn from Berwick may be renewed.—Boston, 22 Sept. 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

Sept. 22. **565.** The EARL OF MORTON to the EARL OF LEICESTER.

The matter he writes of (the massacre of the Huguenots), is both pitiful and lamentable, to hear of so many noble and godly men so shamefully and cruelly murdered. He trusts there is no good nor godly heart that would not hazard both life and substance for the avenging of it; there is great danger to them of the same religion in other countries; some remedy should be provided whereby men can defend themselves should occasion arise. If his simple opinion had been followed, the amity and friendship of the two countries had not been now to be knit, but time and experience will bring that which at present they cannot see. The countries being fairly united and brought to friendship, the troubles of the same being taken away, the mightiest and chiefest princes that are their neighbours would be content to be friendly towards them. De Croc leaves no good office undone that may advance his master's favour and love in the country. There has been no one from the Queen to encounter De Croc's proceedings for some time past, but that seemed to take quarrel against them that were friends; whatever report may say, the noblemen of the King's party have always been honest and faithful He beseeches him not to leave off his travail to bring the two countries to friendship and quietness.—Dalkeith, 22 Sept. 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

Sept. 23. **566.** WALSINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

Refers him for the state of things here to his general letter directed to the Council and to the enclosed occurrents. Commends the courtesy of M. de la Mole in procuring a passport for M. Belmain in order that Burghley may cause the French

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Ambassador to thank him on his behalf. The King at first would only grant him a safe-conduct to live unmolested, which safe-conducts contain little safety, as has lately been found here. Desires him to procure his return, as he lives here but a languishing life, and will not be able to do Her Majesty service worthy of her charges.—Paris, 23 Sept. 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. *Pp.* 1¾.

Sept. **567.** *Occurrents in France.*

1. It is reported that divers gentlemen of the religion in Languedoc, because they see not how they may remain with safety in their houses, have assembled at Nismes, Montauban, and Castries, and have taken divers Catholics prisoners, whom they hold as hostages.

2. There have entered Sancerre 1,600 Protestants very well appointed.

3. On the 19th those of the religion in prison at Rohan were most cruelly slain, without respect of person or sex, to the number of 800.

4. Those of the religion who have been baptised or married lately are re-married and re-baptised.

5. On Friday the 19th inst. the Prince of Conde was to hear mass at St. Germains de Près accompanied by many of the nobility. The King of Navarre shall go to mass at Michaelmas, when the celebration of the order shall be, and to induce him the sooner thereto, the King has propounded these conditions—that he will write to the Pope to absolve him from all that is past, and to admit him amongst the rest of the Princes who have their ambassadors there resident; that he will write to the King of Spain to restore such domains as he withholds from him; and that he will resign to him the disposal of all spiritual livings in his own territories. From Lyons they learn that 10,000 men are being levied for the King in Switzerland, and that all companies of men-at-arms in those quarters are commanded to repair hitherwards. The Protestants of Toulouse, to the number of 3,000, have retired to Montauban.

Endd. Enclosure. Pp. 1½.

Sept. 24. **568.** H. KILLIGREW to LORD BURGHLEY and the EARL OF LEICESTER.

Will hear this day from the Regent and the Earl of Morton in a matter they wot of, of which he hopes good. It is desired that the Bishop of Ross be kept sure. Has good hopes of a peace, as he finds all the Lords willing to join in common defence with Her Majesty. He is utterly deceived if De Croc has any credit now with the Regent or Morton, who sent him word that his mistress should make the peace, and that they wished that De Croc would go. If it come to a peace Lethington must into England and put the Queen to some charge for a time, and she must also promise for Grange

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that he shall be true and obedient to the King for his Castle of Edinburgh. De Croc has intelligence with Athol and Huntley that they command all their followers to put their horses to hard meat, a thing strange at this time of year, and cause of great jealousy. It were good that Morton should be encouraged to continue his devotion and well doing. They be marvellous glad that the Queen has recalled her Ambassadors, and wish the French had none in England.—Leith, 24 Sept. 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1¾.

Sept. 24. **569.** JAMES HARVEY to SIR THOMAS GRESHAM.

1. Chiefly on commercial matters. Money being scarce the rate of interest is 15 per cent.—Antwerp, 18 Sept. 1572.

2. P.S.—Sends a copy of the composition of Mons, which the Duke of Alva has taken, and Count Ludovic has departed with his men with their armour.—Antwerp, 24 Sept. 1572. *Signed:* James Harvie, junior.

Add. Endd. P. 1.

Sept. 24. **570.** The PRINCE OF ORANGE to LORD BURGHLEY.

Desires him to show favour to the bearer, M. De Boison, and to obtain for him an audience with the Queen.—From the Camp, 24 Sept. 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Fr. P. ½.

Sept. 25. **571.** SECRET SERVICE MONEY.

A minute of receipts and payments by Sir Valentine Browne for certain extraordinary and secret causes, between Michaelmas 1571 and Michaelmas 1572. The total receipts are 5,100*l.*, and the payments 3,787*l.* 20*d.* To Sir William Drury for certain secret causes, and for his entertainment in Scotland, 1,500*l.* To the masters of several ships hired for espial service, 193*l.* 4 8. To George Tottye in secret causes, 1,240*l.*, 100*l.* being paid by the Laird of Lochleven's brother. For clothes for the Earl of Northumberland 12*l.*, and for his charges at Berwick, 109*l.*, and for his conveyance to York, 66*l.* 13 4.

Pp. 1½.

Sept. 25. **572.** JUNIUS DE JONGE to KILLIGREW.

These treasons and horrible massacres which have been perpetrated in Paris and elsewhere in France serve for a ladder not to mount up to heaven to scrutinise the judgments of God, but rather to descend and contemplate the hearts of the traitors and wretched reptiles (" pauvres vermins ") of this lower world, filled with an hypocrisy such as the world has never seen the like, or so horrible. These murders must show those who have even the least judgment that they intend to carry out their conspiracy against those of the true religion, according to the tenor of their Holy League. Urges

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the necessity of union, and not to suffer themselves to be talked into a vain feeling of security by those enemies of God, whose design is to destroy, one after another, all those who have not on their forehead the mark of the whore of Babylon. Begs that he and Lord Burghley will urge the Queen of England to give all aid and assistance to the Prince of Orange, if not openly at least secretly. They have great scarcity of munitions to carry on the siege of Tergoes, which he begs may be sent. A dissension has broken out in the camp before Tergoes, between Sir Humfrey Gilbert and Captain Morgan, who seeks to withdraw himself from the command of Sir Humfrey on account of some insult which he says he has received. Does not think that it deserves to be called an insult, and has endeavoured to reconcile them. Fears that some letters addressed to him by his master the Elector have miscarried. — Flushing, 25 Sept. 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Fr. Pp. 3.

Sept. 25. **573.** WALSINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

The surrender of [Mons] by composition is held here for certain. It is commonly said that they departed with bag and baggage, and ensigns displayed. They fear much here that the Duke of Alva and the Prince of Orange should grow to composition, which makes them give out speech that they much desire continuance of amity with Her Majesty. The Chancellor is neither dead nor prisoner, though something was intended against him. He is commanded only to make his wife to go to mass. The bearer can inform him touching their practises in Portugal. — Paris, 25 Sept. 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. *P.* 1.

Sept. 27. **574.** ANONYMOUS LETTER from ROME.

Movements of the Christian fleet against the Turk, and efforts to induce the French King to join the League.—Rome, 27 September 1572.

Endd. Ital. Pp. 1½.

Sept. 27. **575.** M. HAULTAIN and others to BURGHLEY.

The late massacre in France having caused great numbers of foreigners to fly into England, they beg that the foreign churches in that country may be permitted to select such as are able to serve, and send them over to the Low Countries with their proper arms.—Flushing, 27 September 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Fr. P. ½.

Sept. 27. **576.** SIR HUMFREY GILBERT to LORD BURGHLEY.

Is sure that no complaint in his absence will cause his Lordship to condemn him unheard. Would gladly have written particularly of such as have misused themselves, but

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time will not permit as he is now embarking towards Tergoes, where they mind this night to attempt the town, having made a breach.—Flushing, 27 September 1572. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. 1.

Sept. 28. **577.** SIR HUMFREY GILBERT to LORD BURGHLEY.

On the 27th instant they made a camisadoe on the town of Tergoes, which he utterly misliked, yet could not let it. They had hurt and slain but 10 persons, but it was a marvel that it had not cost them 500 lives. A gentleman of his band named Bramydge was hurt and taken prisoner, whom he is promised to have ransomed. The Spaniards would be glad to make good wars, for that they have hanged so many of them, and are like to take more of them. Two young gentlemen served very valiantly at this service, one Colby, not above 19 years of age, and one a son of Mr. Keys, the late serjeant porter, who is very dangerously hurt.—Tergoes, 28 September 1572. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 1⅛.

Sept. 29. **578.** H. KILLIGREW to LORD BURGHLEY and the EARL OF LEICESTER.

Things are not yet so ripe as men would wish them. The Regent and Lord Morton are willing of the matter they wot of, but they have not broken it to him; he is made believe they will first sound others' minds therein, whereby they may be better able to perform in the end, and he thinks they will see some end or other of this matter before he receive an answer worthy to build upon. Has written to Mr. Secretary about De Croc's proceedings. The advertisements in their letter to him did some good, for all those who had any fear of God or zeal for religion exhibited a supplication to the Regent to prevent the like danger drawing near. The Regent said that Strozzi's coming was to be feared; he would have the Castle for the custody of the King, not considering Stirling sufficiently strong; if that can be compassed peace will follow, but otherwise rather war than longer abstinence. They are at their wits' end resolving, he does all in his power to bring matters to a peace, thinking that thereby other matter will be accomplished with greater surety. Every man cries out that it is high time to join in a straiter league with England, unless it be Atholl and the Castilians, who trust or fear the French King. De Croc fears to remain in Scotland, as his credit is lost except with some secret friends. Hearing his master openly exclaimed against, he besought the Regent to publish a commandment that none should speak dishonour of the King, saying the Queen of England had done the like, but he has had no answer; at all assemblies and meetings they show more favour to him (Killigrew) than to De Croc. Lord Herries visited him yesterday, and professed to be wholly at the Queen's devotion.

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They stand in fear of their fifty or sixty ships which be gone to Bordeaux, and wish their mariners were in the Queen's service. Lethington and Grange deem it strange they have had no answer to their many offers. If it comes to a peace, he requests instructions what to do in Lord Home's matters. The Irish bishop has escaped by the treachery of a papist, who ran away with him to Aberdeen, where he stays for passage to Flanders or Spain. Is offered to have him taken by recompensing them who will do the feat, who must fly with him to England, and forsake the north whilst the Earl of Huntley rules there. If it fall to war again the Regent will demand Home Castle, and aid to take that of Edinburgh.—Edinburgh, 29 September 1574. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. 4.

Sept. 30. **579.** MONS. DE HAULTAIN and others to LORD BURGHLEY.

If they succumb to the violence of their enemies the Duke of Alva would soon be able to subjugate the Low Countries and then attack England. Beg that he will urge the Queen of England to send them prompt assistance, to enable them to make sure of the island of Walcheren, and thus escape this common danger.—Flushing, 30 September 1572. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Fr. P. ½.

Sept. 30. **580.** PROCLAMATION in NORMANDY.

Prohibits all armed assemblies, unless by the express command of His Majesty, under pain of death.—Caen, 30 Sept. 1572. *Signed by M. de Matignon, Lieutenant-General for the King in Normandy.*
Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 1¼.

Sept. **581.** ADVERTISEMENTS.

1. Venice, Sept. 29.—Movements of the Christian army under Don John of Austria in the neighbourhood of Navarino.

2. Possonia, 30 Sept.—Account of the coronation of Rudolph the Emperor's son as King of Hungary.
Endd. Pp. 1½.

Sept. **582.** THE DUKE OF ALENÇON to SIR THOMAS SMITH.

Thanks him for the goodwill which he has shown towards his marriage with the Queen of England, and desires him to continue in his efforts for its accomplishment, assuring him that both the King his brother and himself will be so grateful that he will have no cause not to be content. *Signed:* Francoys.
Holograph. Add. Endd. by Burghley. Fr. P. 1.

Sept. **583.** MASSACRE of ST. BARTHOLOMEW.

If the Marshal Montmorency had been in Paris he had passed the same way with the others because he is hated of

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the Parisians and the Guises, and his brethren who were there were kept for no other cause but because he was not there. The L. of Nance had the coffers of the Admiral, who was commanded to search in them to see if there were no letters which the Admiral had written to the Marshal, or from the Marshal to him, which made mention of any conspiracy, but there were none found. Monsieur Teligny when he found his father-in-law was dead got from house to house and entered into a garret against the lodging of the Marshal of Savoy, who is now Admiral, and being discovered was slain with daggers, and being half dead was thrown down from the windows into the street. The murder [endured] at Paris above eight days without ceasing to murder men and women, and the opinion is there was slain above 3,000 persons, besides 400 gentlemen very brave and valiant and of great houses. On the 26 August they slew above 1,200 persons, besides women, at Orleans. In Lyons was the like committed, putting the most part in prison, who were also slain. In the town of Meaulx they committed also a horrible murder. There is also a speech of the like in Bordeaux and Toulouse. In Rouen they put in prison 62 of the religion, the rest were in their houses, and on Wednesday, 18 Sept., about 4 a.m., the murderers went to the prison and by force commanded the jailor to deliver the prisoners to them, whereto he refused as much as he might. In the end he delivered them to the said murderers, who calling them out by their names one after another slew them. The jailor would have saved one, but they looking into the roll and finding him lacking, he was forced to deliver him unto them. The chief of the murderers were Captains Marrone and Caumont and the Curate of St. Sulpice. Captain Caumont came to Dieppe on the 30 September with his companions, thinking to have done the like there, but the Lord of Cigongnes would not suffer them. The Lady Dowager Princess asking license of the King four days after the murder to go to Conde to see her children who were sick, he agreed unto her upon condition that she should not in going save one Huguenot, swearing divers times that if she should save one she would much displease him.

2. List of names of gentlemen who were slain, amongst whom occur those of two Catholics; also the names of some of those who escaped.

Endd. Pp. 2.

Sept. **584.** MASSACRE of ST. BARTHOLOMEW.

Carrouges, the Governor of Rouen, understanding that it was the King's pleasure to have the Protestants of Rouen to be partakers with those of the religion who were before most cruelly murdered, would not attempt so cruel a fact without sufficient warrant of the King, and sent to know whether it was his pleasure. The King, with a frowning

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countenance and binding his anger with oaths, said that it was his mind, and that he should see the same executed. The Governor not being satisfied with simple words sent again to the King requesting his letters for his discharge, whereat the King seemed to be very angry, and with horrible oaths, snuffing and shaking his head, bade the same should be executed, saying he should have no letters. When the Governor heard this answer he retired to a house in the country, after which the people slew all those of the religion without any resistance. The King is now become so bloody that it is impossible to stay his thirst to quench the same in innocent blood; riding or hunting last week he went to Montfaucon to see the Admiral hanging by the feet, a spectacle which shows what good nature is in him. It is much lamented to see his cruelty; even by the Papists many be sorry that so monstrous a murder was invented, and partly they dread their own lives, in so much that M. de Morvilliers wished himself dead ten years ago. The Duke of Guise himself is not so bloody, neither did he kill any man himself, but saved divers; he spake openly that for the Admiral's death he was glad for he knew him to be his enemy, but for the rest the King had put to death such as might have done him very good service. After the Admiral was hurt he requested of the King that he might have some armour in his house, who sent his passport to Marcells for a cartload. Marcells advertised the Queen Mother and Monsieur, by whose means the cart was taken by the way. The Queen Mother, about 11 p.m., went to the King, telling him that the Admiral caused armour to be taken to his lodging, who answered that he had granted passport for the same; "whereupon the Queen Mother with her loving and motherly persuasions began to inform the King that the Admiral did hate the King, herself, Monsieur, and the rest of his house, and that he would give him arms to destroy them all. She so persuaded the King that he swore that they should every one die, and presently M. de Guise was sent for to take this execution in hand and used as a butcher for the slaughter. The inventors of this monstrous bloodshedding were the Queen Mother, Monsieur, Duke Nevers, and Tavannes. The revealers of this invented conspiracy were Grammont and Bouchevannes. The Queen of Navarre, not long before her death, talking with the Ambassador of England, told him that Grammont was born to the ruin of her and her house." All the Scots be grown into marvellous misliking of this extreme tyranny. A Scottish gentleman, who has been an earnest servant for his mistress, talking with "my lord the day before I came away," wished with all his heart that the lords might grow to agreement. The King has sent to De Croc to keep them still in division. The English Ambassador desires to know whether he shall grant a passport to the Laird of Livingstone to this country. It is reported that

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Mons is rendered by composition to the Duke of Alva. Divers Papists coming to Walsingham's secretary willed him that Her Majesty should not trust the French King, or suffer herself to be abused with fair words. By the way, the writer met some one who said that they [the English] should all go to mass, and would be much astonished when the two great trumpets came to summons them, meaning France and Spain. He answered that he did not think the French [King] would infringe his league, and as for Spain the amity was so ancient, and further, that there were many lame in England, and that they would be greatly troubled with the carriage of them. One said he hoped shortly to be a lord, and others to make choice of the best houses in London, which betokens no good meaning. The execution was appointed at Amiens upon Thursday last. M. de Longueville has gone towards St. Quintins, where the King assembles 6,000 horse and 8,000 footmen to aid the Duke of Alva and pursue the Prince. The Protestants and Papists of Tours have been together in fight, and many slain on both sides.
Pp. 3.

Oct. 1. **585.** SIR WILLIAM DRURY to LORD BURGHLEY.

In commendation of the bearer, Captain Read, who would be as glad of trial and show of his duty and heart towards his prince and country as any person he knows of his estate.—Berwick, 1 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. ½.

Oct. 1. **586.** SIR WILLIAM DRURY to LORD BURGHLEY.

1. Though loth to have any further ado in Scottish causes, he has, upon receipt of his letter, dealt in them again to the utmost of his small credit, which is with them somewhat decayed, or holden of less force than heretofore. It has lately been commonly bruited that he has not only been stayed in having further dealings in Scotland, but sent for up to the court and committed to the Tower. Neither for reports nor slanderous speeches, nor for attempts upon his life, has anyone ever been punished, though the parties be well enough known. The Castilians are for their part ready to perform all that they have promised, although they have had no answer from above.—Berwick, 1 Oct. 1572. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. 1.

2. P.S.—Perceives that Morton has written to Lady Lennox of late something of him to be by her dealt in. Prays that from whatever source complaints may come, his doings shall have trial and his faults receive due punishment. He would, if it be not misliked, at the Cross at Edinburgh, require that any his doings might secretly or openly be brought to Mr. Killigrew. Mr. Randolph can bear witness of what offers he made to the Regent and Morton in his presence, and what subsequently they can judge themselves. Lord

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Morton's grief is that he did not procure him more money, which he believes and says he might have done, and also that his intelligence with the Castilians rather proceeded from himself than from his instructions. De Croc sends his packets and advertisements by sea. He trusts to be able to discover something within 20 days.

On separate paper. *P.* 1.

Oct. 1. **587.** The EARL OF MORTON to LORD BURGHLEY.

Requests that Will Graham, taken prisoner by Lord Scrope and confined in Carlisle Castle on the charge of selling a horse to Edward Dacre, may be sent forth from prison or caused to take trial in the matter, and if found innocent may be set at liberty.—Edinburgh, 1 Oct. 1572. *Signed.*

Add. *Endd.* *P.* ½.

Oct. 1. **588.** H. KILLIGREW to LORD BURGHLEY.

Interceding in behalf of Graham, Lord Morton's servant (*vide* letter from Lord Morton of same date), and hoping he may be set at liberty, as well for the justice of the cause as that it is well for the Queen's service to gratify so noble and devout a man as Lord Morton.—Edinburgh, 1 Oct. 1572. *Signed.*

Add. *Endd.* *P.* ½.

Oct. 2. **589.** WALSINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

The bearer being one whom he dares trust, has requested him to declare such things as he thinks not convenient to commit to writing. It is commonly given out that the King of Portugal's ships are arrived in Ireland, and that Ireland is revolted; that order is taken for burning Her Majesty's ships; that it is no hard matter to conquer England by landing soldiers in Sussex, Wales, and the North. The Duke of Lorraine has given commandment throughout his dominions that all those of the religion depart within a twelvemonth, licensing them to sell their land and make the most of what they have. "This favour in respect of others is very favourable."—Paris, 2 Oct. *Signed.*

Add. *Endd.*, with seal. *P.* ½.

Oct. 3. **590.** The COPIE of the PROCLAMATION set furth be the KINGIS MAJESTIE and his Counsall, for ane Conventioun of the Professouris of the trew Religioun within this Realme to consult and deliberate upon the imminent Dangers and Conspiracies of the Papistis.

1. In respect to the great murders and more than beastly cruelty used and put in execution in divers parts of Europe, suggested, no doubt, by the unhappy, devilish, and terrible Council of Trent, and to be prosecuted and followed forth not only where treason and power may avail, but also in the realm of Scotland and everywhere where Christ's Evangel is

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sincerely professed, by the enterprise and device of the malicious and bloody Papists and children of the world, who in their kind are more busy and subtle than the children of God, and as various supplications have been addressed to him seeking him to foresee and provide for the danger, the necessity of which he perceives, he has ordained that the sheriff shall deliver open proclamation at the market crosses of the head boroughs, in parish churches, and other places needful, that every and particular kirk shall send on the 20th October one or more commissioners sufficiently authorised to deliberate with the Regent upon the preventing, resisting, and mutual defence of Christ's Evangel from the rage and lawless cruelty of the bloody and treasonable papists. All commissioners shall have full liberty, licence, and protection to freely haunt, resort, and come to the place appointed, and to have free speech and vote, and be allowed 20 days to return without hindrance. "Given under our signet at Edinburgh, 3rd day of October, the sixth year of our reign."

Ane Advertisement to the Faithfull.

That every one may understand the bloody and treasonable enterprise of the Papists, wherein they intend to execute and continue the same with most barbarous cruelty, some of the heads and articles of the confederacy, or rather the devilish conspiracy made after the Council of Trent, are subjoined. The Lord in his mercy grant them true and penitent hearts, that, amending their lives and uprightly walking in the ways of our God, he may turn His mighty hand to confound their enemies and to deliver His kirk from their cruel and merciless rage.

The 20 articles of the league, specifying the means to be employed in stamping out Protestantism and restoring Roman Catholicism, and detailing various marriages to take place between the confederates, then follow.

Imprentit at Sanctandrois be Robert Lepreuik, A.D. 1572.

Endd. by Burghley. Blackletter broadside.

Oct. 3. **591.** The Count de Retz to Madame de Montgomery.

Has received her letter, and informed the King of the state of her affairs and those of her family. Assures her that if her husband will live quietly they may enjoy their possessions in peace, but that he fears the contrary will happen if he does not do so. She is, however, to send her son to court, and her other children to some relative, by whom they may be brought up to learn the duty which they owe to the King and their country. Thinks that Madame de la Suze would undertake this charge. The King approves of this plan. Desires her to inform her husband in order that they may receive his answer.—Paris, 3 Oct. 1572.

Copy. Endd. Fr. P. 1.

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Oct. 6. **592.** SIR WILLIAM DRURY and JOHN LOVEL to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

If the due punishment of the town offenders proceeds not from better authority than their own, there will be little hope of reformation. The second day after the mayor was chosen (who obtained that office by excess of promises, gifts, and threats) his officer, the town clerk, a young man incapable, came to one who had been mayor the last year, and after certain quarrelous words, drew his dagger on him, so did also two of the brethren of the now mayor, even in the High Street, and put him in great peril, if he had not been rescued by soldiers, as happened also to an alderman coming to further quietness. On inquiry they found this to be nourished by the mayor himself, who, with some of his new chosen officers, they also found to be the spreaders of a malicious slander against the minister and preacher.—Berwick, 6 Oct. 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

Oct. 6. **593.** ROWLAND JOHNSON to LORD BURGHLEY.

Advertises him of his progress in repairing the bridge at Berwick, which he hopes to have completed this year. Commends the bearer, Mr. George Muschance, to his favour.—Berwick, 6 Oct. 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1¼.

Oct. 7. **594.** SIR W. DRURY to LORD BURGHLEY.

De Croc, his son-in-law, and some Scottish gentlemen, arrived here this day, and intend to be at the court on the 20th of the month. There is one Farryer, a Frenchman, with De Croc, who is to pass with him into France, who will bring a little writing from Drury to his Lordship. He is presently to be returned either with men or money, and has assured him he will declare all his knowledge. Has given him 10*l.* He is 50 years of age, and had, in the Scottish Queen's time, the keeping of Linlithgow House. He has a black beard with some white hairs. If he cannot well come himself [to Burghley], he whom he sends is to take him by the little finger of the right hand. He has assured Drury to do his best to return through England, and requires to have some one appointed in France to whom he may open such things as he knows. Will advertise Killigrew of certain things which he has discovered to him touching the Castilians. Verac has been commanded by the French King to remain in Scotland, but persuaded by the Castilians, who put all their trust in him and mislike De Croc, he has made the journey.—Berwick, 7 October 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1¾.

Oct. 7. **595.** WALSINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

Languet, Councillor to the Duke of Saxony, has recommended the bearer to him as the rarest young man in Europe

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for those great good parts that are in him. He has been a great traveller, and can render as good account of what he has seen as any. He is a gentleman of good house. Besides Latin, Greek, and his own tongue, he has both Italian and Almain. Being driven to abandon his country for religion, cannot but commend him to his protection.—Paris, 7 Oct. *Signed.*

Add., with seal. *Endd.*: "in the com. of Monsr. Plessis." *P.* ½.

Oct. 7. **596.** The FRENCH AMBASSADOR to

The more those here consider what has happened in France the more they enter into great suspicion, and look to their safety. Has had great difficulty in persuading them to continue their customary voyage to Bordeaux for wine.—7 Oct. 1572.

Extract. Fr. P. ¼.

Oct. 8 (?). **597.** ABSTRACT of LETTERS.

Abstract of the Lord Deputy of Ireland's letter of the 25th September, giving heads of the events in the four provinces of Ireland, and of one from Killegrew of the 8th October on the events in Scotland.

Endd. Pp. 1¾.

Oct. 9. **598.** LETHINGTON to LORD BURGHLEY.

Has received a letter from him in which he is persuaded to prefer the good of his country to his own particular; he has always conformed his actions to what he has written in his former letters, when the Marshal of Berwick was a trafficker amongst them. He would that Mr. Killigrew had been instructed to have resolved them on certain points, and so assure them of Her Majesty's good favour towards them; he is afraid he was despatched on a sudden, and was not made acquainted with what had passed before, neither is he particularly instructed what to answer to those points. Will respect the public yet not altogether neglect his own particular. Wishes there were more frank dealing, and matters brought from general propositions to more special terms.—Edinburgh Castle, 9th October 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

Oct. 13. **599.** SIR WILLIAM DRURY to LORD BURGHLEY.

This day William Stewart, servant to Lady Lennox, departs hence towards her, with whom goes William Henryson, an old and affectionate servant to the Scottish Queen. By William Stewart he may understand M. De Croc's proceedings. He has dealt very honestly with Drury in secret causes, and has had some little consideration from him. He can declare that De Croc dealt not inwardly for accord but to nourish the contrary.—Berwick, 13 October 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

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Oct. 15. **600.** SIR WILLIAM DRURY to LORD BURGHLEY.

Upon intelligence of the late detestable murders in France, he assembled the captains and others of the best sort here, declaring unto them the effect thereof, and warning them to look into their companies, and if there could be known any favourer of such horrible acts that he should be apprehended. There has lately been accused a soldier, whom he has committed till such time as he receives direction as to what punishment he shall have. Has caused a hearer or two of his disordered speech to be committed.—Berwick, 15 October 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

Oct. 15. **601.** H. KILLIGREW to [LORD BURGHLEY].

He is assured that in case the Regent shall not answer his expectations, the "great matter" shall be brought to pass without him. He has written to Mr. Secretary touching the peace.—Edinburgh, 15 October 1572. *Signed.*

P. ⅔.

Oct. **602.** *Robert Melvil to Killigrew.*

He assures "Brother Harry" that he has continued of the same mind since his arrival, when he dealt plainly with him, letting him understand that the practice of other nations had moved them to be more willing that quietness should be in the whole isle at this time more than any other, and that they mean truly and faithfully to join themselves with the rest of their country for profession of religion and avoiding of strangers. As he is a Christian they intend nothing but to make a present end, craving nothing but surety in time coming without prejudice of any persons, and rather to be at an end therein than to have all the designs performed that their enemies invent against them. Their reasonable offers are hindered by such as can be content with nothing but their wreck and dishonour, seeking that the Laird of Grange should part with the Castle. He will see who is least careful to prevent all foreign practice without regard to religion. He doubts not but that he (Killigrew) can make an end to the evil, to his own honour. *Signed:* R. M.

Enclosure. P. 1.

Oct. 16. **603.** SIR JOHN FORSTER to LORD BURGHLEY.

Has, with other justices of the peace, held a sessions at Hexham, whereat execution was ministered to offenders and order taken for the Marches. Sends certain articles agreed upon by the gentlemen of the country for the pupose of preventing feuds and promoting concord and amity amongst themselves. As he can get no redress by authority in Scotland, he has conference with the "Laird's Jock" and others, his coherents, whom he found willing to bind themselves into assurance with England, which offer he accepted.—Alnwick, 16 October 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

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604. *Articles for maintaining good order on the Borders.*

Set of articles agreed upon by the gentlemen of the East and Middle Marches of England for the quiet stay of the country and avoiding murder and theft. They promise to obey the Queen's lieutenant and wardens, to submit all controversies of lands and goods to the determination of eight gentlemen, and if they cannot agree to the judges of assize; to stand by each other in all feuds with the Scots; to use all their power to prevent thefts, and to punish evil doers; and to share all losses with each other.

Endd. Enclosure. Pp. 1⅔.

Oct. 16. **605.** CHARLES IX. to the TOWN OF ROCHELLE.

Expresses his displeasure at their refusal to receive M. de Biron as their governor, and commands them forthwith to lay down their arms, and to admit him into the town with such company and forces as he may think fit.—Paris, 16 October 1572.

Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 1⅓.

Oct. 17. **606.** DR. JUNIUS to LORD BURGHLEY.

Recommends to his favourable notice Janus Douza and Theodorus Neopyrgus, who are coming to him as ambassadors from the Dutch Republic.—Haarlem, 17 October. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Lat. P. 1.

Oct. 18. **607.** ALDERMAN DUCKETT to LORD BURGHLEY.

Reminds him of the suit of the Muscovy Company to the Queen, for her letters to the Emperor of Russia. Wishes that Her Majesty would thank him for receiving the company again into his favour, and restoring their privileges, and desire him to continue his goodness towards Thomas Bannister and Geoffry Duckett, and their charge coming from Persia, and that he should give no credit to the sinister reports of other Englishmen there against the Company and their agents. Also to ask leave to ship Thomas Glover, Ralph Rutter, Thomas Pett, and their adherents into England. Also if any Englishman offend his laws, that he may be punished, and not the Emperor's displeasure to fall on the Company. Though the Muscovy Company is now very poor, they hope of good success hereafter, when they will not be unthankful to his Lordship.—London, 18 October 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

Oct. 18. **608.** PETRUS SUAVIUS to LORD BURGHLEY.

Desires his intervention with the King of Denmark, for the liberation of Captain John Clark, who is detained in prison on false charges, to the great grief of all good men. Clark was sent over by the King of Scots, with the consent of the Queen of England, to desire that Bothwell might either pay the penalty of his crimes in Denmark, or be delivered up to

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him, by an iniquitous plot of his own soldiers, was thrown into prison, and notwithstanding letters from the King of Scots' and Queen of England, is still kept there.—Copenhagen, 18 October 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 2½.

Oct. 19. **610.** ADVERTISEMENT from FRANCE.

They of Sancerre offer to render themselves to the King, who promises remission of the past, through the mediation of M. Fontaine, his hunting companion, who married one of the daughters of the Count of Sancerre. There is great search made for those that stole the Admiral's body from Montfaucon, and hung up divers pasquils most spitefully written against their Majesties. It was looked for that there should have been execution done at the Grève of the Admiral's picture, as also of Bricquemault's and Cavaignie's lively bodies. It is said that one of the Admiral's younger sons with another of D'Andelot's, who are prisoners at Bois des Vincennes, shall be made monks of the Carthusians. The Baron de la Garde has offered to keep the entrance of Rochelle with his galleys. It is reported that the Princes of the religion in Germany have made a general muster; also that there is landed in the island of Tergoes 2,000 soldiers of the Duke of Alva; that the Prince of Orange has retired beyond Ruremond towards Germany, and that the Duke of Alva is at Maestricht. M. Duras departs to Rome with the King of Navarre's submission to the Pope.

Endd. P. 1.

Oct. 19. **611.** THOMAS BRUNE to LORD BURGHLEY.

Has been required not to discover himself to be in the town. On the 11th inst., 56 sail, great and small, with 1,800 Walloon and Dutch soldiers, under the command of Hampsted and Mondragon, sailed down towards Zealand about eight in the morning, and met six miles from the town with six Zealander ships, between whom and the Duke's ships, who were succoured with three pieces of ordnance mounted on the dike, there began a sharp and hot charge, and being afterwards reinforced with 40 sail more, the Duke's ships were shrewdly beaten and retired under their ordnance upon the land, and so came their ways home again with the loss of four sail. Besides this the Zealanders carried away one of the greatest pieces of brass which was mounted on the dike, which by often using broke its carriage and tumbled into the ditch. It is thought that 600 Walloons and 1,000 Spaniards shall be sent to succour those of Tergoes. The Prince of Orange has shaken off all his Dutch, both horse and footmen, in whom the common bruit is was great treason; and he reported to be in Dort. The Prince Ludovic is in Friesland with 3,000 horse and 12,000 foot. The Duke of Alva's forces are about Maestricht.—Antwerp, 19 Oct. 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1¾.

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Oct. 19. **612.** ANTOINE DE [BATTEVILLE] to JAN [CANNING].

Short letter in Dutch.—Middleburg, 19 Dec. 1572. *Signed.* *Add.* *P.* ¼.

Oct. 19. **613.** H. KILLEGREW to LORD BURGHLEY and the EARL of LEICESTER.

The day after his coming was bidden to dinner with the Regent, where he saw the King, who seemed a very toward prince of his age both in wit and person. Pressed the Regent to give a good and reasonable answer to be made unto the form of surety demanded by the Castilians, to the end that this abstinence be not neglected like the other was, without doing anything for the peace until it was too late, and, having sounded him, he found him to be most desirous of peace, more so because he finds not the assistance he looked for. The Abbot of Dunfermline will give him, on his return to Edinburgh, such answer as the Regent and Council have determined on, the which, if they mislike, shall be referred to the Queen of England. Finds the Regent very earnest touching the "great matter," asking him to write speedily to both their honours to further the same, as being the "only salve for the cure of the great sores of this commonwealth." His first coldness arose rather from want of skill how to compass so great a matter than lack of goodwill to execute the same; he desires also to be furnished with more money for the payment of his soldiers, for lack of which he is driven to put off the raid against the thieves of the Borders.—Stirling, 19 October 1572. *Signed.*

Add. *Endd. by Burghley.* *Pp.* 1⅓.

Oct. 19. **614.** SIR W. DRURY to LORD BURGHLEY.

The letters he received on the 10th arrived with the packet all rent and the seal broken, whether done of purpose or by negligence he knows not. Signifies thus much the rather for that there was a letter enclosed for Mr. Killegrew. De Croc, Verac, and the rest are happily gone from Scotland, where it were better they had never been. Has done his uttermost to press the Castilians to remit their causes and difficulties to the Queen. His Lordship would do well to allow Robert Melvil to come to him to understand his meaning for their preservation, and also that he may be better satisfied of the Castilians, who still bear him (Drury) favour, though they burden him that he has not been able to procure a direct answer to their offers. Protests that he has not given any cause whereof it should rise that his Lordship should wish him not to conceive any scruple in Mr. Killigrew's often advertising without his understanding the contents; they are good friends, and he esteems the choice of Mr. Killigrew to be employed as good as of any other not being of the Privy Council, and has been willing to further him as well as he could. Would be glad to be discharged from hence, or else

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have leave to be absent for a time, to seek his health, and to provide for some infirmities fallen and risen in his body and limbs; he has a swelling in his left side, of the which if he seek not present remedy, not here to be had, he believes he will not long feel any grief.—Berwick, 19 October 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

Oct. 20. **615.** ARTICLES of the MINISTRY and COMMISSIONERS of the REFORMED KIRK OF SCOTLAND to be presented to the KING on the 20th October 1572.

Understanding the treasonable cruelty and fearful persecution begun and intended to be executed against all the professors of the true religion throughout Christendom; they pray that there be a public humiliation from the 23rd November to the end of the month; that good order be taken of His Majesty's preservation and for his virtuous and godly education; and that the regency be given to a man who fears God. That as God has plagued the land because the murders of the King and two Regents remain unpunished, their deaths may be speedily avenged; that all Catholics within the realm be made to recant their belief, and make profession before the kirk, and upon refusal to do so may be proceeded against even to death, and not be allowed to plead in courts of law; that persons holding benefices under the Pope be punished as traitors; that certain regulations be made for the better government and ceremonies of the kirk, relief of the poor, &c.; lastly, that there be a league with the Queen of England for the better resisting the cruelty and treason of the Papists.

Endd. Pp. 3¼.

Oct. 21. **616.** MR. STEWARD'S DECLARATION touching DE CROC'S NEGOTIATION, &c.

De Croc's dealing in Scotland was not in any way to make peace, but to keep things in the same doubtful state, so as his master might make his advantage thereof. Grange has promised both by writing and through his brother to the French King to keep the Castle of Edinburgh for the Queen of Scots and the said King, who has promised that the Castle shall be supported in all things that they need. He daily expects his brother with money or men. It is to be feared if the Council of Trent and those who have used this late cruelty mind to subvert religion that they will not pretermit the commodity of this faction in this island unless the Queen and her Council foresee the danger and take advantage before they make their preparations.

Endd. Pp. 2.

Oct. 22. **617.** ANTOINE DE [BATTEVILLE] to JAN [CANNING].

Short letter in Dutch in which the name of Lord Seton occurs.—Middleburg, 22 October 1572. *Signed.*

Add. P. ½.

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Oct. 24. **618.** H. KILLEGREW to LORD BURGHLEY and the EARL OF LEICESTER.

Will omit no occasion or opportunity to the furthering of his charge. The Regent will be here shortly to "concur" with Morton about these great matters and the peace, to which they still seem inclined, but could Grange be induced, to which nothing can move him, to give up the Castle, there would be no doubt of peace. Could draw on peace faster, but not without hindrance to the "great matter." It would be well if he (Lord Burghley) wrote a friendly letter to Lethington, saying that the Queen's slow answering to their offers proceeded from her thinking that the late league concluded with France was the best way to compound their differences, and therefore had forborne to deal with them, and likewise withdrawn her support from their adversaries. Both Grange and Melvil are in favour of peace, provided they be sure of their lives and the restitution of their livings, and that the Castle remain in Grange's keeping. He thinks 100*l.* yearly pensions to Lethington and Grange and 500*l.* to the Regent and Morton sufficient, and as Grange is far behind hand 1,000 crowns might save the expenses of many a thousand. For the King's death they would be content to be judged by the Parliament, and the conditions of peace settled by the Queen. It will do good if the Queen would send letters to both parties to come to agreement. The Regent requests some relief for his soldiers, but none shall be delivered unless they come off roundly with the "great matter," or to a speedy league and peace defensive with England. Is very friendly with Drury and seeks his advice; and does his best to bring him (Drury) and Morton to be friends, and desires that Drury may be thanked for his advice. He has shown Morton part of the Earl of Leicester's letter to himself, which served to very good purpose.—Edinburgh, 24 October. *Signed.*

Add. Endd by Burghley. Pp. 3½.

Oct. 28. **619.** H. KILLEGREW to LORD BURGHLEY.

The Regent is in great danger of his life, but is somewhat amended, having been let blood; Morton had a letter from Alexander Erskine, the Regent's brother, saying there was no hope of life, and willing him to provide accordingly, which he did. He shall understand of their opinions for the peace and the "matter he wots of," which will in no way satisfy his expectation, unless it be squared and framed to a more reasonable proportion.—Edinburgh, 28 October. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

Oct. 25. **620.** WALSINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

1. Touching the overture it would seem the party employed passed the bounds of his commission, or that such as employed him have altered their purpose.

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2. La Mole showed him immediately upon his return that the Duke D'Alençon would shortly send to him to communicate a thing that touched the Queen.

3. Judges that the evil success of the Prince of Orange has altered their purposes. The Queen [Mother] has so many spies abroad that they are afraid of one another. The said party is very jealous of the Duke D'Alençon, in respect of his greatness with the Duke of Montmorency. There is scarce one about him whom he may trust.—Paris, 25 Oct. 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. *P.* 1.

Oct. 28. **621.** ABBOT OF DUNFERMLINE'S NOTES to KILLEGREW.

"Certain notes given me in writing by the Abbot of Dunfermline, this 28th October 1572, in the name of the Regent's Grace and my Lord of Morton, to be copied out by me, and the original to be restored unto him again."

That the Queen take the protection of the King of Scotland; that it be declared in Parliament that no process against his mother should prejudice him; that there be a defensive league between the two countries; "that the Earl of Huntingdon, Bedford, or Essex, with 2,000 or 3,000 men of war, assist to the execution;" that the Castle of Edinburgh be put into the King and Regent's hand, or else a sufficient sum of money and artillery be provided for recovering the same; that all their men of war shall be paid for all bygones; that they have money to pay 500 footmen and 100 horsemen for six months, after the recovery of the Castle, for the quieting the country to the King's authority, and to do good service upon the Borders. They have hitherto been loth to be overbold in making these demands, for when three years since the Queen of Scotland was to be delivered, and hostages granted, nevertheless the matter took no effect, and they know not but that the like may be done now; according, therefore, to the answers they receive to these demands, so shall they show forwardness on their part.

Endd., with date only, by Burghley. Pp. 1¼.

Oct. 28, 29. **622.** DECREE of the PARLIAMENT OF PARIS.

The late Gaspard De Coligny, Admiral of France, having been found guilty by the confessions of certain prisoners in the Conciergerie and elsewhere, and also on the evidence of certain writings and letters, of high treason against the King's authority, and of being the principal deviser of the late conspiracy against his person, the Parliament of Paris condemns his name and memory to perpetual suppression, and that his corpse shall be hanged in the Place de Grève for 24 hours, and afterwards suspended on the gibbet at Montfaucon. His banner and arms are to be dragged through the streets

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at the horse's tail, and afterwards broken in pieces by the common executioner, in token of perpetual ignominy. All the Admiral's armorial bearings and portraits to be destroyed. His estates to be forfeited to the crown, and his children to be declared ignoble and infamous, and incapable of holding any office or dignity in France. The seignorial chateau of Chastillon to be razed to the ground, and forbidden ever to be rebuilt, and all trees planted for its adornment to be cut down, and in place of the said chateau a pillar to be erected inscribed with this sentence. On every anniversary of St. Bartholomew public prayer and thanksgiving is to be offered up in the city of Paris for the punishment of this conspiracy, and the Admiral's armorial bearings dragged through streets and broken by the public executioner.—Oct. 28 and 29, 1572.

Extract. Fr. Pp. 3½.

Oct. 30. **623.** WALSINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

Refers him to the enclosed occurrents. They were never so inconstant here in their doings as at present. Not two days before the execution of Bricquemault they were resolved not to have executed him, and seemed very much to lament what had already been done, as having weakened the realm and made them odious to all other nations. The alteration of this humour is thought to proceed upon advertisements out of Spain promising them great things. It is now thought that their cruelty will rather increase than assuage. Such as are "parties" and passionate bear greatest sway, who in respect of their private passion and revenge care not what becomes of their prince and realm. The "long gowns," who are men of the greatest experience, are only employed in the expedition of ordinary causes. All men look for some mischievous issue of this kind of government. It is feared that their neighbours shall participate some part of the smart of their folly. None is so much threatened as poor England.—Paris, 30 Oct. 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. *Pp.* 1⅔.

Oct. **624.** *Occurrents.*

1. There is looked for out of Spain the Marquis of Agamont to congratulate the Queen's deliverance, and the late execution done against the Huguenots.

2. It is thought that the Cardinal of Lorraine will be here from Rome by the end of this month. On the 27th the young Queen was brought to bed of a daughter, whereat there was no great rejoicing. The same day Bricamo (Bricquemault) and Cavaignies were executed, Bricquemault taking on his death that he was innocent of any conjuration.

3. Monsieur, as General for the King, shall march towards

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Rochelle, and stays upon the return of Petropaulo, an Italian captain, who with certain engineers went to view the place. They have of late at Rouen executed in effigy four or five of those who committed the late murder there, but the parties themselves walk up and down the Court here in great jollity.

Enclosure. *P.* 1.

Oct. 31. **625.** ANSWER to the MERCHANTS of the HANSE TOWNS.

Where the orators of the cities of the Hanse have desired a confirmation of their privileges and treaties made with Queen of England's predecessors, and say that their Lords will so kindly accept the same as to give place to none in the keeping of the amity; but if it shall not please Her Majesty to depart from the sentence of late declared to them in Council, they will make report thereof to their superiors. To all this they shall be answered that Her Majesty would be content to grant a confirmation of their privileges, with conditions expressly that the said orators shall confess, covenant, and compact that the said confirmation should not be understood to prejudice or derogate from the treaty of 1560. As to the article concerning the bringing in of bowstaves, where they contend that they are not comprehended in the statute of Edward IV., they are to be informed that the statute of Richard III. does not in anywise alter the said statute. The statute of Edward IV. binds all ships from any city or town whence any bowstaves have aforetime been brought, that they should bring for every ton of merchandise four bowstaves; and the statute of Richard III. ordains all merchants of Venice and others should for every butt of Malvoisy bring ten bowstaves; therefore the former is general to bind all merchants from any part of the world, but the statute concerns only such as bring Malvoisie or "Tyre," and none other. The Hanse merchants, until of late years, used to bring into England such quantity at reasonable prices that there was no cause why they should be hardly dealt withal with the execution of the statute, but lately finding some slackness therein the Queen has caused this ordinance to be put in execution. Her Majesty can, however, be content to have the intention of the law executed by equity, without the exacting of every particular ship the bringing in of bowstaves, so as such reasonable number as the realm may have need of may yearly be brought; and if the said orators can propound any reasonable means for this purpose, the Queen has given order that they should be favourably heard. Promise that other matters touching "de quota salis," and licence to carry out white cloths, and other matters, shall be arranged according to law and reason.

Draft, corrected by Burghley. Endd. Pp. 5¾.

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Oct. 31. **626.** Sir John Forster to Lord Burghley.

Has stayed Sir George Heron, Sheriff of Northumberland, and other gentlemen from coming up to answer to certain writs, as they cannot be spared, as upon hearing of the death of the Regent of Scotland the Borders stand in very dangerous state.—Alnwick, 31 Oct. 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

[Oct.] **627.** The Duke of Montmorency's Embassy.

List of presents given to the Duke of Montmorency by Queen Elizabeth, consisting of the insignia of the Garter, and gold and silver plate, to the total value of 1,769*l.* 6*s.*

P. ½.

Nov. 2. **628.** Occurrents from France.

Movements of the Christian and Turkish fleets. The Emperor's son Rodolph crowned King of Hungary, 27th September. The Duke of Alva troubled with the gout. His extraordinary levies of money make him generally misliked. Some say that there is a marriage toward betwixt the Prince of Orange's son and the Duke of Medina Celi's daughter. The [French] King has sent divers noblemen to their governments, nevertheless such execution as has been done generally throughout all France yet continues in some places. The voyage of Rochelle is partly remitted until the spring, nevertheless the pioneers march forward and are occupied in conducting artillery thither. On the 9th [October] the Marquis of Aiquemont arrived in post out of Spain. Cardinal Ursini is looked for daily, whereupon men discourse diversely, not without just surmise of attempts importing other princes.

Endd. Pp. 1.

Nov. 3. **629.** M. Maisonfleur to the Queen.

Has already informed her of the commandment that he has received from the "personage" who sent him over to report to him the last words of her answer to La Mole, which he begs her to remember. Has charge of importance, as the "personage" has great confidence in his fidelity. The "personage" has not been able to write much, as he is narrowly watched by those who would report the smallest matters to those who hate all that he loves. *Signed.*

Endd. by Burghley. Fr. Pp. 1¼.

Nov. 4. **630.** Sir Simon Musgrove to Lord Burghley.

Those of Liddlesdale having made many robberies upon the Queen's tenants and subjects within the office of Bewcastle, and not being able to get any redress from the authority of Scotland, his deputy has made an incursion upon the said offenders, and taken divers of them prisoners, and got many horses and cattle. On his repair homewards, however, Martin

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Elliott, with a great number of Scots, charged the said deputy and his company and took him and 28 more prisoners. Desires his help herein. It is bruited that the Regent of Scotland is dead, which animates the offenders very much. Has 40 horsemen and 20 shot in his house, so that his weekly charge is above 20 marks, and he has only 100*l.* a year entertainment for this office, so that he has been constrained to sell 100*l.* a year of his inheritance. Craves that he may taste some of Her Majesty's liberality. Advises that musters should be held and such weapons and places appointed to the men as they are most apt for, and leaders appointed dwelling amongst them, as commonly in this country light horsemen, archers, billmen, and all have been intermingled together without order.—Bewcastle, 4 Nov. 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

Nov. 4. **631.** QUEEN ELIZABETH to the EARL OF MORTON.

Is sorry to hear the news of the death of the late Regent, but trusts to him that that accident do not disturb the looked-for quietness of the kingdom, and the design so well begun to come to a perfect accord, for she is not ignorant of the manner he has governed himself in time past when unlooked-for troubles arose, and hopes that he will follow in the steps in which he has begun, and so soon as may be set all doubtful things in order, with the advice of the rest of the nobility. Has written some part of her advice to Henry Killegrew to impart unto him, not that she has any mistrust of him, but to show her goodwill to the order and quiet of the realm, although the person of the Regent must of necessity now be changed, and therefore prays him to credit whatever Mr. Killegrew says.—Windsor Castle, 4 Nov. 1572.

Endd. P. 1.

Nov. 6. **632.** H. KILLEGREW to SIR THOMAS SMITH.

The Regent's death has altered his former course, notwithstanding which he will endeavour to satisfy the Queen's expectation. Thanks him for the pithy instructions in his last despatch, and hopes that the Queen will write to the widow of the Regent and her brother, whereby they may know that they may depend upon her, and not give ear to the practices of the French, whose tongues are not tied when they may by fair promises obtain anything for their purpose, and hands not weary to give pensions to such as may serve their turns. Sees no cause to alter Captain Errington's instructions, for if they be not substantially answered he can hope for little good in Scotland, for no honest nobleman of the King's party will take the "regiment" upon himself without the Queen's assistance and support. It is certain the Castilians do what they can to trouble the State, insomuch as Argyle is borne in hand that he shall have their help to make him Regent. He is gone to his country to consult with

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his friends thereon, supposing to have the help of the Duke, and the Earls of Huntley, Atholl, Eglinton, and Cassilis, but the contrary party do not think it fit for him to be Regent, because he is touched with the death of the King's father, and is by marriage with the Hamiltons in possibility of the crown, and also because he is poor and far off in a wild country, where he can do little either for justice or the defence of the King's authority, wherein he never yet showed himself earnest. It is thought the Estates will cast the burden upon Morton, if he will take it, which the Castilians fear, and work to the contrary. Morton is loth to enter into so great a charge, and he believes will refuse it unless the Queen encourage him with words and good deeds. If the Castilians can obtain that point, then shall they rise and France bear the sway in the country. The sparing a little now will occasion spending ten times as much shortly after. The Earl of Montrose, accompanied by Tullibardine, met him on his way to Perth and made him a great dinner, and afterwards brought him six miles on his way, when the Earl confessed that his eyes were better opened to the French devices than heretofore. At Perth he was honourably received by Lord Ruthven, the provost. The only Castilian who had arrived was the Bishop of Galloway; afterwards came Sir James Balfour and Mr. James Hamilton, but the Laird of Lochinvar came not. These commissioners, with Lord Ruthven, the Abbot of Dunfermline, and the Laird of "Gylnnorker," for the King's party, met at his (Killigrew's) lodgings. He then desired them to consider what time had been spent in vain since the last conference, wherupon the King's side presented in writing to the Castilians such assurance as they thought was sufficient for them, which the Castilians would not accept till they had consulted with the others, misliking that their demands were not granted in such form as they had couched them. The King's commissioners, in reply, said that such assurance as they had given them was in substance as good for them as their own, for life, honour, lands, goods, &c., but they required time to advise with the rest, and to give answer on the 15th of the month in the assembly at Edinburgh. When he saw the conference was at an end, he put them in mind of some points they would hardly agree upon without an arbitrator, and that they would do well to refer to the Queen, as the abstinence was about expiring, to which they promised an answer with all expedition. The Earls of Huntley and Atholl had promised to be at Dunkeld, 10 miles off, which was the chief hope of his travail; that they might have conferred to some good end, but this was prevented by the Castilians, who sent to Atholl to draw Huntley to the country of Marr, contrary to their promise to him before he left Edinburgh. He and Dunfermline came to St. Andrew's to let Morton know their labour was lost. On the road they dined with Lord Rothes, who made them great cheer. Morton has written his mind to Lady

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Lennox touching what should be done by Her Majesty. It will be hard to establish a Regent, for though the voices of the King's party are three to one of the other, yet no honest and worthy nobleman of that party will take the charge unless encouraged by the Queen, which he cannot too often repeat, because it is a matter so necessary to be considered out of hand. There is a proposal to appoint four nobles to guard the King, to wit, the Earls of Glencairn and Buchan, Lord Glammis, and Mr. Alexander Erskine, who has the Castle of Stirling in keeping during his nephew's nonage; the others are good Protestants, who are named on purpose to bridle the Papists that are in the Castle if needs be. They have referred to the Queen's pleasure to grant the other side what she shall think good, and he beseeches him to move her that some relief may come to them for their soldiers for avoiding greater danger and peril in this broken time.—St. Andrew's, 6 Nov. 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. *Pp.* 7.

Nov. 6. **633.** COMMISSION for M. DE BIRON.

The late unhappy conspiracy of the Admiral and his accomplices having been frustrated, he (Charles IX.) has ordered the town of Rochelle to receive and obey him as governor. As the towns-people have refused to obey, and have fortified themselves against their King, he intends to send a powerful army against them. Commands Biron to summons them to return to their obedience, and to expel all foreigners, and authorises him to offer favourable terms in the event of their compliance.—Paris, 6 Nov. 1572.

Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2½.

Nov. 11. **634.** H. KILLEGREW to LORD BURGHLEY.

1. Thanks him for the excuse he made to the Queen for him for not stating whether the Regent's death was violent or natural; confesses it was worthy of reproach, but he trusts his subsequent letters have satisfied the doubt. The assembly of the lords is holden doubtful because of the great practices of the Queen of Scots' faction to the contrary, and he hears say, though he believes it not, that the Duke, Athol, Huntley, Eglinton, Cassilis, and Montrose, whom Lord Lindsay assured him were French, wish Argyle to be Regent. The Castilians persuade all the lords to profess the King's obedience, to the end they may have a vote in the assembly, and so draw on either a divided regency or none at all. A Highlandman called Glancanner, a follower of Athol, last year slew a dear friend or two of one Macintosh, who, hearing by espial that the murderer had come to Perth to receive money for certain "kie" he had sold, went thither, well accompanied and defended, and desired the aid of the Provost,

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Lord Ruthven to apprehend Glancanner, who had stood long at the horn.

2. Lord Ruthven sent men to take him, willing that those who came with Macintosh should remain at the door. The Highlandman slew one and wounded another, and though fallen upon with pistols, swords, and daggers, kept them at play long with an Irish skene, his only weapon, but at length fell, having received fifty wounds. Morton will not be at Edinburgh till the 13th. Divers be come out of France, amongst them "little Douglas," and Drysdale; he is not yet advertised what they bring, but they, doubtless, come not empty-handed. Trusts he will advise the Queen to work effectually with the King's party, and that out of hand. Grange has had letters of late out of France, and gives out that the French King has promised him aid if the Queen of England shall assail him. "Methinks I see the noblemen's great credit decay in that country, and the barons, boroughs, and such like take more upon them, the ministry and religion increaseth, and the desire in them to prevent the practice of the Papists; the number of able men for service very great and well furnished, both on horse and foot; their navy so augmented as it is a thing almost incredible; if this country, I see, were well governed, Her Majesty might reap good neighbourhood; and without Her Highness' substantial care and help to establish the same, I cannot see but a subversion, unless God preserve it by His miraculous hand." Sees the wooing of France much like the siren's song, and hears also of some talk with Spain, which, though he accounts no better, it were well for policy's sake to yield more thereunto than of knowledge and conscience he would else do, in these eminent perils from abroad and conspiracies at home. He never receives a letter but he fears to open it, expecting ill news. Has dealt as secretly in "the matter he wots of" as he could for his life, but the same being in other mouths he fears there will be an inkling of it, and therefore if there were any other means to preserve the Queen's life and state than "by them here," he would it were put in "ure," the sooner the better, for they be so divided and uncertain in their doings, as he cannot tell what to write of them, but assures him he trusts no more than he can see with his eyes and feel with his fingers. Means to visit the Castilians to-morrow to understand their minds upon the answers their commissioners brought them, and what they will say to the referring of the controversies to the Queen. Suspects they mean but drift of time till France succour them at last with money, by which they will entice all the King's soldiers, or the best of them. Morton thinks to procure a pension by De Croc, and George Douglas is not returned without somewhat unto him. Wishes that the Queen had had some other handling with the Electors in the choice of the Emperor. It

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is constantly written from Wurtemburg that the Duke of Bavaria is infected with the disease called "morbus pedicularis." Desires him to give thanks to Sir Valentine Brown for his friendly usage.—Edinburgh, 11 November 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. by Burghley. Pp. 4.

Nov. 12. **635.** SIR WILLIAM DRURY to LORD BURGHLEY.

Acknowledges the receipt of letters commanding him to aid the King of Scots' party. Has informed Lord Scrope and Sir John Forster of the decease of the late Regent, and warned the gentlemen of the Marches to stand upon their guard, and be with theirs in readiness upon an hour's warning, and also that in every town the third part should nightly keep watch. Has also caused some of his horsemen to lie out, who have met with something to answer their labour. The numbers of the garrison and those out of pay who could be levied are fewer than at any time he has known them, so many having for entertainment departed to Flushing and other places. Encloses notes of such letters as Killegrew has sent. Desires that Sir Valentine Browne may be directed to stay here if there be any occasion for further service, as otherwise he minds to pass to Lynn touching provisions. Has made Killegrew acquainted with the Queen's letter, and when he hears from him will send such aid as may be spared. Desires that the treasurer may have warrant to furnish money for the soldiers.—12 November 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2½.

636. *Letters sent by Killegrew.*

Note of letters sent out of Scotland by Henry Killegrew. *Signed:* John Williams.

Enclosure. P. ⅔.

Nov. 12. **637.** M. LANGVILLIERS to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Laments the miserable condition into which they are brought by the long civil war and the perfidy of their enemies, and by the disloyal and tyrannic dissimulation of the King. A number of gentlemen having found a retreat in Rochelle they beg that the Queen will extend her favour to them and afford them succour.—Rochelle, 12 Nov. 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Fr. P. 1.

Nov. 13. **638.** SIR VALENTINE BROWNE and DRURY to LORD BURGHLEY.

Have intercepted a Scotch merchant who had about him coin to the value of 40*l.* in dollars and Spanish reals, and desire to be advertised his opinion whether it be as lawful forfeiture as if it were English currency.—Berwick, 13 Nov. 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

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Nov. 13. **639.** DRURY and FORSTER to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

According to the Queen's letter they have met at Belford and conferred together, and are ready with such force as is under their charge to accomplish Her Highness' commands. Have written to Killegrew to be advertised what number of men he thinks will serve the purpose, and also to know the opinion of the Lords of the King's party adjoining upon the frontiers, that they may better prevent such as are his unfriends and keep them occupied at home, and keep the Marches from hurt. Intend presently to take open musters within the Marches.—Belford, 13 Nov. 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

Nov. 13. **640.** The INHABITANTS of ROCHELLE to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Implore her aid and protection against their enemies, who have combined to wage a deadly war of extermination against those of the reformed religion.—Rochelle, 13 Nov. 1572.

Add. Endd. Fr. Pp. 1½.

Nov. 14. **641.** SIR JOHN FORSTER to LORD BURGHLEY.

Since meeting with Drury he remembers that there are 100 soldiers at Jedburgh, and if they go with their forces into Scotland for the aid of the King's authority, they should go likewise, for fear they make some entry into England in the time of their absence. Ferniehurst has been very earnest in hand for an answer to his request, which he sent to him before. If the matter be not well looked to a great number of the noblemen of Scotland are like to speak French. Sends a letter from Ferniehurst.—Alnwick, 14 Nov. 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

Nov. 15. **642.** NAMES of NOBLES, &c. convened for the choice of the REGENT OF SCOTLAND.

A list of 7 earls, 14 lords, 11 bishops, commendators, and provosts, 11 commissioners of boroughs, and 74 lairds and others.

Endd. by Killigrew. Pp. 2.

Nov. 18. **643.** JOHN TAYLLERE to LORD BURGHLEY.

Mentions the dispatch of several letters, which he trusts have come to his hands. On the 16th inst. the ships of war of this town went towards Zealand, but were put to flight by the Gueux, who also have burnt a village called Nordam, by the river side, together with three ships, so that this town is straitly kept from all provision by water. The soldiers leave nothing in the country to the husbandmen, nor yet to the gentlemen.—Antwerp, 18 Nov. 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. *P.* 1.

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Nov. 19. **644.** NOBLES, &c. present at a CONVENTION at EDINBURGH.

A list of [5 earls, 12 lords, 3 archbishops and bishops, 7 abbots, provosts, and commendators, commissioners of 12 boroughs, and 35 lairds. There were also several lairds, barons, and gentlemen not mentioned. The Earls of Cassilis, Glencairn, and Menteith (against the names of the first two of which Killigrew has noted "already come," against the last "yet to come"), and the Lords Semple, Somerville, Yester, and Sinclair (noted as "all are come this 21st November"), are stated to be looked for before the dissolution of the Convention.

Endd. Pp. 1½.

Nov. 20. **645.** SIR VALENTINE BROWNE to LORD BURGHLEY.

Minds not presently to go southwards for the furtherance of the provisions of this place, having by his servants taken order for the supply of such wants against the spring as may serve the ordinary charge. Desires that he may renew the leases of certain farms which he has enjoyed these 20 years, and is informed that some about the Court are in hand to obtain from him by reversion.—Berwick, 20 Nov. 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

Nov. 21. **646.** H. KILLIGREW to LORD BURGHLEY and the EARL OF LEICESTER.

There is one request in the enclosed worthy of consideration, to wit, that the adversaries of the King of Scotland, as well within the realm as without, may receive due punishment. Has credible information that the Castle wells have been dry this month and more. He requests that he may [be revoked], unless Her Majesty mean [to proceed] otherwise than he has any comfort of, for unless Errington bring money or certain promise, and substantial encouragement to make a Regent, "I do see this state most miserable and inclining to ruin," and his credit so shaken that he will not be able to do that service to the Queen his heart desires.—Edinburgh, 21 Nov. 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Slightly mutilated. Pp. 1⅓.

Nov. 23. **647.** SIR WILLIAM DRURY to LORD BURGHLEY.

Encloses the copy of a note brought by a Scotchman out of Poland, whom he caused to be searched, and found on him ivers letters, but none of consequence. Desires that the officers of ports and creeks may be reminded heedfully to look to such as shall land.—Berwick, 23 Nov. 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

Nov. 23. **648.** H. KILLIGREW to [BURGHLEY and LEICESTER].

Whatsoever cause his "confounded" manner of writing gave them to think so, he has never passed his commission in handling the "great cause," nor has he used the Queen's name

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therein; if it can be proved that he has he will never desire more favours, and would that justice should be done upon him. "I forget not, my lords, the great charge Her Majesty gave me at my coming hither, saying that no more was privy to this matter but your honours and I." Promised it should be to him as his life, and even when he knew the Lord Keeper was also made acquainted with the matter he never directed his letters to him. Only took the articles from the Abbot of Dunfermline under protest, to show Morton and ask if it were his meaning therein; but the Regent lay a dying at the time, which much occupied his mind, so he sent them with a confused letter, to let them see their manner of dealing; told Morton afterwards that he had not sent them. Cannot excuse himself that by negligence and evil favoured utterance he has given them just occasion to conceive as they have done, but he would crave their pardon, and also that it would please them to let the Queen understand whence the error proceeded, so as to procure a continuance of her favour, without which his life shall be rather a heavy burden than a comfort to him. On reading of their letter he was stricken with such sorrow as not since to be able to brook anything he took for sustenance. Is moved to be a suitor to the Queen in respect of his unableness to answer the expectation conceived of him, and the necessity of some fitter man for her service, to be called home where he may serve in some vocation more apt for his capacity.—Edinburgh, 23 Nov. 1572. *Signed.*
Endd. Pp. 3½.

Nov. 26. **649.** WALSINGHAM to RANDOLPH.

The French are resolved to send some treasure to Scotland to keep a party there until they have settled their things at home, and mean with fair speech to make the contrary believed. "Henry's" speech used in the presence of De Croc against the King here very much offends them, and he must therefore take his leave of France during this government. Desires to be excused to Mr. Sampson for not writing. Randolph's books are in his house, where they must stay until his stuff comes.—Paris, 26 Nov. 1572. *Signed.*
Add. Endd., with seal. *P.* 1.

Nov. **650.** The FORM of the PACIFICATION in SCOTLAND.

Consists of twelve articles, chiefly providing for the terms upon which the Castle of Edinburgh is to be kept by Grange, the sureties to be given by him and by Lethington, the appointments of officers of state, the restitution of property, and enumerating the persons who are to be excepted from the benefit of the pacification. Embodied also in the form of an Act of Parliament.
Endd. Pp. 7⅓.

Nov. **651.** The REGENT'S ANSWER to the CASTLE'S DEMANDS.

A similar document to the preceding.
Endd. Pp. 4.

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Nov. **652.** The REASONS why the REGENT cannot allow the CASTLE'S DEMANDS.

If acts and deeds on either side are put in oblivion then shall the King admit that the war was equal, that the acts of the adversaries were as lawful as his, the oblivion would be a subterfuge for all murderers, thieves, reivers, idolaters, pirates, &c.; the oblivion would take away all actions civil and criminal between party and party, however just; it would not fail to subvert the King's estate, making him a friend to his enemies, and an enemy to his friends; it would retain all rebellious factions together, and all evil and wicked men would be drawn to them; the King would win the favour of his adversaries with the gear of his true subjects, who would be loth to resist fresh troubles if they arose, seeing their enemies were gratified, and they sustained the loss. Their desire that all things done against them should be null and invalid cannot be granted, as that would impart plainly that the King had no jurisdiction; and their desire that all writings be obliterated and cancelled cannot be granted, as in so doing the King would admit that he had done manifest wrong. The following are the causes why the Castle of Edinburgh should be delivered to the King, and not left in the hands of Grange, who is known to be the only instrument of the beginning and the continuance of the troubles. 1. What other faith can he give for his obedience to the King, but that which he has already violated? 2. If he should remain in possession, the people would think that he had defended a just cause, and that the King and his true subjects were at fault, his faction would be undissolved, and ready to make new revolt, and the people could not remain in Edinburgh on his promises, as he had broken them before. 3. Every one may declare how he has answered the expectation that the Earl of Murray made of him who put that house in his hands. 4. The magistrates of Edinburgh could not freely execute judgment upon any of his friends, in that he before took his man from the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, that had been apprehended for a slaughter, and discharged ordnance against the town to the terror of the inhabitants. 5. He had declared to Lord Fleming that he would hold all between Stirling and Berwick as tributaries to him, and has left nothing undone to perform the same, joining himself to the King's capital enemies, and with the murderers of his master, the Earl of Murray, who put him in trust of the house. 6. No nobleman or others who have served the King against him could remain in Edinburgh, as the King's grandfather and late Regent experienced in the winter of 1570. 7. Can he be answerable for matters of such moment as the care of the Castle of Edinburgh, his former behaviour considered? He cannot be better trusted in times coming than he has given cause in time bypast; he has no care but only for his own life, for if there was quietness he would not be able to bear forth the

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twentieth part of the state that he now does. 8. He persuades himself that he is now safe, and that he can have no surety in rendering the Castle. Honour, equity, and reason show there can be no equality between prince and subject, and the surety of the King should be preferred to that of Grange. There can be no security received of the Laird of Grange but by the delivery of the Castle, as he has twice subscribed bond, and made public defection therefrom; and the Earl of Huntley, Lord Home, young Lethington, Sir James Balfour, the Bishop of Galloway, the Lairds of Buccleuch and Ferniehurst, and Adam Gordon must put in pledges to the Regent and find securities in sums of money, because they have every one of them contrary to their oaths and subscriptions given for obedience to the King made plain defection therefrom.
Endd. by Killigrew. Pp. 4¾.

Nov. **653.** PENITENTS received into the KIRK of EDINBURGH, and the ANSWER of the KIRK thereto.

1. A list of 92 persons who have given in their supplication to be reconciled to the Kirk of Edinburgh and the King for their defection during the late troubles.
2. The Kirk recognizing their earnest suit and desire, has of duty received them as brethren in all times hereafter, and therefore has ordained the minister to signify the same upon Sunday next to come to the whole people, and that this their particular purgation shall not prejudge nor hurt any brother that has or pretends to have just action against them for the same.
Endd. P. 1.

Dec. 1. **654.** The REGENT MORTON to LORD BURGHLEY.

The knowledge of the Queen's meaning has chiefly moved him to accept the charge (the Regency), resting in assured hope of her favourable protection and maintenance, especially for the present payment of the bypast wages of his men, without which he will be driven into many great inconveniences. He trusts he will be a good mean at the Queen's hands that their estate may be seriously considered, and the present necessity relieved with such expedition as possibly and conveniently may be. Will always be ready to please him in anything that can be in his power.—Edinburgh, 1 December 1572. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. ½.

Dec 1. **655.** The EARL OF MORTON to the EARL OF HUNTINGDON.

Announces his election as Regent by the choice of the nobility and estates of Scotland, and promises that there shall be no lack in him in that which may continue the good intelligence with England.—Edinburgh, 1 Dec. 1572. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. ½.

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Dec. 1. **656.** JOHN FOSTER to WALSINGHAM.

The Venetian army is returned to Corfu. Don John's galleys be at Messina. The Venetians and the Spaniards have not well agreed at their last being together. It is judged this next summer the Turk will be very strong. They at Nismes be very strong, and fear their enemies about them; they have made divers issues out of a town and have slain companies of men-at-arms that lay thereabouts in garrison. Twenty days past they took a town at noon named Sommieres, wherein was the company of Mon. de Joyeuse, and slew them all. They were esteemed to be the best mounted men-at-arms in this country, and all gentlemen. The Marshal is within six leagues of Nismes, but has a very slender power. Divers captains of Languedoc who were of the religion have retired to him to the number of twenty. All their fear here is of the Queen if she give aid. The country is in a very miserable state at present. Means to depart for England.—Lyons, 1 Dec. 1572. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. 1.

Dec. 2. **657.** H. KILLIGREW to the QUEEN.

By means of sickness he was unable to travel himself, so he sent her letters to the assembly by Captain Errington, in whose presence they were openly read, and though very well liked of, more present comfort seemed to the bearer to be looked for. The Earl of Morton finding some credit referred to him in her letter failed not to come to him that night to understand the same, how be it as he would keep him in hopes until after he had accepted the Regency, he desired him to bear with him on account of his sickness a day or two, assuring him of her same great care of him and the King as heretofore, with such like speeches tending all to encourage him to take the Regency. He continued sick till the 20th, the day after Morton accepted the Regency, and then discoursed his whole charge with him, but he is unwilling to be overtedious with "quoth I and quoth he." He has sent her letter to the Countess of Marr reserving the credit until some occasion may serve for the satisfaction of her desires. The abstinence expires in five days; will not fail to travail for a prorogation until the last of the month, during which time he will attempt all means to drive on an accord, which he much doubts of as the Castilians will take no place for their security but the Castle, without the which he sees small surety for the King's own person, the present state of the country considered.—Edinburgh, 2nd December 1572. *Signed.*
Copy. Add. Endd. P. 1.

Dec. 6. **658.** WALSINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

By Mr. Secretary's letters he will understand of the late taking of the Isle of Re by them of Rochelle; that there is

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hope in Germany of the election of the Elector of Brandenburg as King of Poland; and that the Ambassador of Spain gives out that Zutphen was taken on the 15th ult. The Legate's doings are kept very secret, in so much that his secretary is not made acquainted with them; for avoiding suspicion the Ambassador of Spain has no great conference with him, but by a third person named L'Angioletto auditore della ruota, who passes daily to and fro between them, on whom the Pope lays the chiefest weight of this legation in respect of his wisdom and experience. The Duke of Savoy's repair hither makes men think that the amity between France and Spain is like to grow great, for he is termed L'Ame du roy D'Espagne, and that therefore the matters in treaty are of great weight. The doubt of the Turk's great preparation for next year is a great bridle to their intentions, and they make great offers to draw to an accord. The Venetians have been these two years past at the charge of 800,000 [crowns] the month.—Paris, 6 Dec. 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

Dec. 6. **659.** SIR WILLIAM DRURY to LORD BURGHLEY.

What he won of the two unhappy "Castilians" his Lordship received from time to time. Their continual delays will breed trouble to others, though smart and shame to themselves. Thinks no persuasions will cause them to lean to England, as they expect French crowns and French men. Has by some in Scotland been held a favourer of them, but if the Queen uses any force against them will discover himself an enemy to their cause. If the Queen sends money for the maintenance of the soldiers serving the King, they will secretly put it into the mint and turn it into their own coin to avoid suspicion. Sends of their last coin which they value at 15*d.* the piece. Has caused one to be melted which is in value less than 9*d.* There has been of late such a number brought into the town that hardly any English silver is to be had. Has caused by proclamation the value to be known, and raised the shilling to 18 placks. A Scotch merchant declared that 100*l.* English put into the mint would yield 1,000*l.* Scotch.—Berwick, 6 Dec. 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

Dec. 8. **660.** The PRINCE OF ORANGE to LORD BURGHLEY.

Desires his favour for the bearer Captain Piers in his private affairs, and that he may be permitted on his return to bring over some companies of soldiers.—Delft, 8 December 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. With seal. *Fr. P.* ⅔.

Dec. 9. **661.** LETHINGTON and GRANGE to SIR W. DRURY.

Are sorry that after so frank dealing between them, when there was so great likelihood of a perfect end to his negotiations, so little fruit followed, as there is less appearance of a

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good end than there was a year ago. The new Regent is the man of all others they most mislike, as the most unfit to draw on accord and the quietness of the realm. They always craved and would have been content with an indifferent Regiment, but now they are frustrate of the expectation they had of a tolerable peace. Because of his upright, impartial, and honourable dealing, they went farther to satisfy him than they would otherwise have done, resting at that time upon some points whereof they looked for a short and favourable resolution. When they saw him shifted from his commission and another minister appointed, who although friendly to them was not instructed to answer any points of their particular demands, they perceived they were now to begin again, and so have only rested upon the more general points, instead of opening to him as they had done to himself. They lament he has good cause to think ill-bestowed the great pains he took to bring both sides to a conformity; they knew he looked not for any reward for himself, but only to execute faithfully and diligently the charge he had in trust, expecting to be well thought of and well reported by both parties; as for themselves, although they cannot do him any pleasure, his credit shall lead them as far as any stranger of his calling in Christendom, and somewhat farther. If their adversaries bear him ill will it is their own fault, and they are the more unthankful, for if privately he did pleasure to any it was rather to their adversaries than to them, his dealing with them was honest and direct. They have heard it whispered that their adversaries would have it believed that there has passed between them some farther office of private friendship, which is done to make them odious to him; they pray him therefore not to let their craft prevail, and not to have a worse opinion of them. They trust there is not one that dare speak it that there has ever passed between them giving, taking, lending, or borrowing, or any indirect dealing, the same being false and untrue, and if it come to their ears that any one will so far forget himself they will answer him as in conscience they ought, knowing there is no man in Scotland who can justly charge him with that kind of dealing. If any whispering comes to his ears, it is because their adversaries would provoke all men to be their enemies; he knows how many lies they have forged to make them odious to the Queen and Council, and all with whom they think they may have credit. They are the same men as they were when he was among them, and whenever they see direct and frank dealing they will show the like conformity.—Edinburgh Castle, 9 November 1572. *Signed.*

Copy. Endd. Pp. 2¼.

Dec. 10. **662.** H. KILLEGREW to LORD BURGHLEY.

Has been occupied upon an abstinence to last till the 1st January, which serves for the Castilians but to drive time, as

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he cannot perceive they mean to come to an accord, but look for men and money shortly from France.-Grange has received 2,000 crowns by De Croc's son-in-law (Pinart), and looks for more daily. Two messengers, one from Huntley, called the Laird of Asselmount, and one from the Bishop of Glasgow, called Stephen Wilson, have been sent to France for aid. Huntley has written to him as if he were willing to come to an accord, but he takes it that the letter was engrossed by Lethington upon a blank of the Earl's. The Castle will not come to an accord till they hear from France, and the French King will surely send aid; in the meantime they will use dissimulation with the Queen of England, whose estate the French would overthrow. Gathers great presumption by the Lord Home refusing his castle, which he offered him if he would put in his son as hostage, to be obedient to the King, and, beside that, demanded twenty thousand pounds damage, which he hoped to recover one day upon England. Knows not how to deal with those men who curse him for bringing them to the King's authority, in case they might have their own and the keeping of the Castle, saying it is the thing that will most hinder their support out of France; they will not give ear when he used what reasons he could to persuade them to refer their controversy to the Queen, assuring them of a good peace and surety for life. Finds, on the other side, the Regent so poor that, though to make war were the surest way to prevent the Castilians' devices, he cannot support his soldiers without some round sums, and he thinks they begin to doubt of the Queen's aid and support. Does all he can to assure them of the Queen's affection to maintain the King and his party. "This Regent is a shrewd fellow." Fears "little Douglas" brought him offers out of France, howbeit he can see nothing, the Regent assuring him still to run the course of England, and that if peace is made it may be with those who have served the King, lest it turn their hearts another way. Such as mislike the peace, with the condition that the Castle should remain out of the King's hands, are followers of the Regent and neighbours of England, men not to be cast away or lost, for they can pleasure or offend England more than Athol's or Huntley's forces. The Regent confesses he thinks peace the better, and asked Argyle to win the Duke and Huntley to the King, wherein he promised to travail earnestly and help this work forward. Argyle undertook with a small matter to make all Ulster obedient to the Queen in a few days. Desires to know if he think fit to entertain him further in this point. The Regent said if he could have aid from England he would put an end to the war and controversy. The Castilians at all times would give him occasion by breach of the abstinence, but he cannot well make war till Parliament be ended; firstly, because Parliament could not well be held during war because of the Castle, and the Parliament must be holden for many weighty causes;

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secondly, is the Regent's indispositon, because he is unable to travel for a month or two, but rather [is obliged] to keep his chamber under the surgeon's care of a disease in the genitories that has troubled him five or six years. The noblemen grow in liking of the Regent. Argyle and Oliphant are his, with the Earls of Glencairn and Montrose. Lords Ruthven and Glammis are coming shortly, and will continue with the Regent to the end of the Parliament. The marriage between the Earl of Angus and the late Regent's daughter is thus far over, and the marriage money and jointure are agreed upon. Both the Regent and the Castilians have heard that an ambassador is come out of France into England, and is presently to pass into Scotland, of whom he has heard nothing. Has heard of one Peter Slingsby, of Richmondshire, who is a great conveyer of English geldings into Scotland. Earnestly desires his revocation. Has heard nothing since of the "great matter," and means not to pass further than he has had commission. Sends a copy of a sermon made by the Bishop of Galloway during the troubles.—Edinburgh, 10 December 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 5⅓.

Dec. 10. **663.** WALSINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

The Legate stays here until there comes resolution touching that they have lately treated here. The number of those of the religion in Languedoc is much increased, and they have taken Savenne, where the gunpowder is made. Of late there is arrived one from the Duke of Bavaria, which is thought to proceed from the Cardinal of Lorraine's persuasions, with commission to make great offers to the King to encourage him to embrace the League, and to prosecute the rooting out of those of the religion here. M. De la Mothe has earnestly recommended to their Majesties certain requests commended to him by the Lords of the Council, whereupon Pinart has been sent to assure him that there shall be justice done.—Paris, 10 Dec. 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

Dec. 14. **664.** The TOWN of ROCHELLE to CHARLES IX.

1. Declare that notwithstanding the presence of a large force in their neighbourhood under Strozzi and the Baron De la Garde, they had all confidence in the observance of the terms and conditions which he had granted to them until this last massacre at Paris and other towns in the realm opened their eyes and compelled them to stand on their defence. As they have never given His Majesty any cause of displeasure they find it very strange that M. De Biron should enter into this government with artillery and batter certain castles and houses, contrary to all justice, and in violation of their rights and privileges. They humbly beg that he will not be offended that they do not suffer him to enter the town, and

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that it will please him to cause such evil treatment to cease. They further supplicate that instead of sending armies, ships, and artillery against them he will cause a firm peace to be made, giving them liberty of worship according to his former edicts of pacification, and not constrain them to make such an abjuration as they understand has been published throughout the realm.

2. Remind him what impunity the wicked will enjoy if his most faithful subjects are massacred and destroyed, and how little glory will accrue to so powerful a king by the destruction of one of his own "bonne petite" towns.—Rochelle, 14 Dec. 1572.

Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

Dec. 14. **665.** SIR VALENTINE BROWNE to LORD BURGHLEY.

Captain Read has arrived with 2,000*l.*, for which he has given him a receipt. Sends a reckoning of the former sums, a like whereof he sent last Michaelmas.—Berwick, 14 Dec. 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¼.

Dec. **666.** *Secret Service Money.*

A copy of the account sent to Lord Burghley on 25 Sept. 1572 (which see).

Enclosure. Pp. 1½.

Dec. 17. **667.** OCCURRENTS from FRANCE.

Strozzi has taken Marans, not far from Rochelle, and put the garrison to the sword. La Noue has entered Rochelle, and they are now inclined to yield upon capitulations. The Baron De la Garde has taken three ships laden with corn. The Court hopes to reduce all to inward quietness. Movements of the Guises, the Duke of Alva, and the Prince of Orange. News from Germany. The Turk is preparing 400 galleys towards the spring.

Endd. Pp. 1½.

Dec. 17. **668.** H. KILLEGREW to LORD BURGHLEY.

1. Has been in this town these five or six days conferring upon Scottish matters with Sir W. Drury. Lord Gray has written to the Regent offering obedience to him and the King, so that there are none now that mislike his election but those of the Queen's faction.

2. The Earl of Rothes has offered to be a mean to deal with Grange for composition, which the Regent liked so well that he sent Lord Boyd to confer with him. The Regent is in some danger of his life, and not whole in his mind, which must be cured by the Queen, otherwise they will do but small good this Parliament in Scotland. On the morrow he returns to Scotland. Lord Home wished to take hold of the offer made him touching restoring of his house, but

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was answered that as he had not taken such reasonable and favourable conditions at the first, his answer had been sent up, and further commandment was to be sent before he [Killigrew] could resolve him; this he took so much to heart, that it is like to breed some division between him and Lethington. It will make him advise himself better should like occasion happen again. Desires to know how far he may promise the Queen's liberality to Argyle; he would gladly have a pension, but Burghley knows how he may deserve the same, and what stead he may stand them in Ireland. The abstinence is like to expire before he receives his answer, and he knows not how to behave himself therein; the Regent cannot make war without money, except to the great danger of his cause and his life. Suspects that the Castilians will not prorogue the abstinence for fear of the Parliament, which cannot be holden in Edinburgh without their consent.

3. Encloses a letter from the Regent on behalf of a Scottishman that had money taken from him as he passed without Berwick, has informed him there was no remedy, unless the Queen pardoned her moiety of the sum. Has spoken nothing in the hearing of De Croc, or otherwise, that should give just cause that he should receive other than good entreatment from the French Court. Begs him to have his return in remembrance, if the same may be without prejudice to the Queen's service, as he begins to despair of being profitable.— Berwick, 17 December 1572. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 2¾.

Dec. 18. **669.** WALSINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

Understands that the following are the principal articles of composition propounded by them of Rochelle. First, that they may have free exercise of their religion; secondly, that they may keep the old and ancient liberties of their town; thirdly, that instead of M. Biron they may have La Noue as their governor. It is thought that the King will consent to these articles, with intention to observe them, as he has done others before; also that this composition will serve for an introduction to others who hold out to do the like, which makes them here very merry.—Paris, 18 Dec. 1572. *Signed.*
Add. Endd., with seal. *P.* ½.

Dec. 21. **670.** SIR WILLIAM DRURY to LORD BURGHLEY.

Thinks that the money may be best and secretly received by the Regent as if lent by Sir Valentine Browne, and but four persons to be witness of the delivery thereof, Mr. Killigrew and one with him to deliver, and the Regent and one with him to receive, with protestation and vow for silence and secrecy. Sends a letter received from George Pringle, and

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desires to know whether he shall be employed, or what he shall do. Sends also what has happened in the Bass.—Berwick, 21 Dec. 1572, *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1¼.

671. *Murder on the Bass Rock.*

William Lauder, a bastard son of the Laird of Bass, having by sleight dispossessed his lawful brother of that place, whom he also kept prisoner, the same secretly took two pistols under his cloak, and finding this bastard his brother at play, or such like, drew near him and slew him with a pistol, which done he took him to an upper room for safety, but was by the said bastard's servants taken and kept as prisoner. The bastard kept here a woman by whom he had two children, and after he received his hurt his servants would have revenged the same, but he would not suffer it.

Enclosure. P. ½.

Dec. 22. **672.** WALSINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

Sends a copy of the letter he wrote to Mr. Secretary. M. D'Aix has stolen away from Constantinople, and is presently at Brousa. The King is very much offended, and has sent expressly willing him upon his allegiance to return and continue his charge. Some guess that the cause of his departure was that he feared the King would give order for the murdering of him there as suspected for religion. The Cardinal of Lorraine, before his departure from Rome, promised the Pope that the King should enter into the League, which is not thought fit until he has appeased his troubles at home. It is thought that the cause of the Duke of Savoy's coming tends to make some complot against Geneva, and also a straiter amity between this crown and Spain by means of the marriage of Monsieur and the King of Spain's daughter. They seem no less sorry here for the death of the Earl of Derby than for that of the Duke of Chatelherault. Thanks him for his care in finding out some other to supply his room here.—Paris, 22 Dec. 1572. *Signed.*

Endd. P. 1.

Dec. 20. **673.** *Walsingham to* [*Sir Thomas Smith*].

Has not yet communicated Her Majesty's answers on account of the sickness of the Queen Mother, seeing that the government rests wholly in her hands. On the 18th the King, by mischance of another man's sword, received a slight hurt in his left arm. M. De la Noue can do no good at Rochelle, where they imprison as many as persuade them to yield; therefore it is said that Monsieur and M. le Duc [Alençon] shall march thither about the end of January. Yesterday there was news from Switzerland that at the last Diet they have concluded not to let the King have any more succours. Soldiers of judgment here conclude that without either Swiss

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or Almains the King cannot besiege Rochelle, for the Frenchmen are not fit for the keeping of artillery, or to make the body of the battle of footmen. The King daily sends into Germany to appease them and procure succours, but has received at their hands many a churlish answer. On the 19th there arrived the Bishop of Valence's secretary out of Poland, who gave them great hopes of the election of Monsieur, but by reason of the plague the nobility have not yet assembled. The Venetians have taken four French ships and put some to the torture, and the King has given them of Marseilles leave to use all means of revenge.—Paris, 20 Dec. 1572.
Endd. Enclosure. Pp. 1½.

Dec. 24. **674.** The COUNT OF MONTGOMERY to LORD BURGHLEY.

Reminds him of his former request for the relief of Rochelle with provisions and munitions of war, and begs that the deputies of the said town, who are in England, may have permission to purchase such things as they have need of, and, further, that Captain Sores may not be molested for anything that may have happened during the late troubles.—London, 24 Dec. 1572. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Fr. P. 1.

Dec. 25. **675.** WALSINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

The King has received great contentation by Mauvissiere's report touching Her Majesty's intention for the continuance of amity, as also for that she accepts the King's request touching the spiritual alliance, whereof the Parisians hope she shall receive as great comfort as the Huguenots did of the Navarre marriage. Touching Stewarde, it seems that all things go well. They are here given to understand that the new Regent is in some peril through sickness, whereupon they have dispatched one into Scotland with commission to promise the Scots of their party that after the taking of Rochelle such ships as are employed there shall repair into Scotland with succours. Hopes his successor will accompany the Earl of Worcester thither.—Paris, 25 December 1572. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. 1.

Dec. 26. **676.** SIR VALENTINE BROWNE to LORD BURGHLEY.

Has received Her Majesty's warrant for the defray of 2,500*l.* in extraordinary causes. Sir William Drury and he travail to see what may be done by bullion. But there is no hope of any quantity to be had in these parts or in Scotland, and therefore will be forced to pay in gold; they have devised for the secrecy thereof that the same may come as upon credit from Browne for corn and provisions. There comes small good from the late proclamation for the valuation of the last Scotch coin by reason of the concourse between the realms, which is much greater than in times past. If there were a permission in this town for some "dodkyn" money as was at

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Calais of lead or copper to serve for small money it would do much good, and save much money every year going now out for viands.—Berwick, 26 December 1572. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. ½.

Dec. 28. **677.** MAISONFLEUR to [BURGHLEY].

Waited four days at Dover for news from "the lord whom he knows," and has returned to this town where he heard a report that two young men couriers had been drowned near Amiens. Thinks that this report has been spread in order to conceal the rifling of Walter Huilleurs and his own servant. His suspicions are increased because he gave express orders that his man should return immediately, and a fortnight has already passed since he set out. If this has happened, in addition to his alarm for the extreme danger in which his master may be placed, he would be sorry that the least mischief should happen to England. Supposing these people have been searched the packets will have been found and Lucidor and Clevis arrested, and the other party can make use of the countersign which [Burghley] gave him, and which is enclosed in the letter of Lucidor. They may perchance send to the port where [Burghley's] armed ship is waiting some officers and soldiers, who by showing the countersign may easily get possession, by causing them to believe that they are those whom they expected. They might further join with other armed ships filled with French soldiers, and sail at once for England, where they would find free entry by virtue of the said countersign, and thus would arise danger of surprise to some port or town of the kingdom. Therefore he advises him to send to all the havens, and direct that no ship be allowed to enter without it being first known who are in her. Would be much grieved if any hurt should happen to this realm, which has been prepared from all time as a sure retreat for the elect. London, 28 Dec. 1572.
Endd. by Burghley. Fr. Pp. 2⅓.

Dec. 30. **678.** The COUNT OF MONTGOMERY to the GOVERNOR of GUERNSEY.

Desires that he will impart any news that may arrive. Can only inform him of the cruelties which continue to be exercised in France against those of the Reformed religion by the massacre of old and young women and children throughout the kingdom. Sends him a list of those who have escaped. Cognac and St. Jean d'Angeli still are held by the religion. It is reported that the Queen of France has been brought to bed of a son, and has begged the King to pardon all the Huguenots with the exception of their ministers; also that the Princes of Germany and the Prince of Orange have declared war against the French King for his cruelty, and

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those of Navarre threaten the same unless the King is set at liberty. Those of Rochelle have slain more than 1,500 of Strozzi's men.—Jersey, 30 Dec. 1572. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Fr. P. 1.

[1572.] **679.** The QUEEN to the OFFICERS of the MINT.

There was late delivered to Thomas Stanley, William Williams, and Robert Hornby divers masses of Spanish silver bullion, in scales, cakes, and ingots, to be converted into the current money of England, and as some part of the bullion yet remains unanswered, and sundry sums are due for workmanship, food, and wages of sundry officers of the Mint, Edward Herbert, executor to the testament of Thomas Stanley, William Williams, and Robert Hornby are commanded to deliver to Richard Martin, warden of the Mint, all the remnant of the Spanish silver, to the intent that he may pay all charges for coinage, workmanship, wages, fees, and such like, that may be due.
Endd. P. 1.

[1572.] **680.** VICTUALLING of BERWICK.

1. The charge that the Queen was at for victualling Berwick, before the order taken with Sir Valentine Browne, amounted to 2,760*l.* The allowance now given is 421*l.* 12*s.* The Queen has saved hereby during seven years 19,720*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*
2. Sir Valentine Browne has been obliged to sell lands and offices worth 1,720*l.* by reason of his losses in the performance of his bargain and for his expenses in the rebellion.
3. Gives a list of the said lands and offices.
Endd. Pp. 3.

1572. **681.** SIEGE of ROCHELLE.

List of the gentlemen who most distinguished themselves at the siege of Rochelle, both within the town and in the besieging camp, marking those who died or were wounded.
Endd. Fr. Pp. 27.

[1572.] **682.** The INHABITANTS of ROCHELLE to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

The inhabitants of Rochelle, her "tresobeissains fidelles sujects," beg that she will consider and follow the example of Constantine, who broke off all alliance with his friend Licinius to whom he had given his sister in marriage, on account of his tyranny practised on the Christians of the East. Remind her also of the evil done by Herod by keeping his rash oath. She ought not therefore to keep the league with those who wish to exterminate her people in Guienne, which belongs to her and whose arms she bears. If she will succour them they will willingly expose their lives and

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goods in order to acknowledge her as their sovereign and natural princess.

Copy. Endd. Fr. P. ½.

1572. **683.** NEGOCIATIONS for the proposed MARRIAGE between the QUEEN of ENGLAND and the DUKE OF ALENCON.

This document probably belongs to the late negotiations in 1578. C. R.

Notes of certain matters about which the Queen desires to be satisfied before proceeding further in the matter of the marriage, more especially as to whether the King of France will bear the charges of the enterprise against the Low Countries without throwing any expenses on the people of England.

Rough draft. Fr. Pp. 1⅔.

1572. **684.** MASSACRE of ST. BARTHOLOMEW.

An exhortation to Charles IX. to manfully proceed in the course which he has wisely begun against the Huguenots, with epitaphs on Coligny and Pierre Ramus, translated into French verse from the Latin of M. Legier Duchesne.

Printed at Paris, with frontispiece representing men escaping from a city in flames, with the motto "Omnia mea mecum porto."

Fr. and Lat. Pp. 14.

1572. **685.** MASSACRE of ST. BARTHOLOMEW.

A discourse in Italian on the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

Endd. Ital. Pp. 2.

686. ELECTION of the KING of POLAND.

Conditions proposed by Charles IX. to the Poles in the case of their desiring to elect his brother the Duke of Anjou to the crown, together with their answers.

Endd. Lat. Pp. 5.

[1572.] **687.** ABSTRACT of ARTICLES of PEACE with the HUGUENOTS.

Provides that Rochelle and Montaubon shall remain fortified for the safety of those of the religion, but that the other places shall be dismantled. M. de Rohan to remain governor of Nismes, and M. de Montmorency to have a sufficient force to bring Languedoc to the obedience of the King.

Endd. Fr. P. ¾.

[1572.] **688.** DEPREDATIONS on the FRENCH.

Reply to the complaints of the French Ambassador against the Queen's subjects for depredations committed by them to the French.

Endd. Fr. Pp. 1½.

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689. TREATY with PORTUGAL

Declaration signed by 26 persons that they find that the realms of Portugal and Algarve, with the Isles of Madeira and Azores be the only places under the dominion of the King of Portugal wherein the merchants of England and Ireland have usually trafficked. If the prohibition be for the conquered countries of the King of Portugal which are in his possession, they do not perceive that it will impeach the trade of Barbary, or any other place whereunto traffic has been usually and quietly used by the English. As the King of Portugal has three forts on the coast of Barbary, they think it not amiss that the whole country be excepted, or else all places beyond Cape Blanco be only prohibited.

Endd. by Burghley. *P.* 1.

[1572.] **690.** MR. JOHN LEE to [BURGHLEY].

March 23. Prestall departed towards Holland the 22nd March, being very well appointed both of armour and money. He requested Lee to conceive no ungentleness in him for that he did not signify whither he went, saying that he must seek his preferment by what means he best might. He took great store of wildfire with him. Was constrained to break with Mr. Governor to find means to convey this letter. For 1,000 crowns bestowed on one in the court whom he knows [Burghley] might be advertised of all things here directly they were practised. Prestall says that he will do more with 500 men in the Thames mouth than the Duke shall with 40,000 in any other place. His intent is to come to Rochester forthwith, and the practise is to be performed by some that have been his servants heretofore resident in England. Their meaning is, after the ships be destroyed, to bring 40,000 men into Scotland, and so to invade England.—Antwerp, 23rd March.

Endd. by Burghley, "23 March, Mr. Lee, Presthall, 1,000 crowns." *P.* 1.

[1572.] **691.** JOHN PRESTALL to MR. LEE.

1. Has very good words, but nothing yet effected. If anything come it will rather come by the Prince's purse than by the license. Had rather receive the tenth part that way than have to do with such varlets.

2. P.S.—After he had written his letter Mr. Parker altered his mind and desired him to write what success he had in Lee's suit, which is that he must suffer patience until a further time. "From Brussels this present Sunday, but what day of the month I know not." *Signed:* J. C.

Add. Endd.: "John Prestall's letter to L., naming himself Cooke, about a license." *P.* 1.

[1572.] **692.** [FRANCIS NORTON] to LEICESTER and BURGHLEY.

Whereas it is commonly reported that he should be a most earnest procurer of the Earl of Northumberland to their

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errors, it is well known in the country that they were not friends. Dr. Morton was the most earnest mover of the rebellion, who used strong persuasions to the Earl and the writer's father showing many reasons for this purpose, which they have since experienced to be most untrue; his first persuasion was to give them to understand of the excommunication, which threatened danger as well to their souls as to the loss of their country, as all Christian princes, through the Pope's persuasion if they did not reform it themselves, assuring them that he had travelled through the most part of England and perceived the common sort of people well inclined, thereto, if any would begin to take the enterprise in hand. The Earl having broken his mind to the writer's father the latter charged him upon his displeasure to go and meet the Earl, who was the first that broke with him in the cause. Other encouragement they had, for it was reported by such as said they had dealings with the Spanish Ambassador that within 14 days after they were in arms they should be aided with money and men to their contentment; and further, understanding of the Queen's displeasure towards the Duke of Norfolk and others of the nobility, they thought there would be some great stir, which caused them to assemble themselves divers times to confer of their unadvised enterprise. These meetings breeding great suspicions, and fearing lest they should be apprehended in the end, caused them to draw towards Brancepeth, where in conference the most were of opinion to go into arms, saving the Earl of Northumberland, who, nevertheless, referred himself to their opinion. The writer was wholly against it, and so persuaded them that they were content to cease and shift for themselves for a time. Whereupon the writer departed and was not at the beginning of the uproar, nor yet for two or three days after.

In Mr. Lee's writing. Endd.: "A letter written by L. to the Earl of Leicester and my Lord Treasurer in behalf of Francis Norton. Pp. 3.

693. Copy of the above in Flemish.
Pp. 6.

[1572.] **694.** CHAPIN VITELLI, MARQUIS OF CETONA.

Copy of two receipts of Chapin Vitelli, apparently for rendering corslets bullet proof.
Ital. P. 1.

[1572.] **695.** TRAFFIC in the LOW COUNTRIES.

Complaint of certain exactions levied on the English merchants trading with the Low Countries.
Endd. P. ⅔.

[1572.] **696.** THE HOLY LEAGUE.

Latin treatise addressed to one of the Protestant Princes of Germany, pointing out the dangers that are likely to arise

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to the Reformed religion through the holy league formed amongst the Catholic powers against the Turk.

Endd.; Against the holy league. *Lat. Pp.* 33½.

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Jan. **697.** ADVICES from ITALY.

1. Rome, 27 December 1572.—Entry of the French Ambassador, and speech of M. Moretto in commendation of the action taken against the traitorous rebels against the whole of Christendom. Arrival of despatches from France from the Legate to his Holiness declaring that there was small hope of the King joining the league; also from the King to his ambassador directing him to desire the Pope to recall the Legate in order to avoid suspicion, and to remove any pretext from his enemies for making some disturbance. Arrivals and departures from the Papal court.

2. Venice, 3 January 1573.—Great storm of wind. Count Hercole Martinengo, who was made prisoner at Famagosta and became a Turk has turned Christian again. Count Antonio Martinengo has put to death one of his natural children, and his wife's mother has died suddenly. Money borrowed by the French King. The Chamberlain of the Cardinal D'Este computes that in the late disturbance in France there perished more than 70,000 persons.

3. Rome, 3 Jan. 1573.—Preparations for war ordered by the King of Spain. News from Spain, France, and from the lesser Italian States.

4. Venice, 10 Jan. 1573.—Movements of the galleys. The plague very bad in Turkey, and great preparations for war at Constantinople.

Endd. Ital. Pp. 8½.

Jan. 1. **698.** The DUKE of ALENÇON to LORD BURGHLEY.

Thanks him for the good offices which he has performed for him, and desires that he will continue in the same course, assuring him that he will not find him ungrateful.—Paris, 1 January. *Signed:* Francoys.

Add. Endd. Fr. P. ½.

Jan. 1. **699.** H. KILLEGREW to LORD BURGHLEY.

The abstinence is broken, for all that could be done any manner of ways to the contrary. Whilst there was hope of peace or reasonable abstinence he never made motion of the money or the message to the Regent, who now is in as perfect health of body as ever he was, and like to do well if he have good support in time; but if he be left desperate thereof, it will make him run another course, for he will renounce the "regiment" if the Queen will not assist him. Means to stay 1,000 till the Parliament, but no penny is yet paid or sent for. The payment in gold is most unprofitable to them and to Her Majesty. Has carried himself indifferently so far as it may stand with the service of his sovereign. If he be

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not greatly deceived the abstinence is well broken, though not through his default.—Leith, 1 January. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Jan. 1. **700.** RECOMMENCEMENT of HOSTILITIES in SCOTLAND.

"A breif declaration how materis hes procedit during the lait abstinence, and how in the defalt of the rebellis withhalders of the Castell of Edinburgh the weir is renewit. At Edinburgh the first day of Januar 1572."

When an abstinence for two months was made on the penult day of July last, it was agreed that certain from each side should meet, and open up means for the more facile attaining of a good peace, but this was on the part of the adversaries neglected and overpast. Notwithstanding, so good and earnest goodwill was in the Regent and nobles professing the King's obedience towards a pacification, that through the earnest travail of the English Ambassador, a prorogation of the former abstinence was granted for two other months to endure till the 6th December; but the second two months passed without any intention to peace appearing in them of the Castle, when it was agreed that certain noblemen of either party should meet, as in the former abstinence, and that all coining should utterly cease in the Castle; the last head was utterly contravened, and those noblemen who did come to St. Johnstone's (Perth) on the appointed day did not have sufficient commission or instruction to deal in the matters that were to be intreated. But upon the motion of the Queen of England's ambassador, the Regent was content as before that the abstinence should be prorogued to the first of January instant, upon some hope that they of the Castle might come to some reasonable and tolerable conditions, but that time overpassed with demonstration of good will or intention of peace. The Regent was not "difficil" or contrarious that there should be a further prorogation if the Queen's ambassador should know from them of the Castle for whom they deal and upon what warrant, that they should nominate certain persons for treating upon the matters in controversy, and in the case of their discord, that the differences might be submitted to the decision of some indifferent person; that the printing irons might be put in the ambassador's hands, and the coiners removed forth of the Castle, and that the prisoners be set at liberty, especially the Masters of Forbes, and that they of the Castle might content themselves with such daily provision as might conveniently sustain them, and forbear to take in any great quantity, as might confirm the suspicion conceived of their intention to continue the war, and provide the Castle for a year or two. The Castilians answered that they would not be controlled on the last point, and, except the same were first past without condition, they would make no answer upon the other heads, and that the "odd" person of whom they could like would be the King of France, who can in no reason be thought meet to be judge

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in respect of his far distance and mis-knowledge of the Scottish controversies, and the person who should be judge in the cause should avow the true religion. Thus they have declared their obstinate presumption above the bounds of reason and measure, as unwilling of good and tolerable peace, but rather desirous that the realm shall continue in civil war, which by their occasion only is renewed, and to continue the war by themselves and the strangers that they have procured, although they be destitute of other faction or fellowship in Scotland.

Broadside. Black Letter. "Imprintit at Edinburgh be me Thomas Bassandyne, duelling at the Nether Bow. M.D.LXXII. *Cum Privilegio Regis." Endd. and noted by Burghley.*

Jan. 6. **701.** The Regent of Scotland to H. Killegrew.

The Castle has been busy in their shooting, but the harm received is very little. All things are put in reasonable good order in the town. A soldier that came quietly forth from the Castle was apprehended on his returning. Has caused those to whom he was directed to be apprehended and placed in the steeple, against which the cannon shot is chiefly directed. The man shall be executed. Has entered into terms with Sir James Balfour, but the matter stands upon some points that he is loth to condescend unto of himself. The morn the session shall begin again, which shall not desist or be left off for the war, for the people take well with it.—Edinburgh, 6 Jan. 1572. *Signed.*

Add., with seal. *Endd. P.* ¾.

Jan. 7. **702.** Sir W. Drury to Lord Burghley.

Has received his letters touching Henderson the Scotchman, wherein he failed not to do as the party is well pleased and satisfied. Will let the Regent understand his ready goodwill to gratify him as much as in him rests, yet his doing that way has been much better than has been thankfully received. Has had at gage certain jewels part of which are already redeemed, but whether there remain any or none to be redeemed of which the Queen is desirous he knows not. Requests his advice as to what is best and fittest to be done herein.—Berwick, 7 January 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1¼.

Jan. 7. **703.** Sir W. Drury and Sir Valentine Browne to Lord Burghley.

Have thought good to send the master of the ordnance to desire a supply of 20 lasts of corn powder. Eleven lasts of powder of both sorts have been carried away by consent, as appears under Bryan Hogg's hand.—Berwick, 7 Jan. 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

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Jan. 7. **704.** H. KILLEGREW to SIR THOMAS SMITH.

The Earl of Athol came to him at St. Johnston's on the 20th, when he showed him the Queen's intention towards the preservation of the young King and his authority, and made recital of his doings when he treated between the parties, and said that he saw no hope of peace unless they would refer their cause to an indifferent arbitrator. He [Athol] was of opinion that a new abstinence for a longer time should be taken, wherein he and others might confer together, or if he himself should be thought fit, he would gladly bestow his labours as a mediator. This he said as instructed by the Castilians, whereby time might be driven off till aid of men or money came from France, which they look for daily. The next day he met the Regent at sermon, and told him of his journey, who desired him to sound the Castilians, telling him that he would grant longer abstinence if they would nominate three of their best to confer for pacification, agree to a mutual delivery of prisoners, put out the coiners from the Castle, and take in no more victual. Their answer was but to drive time till aid should come from France. He then told the Regent of the great misliking the Queen had that no accord followed so long treaty, whereat he was amazed, and said that if he were in danger to be left in the mire, he would surely quit the "regiment." On the last of December he repaired to the council, who told him that while peace was to be desired, yet longer abstinence without hope of peace to follow would be most prejudicial, alleging the five months' abstinence to have passed without any good. The Regent told him he might send word to the Castilians to look for war, which he did, and withal that he would withdraw himself to Leith for a day or two, preparing towards Berwick, to which answer was returned that he might depart when he would, for it would be long enough ere they sent for him. The Earl of Montrose spoke with them of the Castle, but could do no good. At 10 o'clock in the morning of the 1st the war began by shot of harquebuss, but did no harm. The next morning the Castle shot eight cannon at the steeple, but did harm to no one in the church, but some that missed broke down a chimney or two and killed a poor man and hurt two. The abstinence has been prejudicial to the King's and beneficial to the Queen of Scots' faction.—Berwick, 7 Jan. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 6½.

Jan. 7. **705.** PASSPORT for M. VERAC.

Passport for M. Verac, who is going into Scotland on the French King's service.—Paris, 7 Jan. 1573.
Copy. Endd. by Burghley. Fr. P. 1.

Jan. 9. **706.** The REGENT OF SCOTLAND to SIR W. DRURY.

Heartily thanks him for the goodwill continued by him to the forthsetting of the authority of the King. Now that the war is renewed he hopes to have his accustomed friendship

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in all things that may further the work. Prays him to send some of his old experimented captains with a miner to consider the work, that by their advice things may the better proceed.—Edinburgh, 9 Jan. 1572. *Signed.*

Add., with armorial seal. *Endd. P.* ½.

Jan. 9. **707.** H. KILLEGREW to LORD BURGHLEY.

Met Sir James Balfour on his road from St. Johnstone's, and moved him to come to persuade them of the Castle to conformity, which he did, but seeing their obstinacy left them. At his suit the Regent promised grace to Sir James; he was glad to win such a man from the Castilians. If the Queen will do anything wherein the Regent may be emboldened, it may draw the Duke and Huntley to an accord; contrariwise it may breed or continue the lingering civil war. Has told Huntley if there were any difficulty wherein he might employ his sovereign's favour it would not be denied to him. If by any good letter or deed herein the French purpose might be prevented, he trusts Burghley will allow thereof.—Berwick, 9 Jan. *Signed.*

Add., with seal. *Endd. Pp.* 2.

Jan. 11. **708.** SIR W. DRURY to LORD BURGHLEY.

George Pringle affirms that there is a great and inward misliking between the Earl of Westmoreland and Leonard Dacres, and between the Earl and the Lady of Northumberland, of whose secret council Leonard Dacres is. It is meant when either men or munitions come into Scotland, which is expected in the spring, that the ships which bring them shall wear the Scottish flag in their tops. Desires to understand how far he may yield to the Regent's requests. To perform the siege and bring matters to pass as is desired they will need both neighbours' advice and support.—Berwick, 11 Jan. 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P 1.

Jan. 11. **709.** WALSINGHAM to SIR THOMAS SMITH.

M. Mauvissiere having given him to understand that they were advertised from the French ambassador in England that there were 14 ships preparing to repair to Rochelle, and although Frenchmen and Flemings bore the name of them, yet were they not unfurnished of English mariners, and therefore desired that they might be restrained. Walsingham answered that he would advertise the Queen thereof, but that it would be hard to restrain them, as there were such a number of ships and mariners "unset a work" in respect of the unkindness between Spain and England. He also desired that their Majesties should consider that, notwithstanding the league between the Turk and this crown, and contrary to an express inhibition of the King, a large number of his subjects served last summer under the League, which the Turk interpreted in good part, knowing that it was done without the King's consent. On the 6th inst. Mauvissiere was despatched towards Calais with certain coaches to meet the

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Earl of Worcester. Monsieur's departure is thought to be rather to fear the Rochellois and make them condescend to some accord, as this time of year is very unapt to besiege a town situated in a marsh. Of late there has been some purpose held with him whether he thought the Queen might be induced to be a mediator unto the King, that the Rochellois might abandon the town with bag and baggage. The English merchants' causes here, now that it comes to execution, find but expedition in words, so that it is better for them to lose what they sue for than to continue their suits. The King's patents sent to Rouen are no more regarded than Walsingham's letters. The English are so ill-liked here that whatsoever fair speech they use they think it injustice to do them justice.

Printed by Digges. Pp. 1½.

Jan. 13. **710.** SIEGE of HAARLEM.

Arrival of Spanish forces before Haarlem, where they were refused admission.—13 Jan. 1573.

Endd. by Burghley. Span. P. ¾.

Jan. 14. **711.** The DUKE OF ALVA to ANTONIO GUARRAS.

Has received the articles which Lord Burghley gave him to forward, but has not been able to reply earlier through indisposition. Encloses a memorial on the articles, which he may give him. As regards his power to treat in this matter, Guarras may show the Duke's letters under his own hand giving him authority. He is to tell Burghley that he considers him so good a servant of the Queen that he relies on his good offices.—Nimeguen, 14 Jan. 1573.

Copy. Endd. Span. Pp. 2.

[Jan. 14.] **712.** The DUKE OF ALVA to ANTONIO GUARRAS.

Has received his writings of 11 Nov., with the articles proposed for a renewal of amity and intercourse between the subjects of the Queen of England and the King of Spain, to certain of which he agrees, and refers the others to the decision of the commissioners that shall be appointed on either side.

Draft copy. Endd. Span. Pp. 2¼.

[Jan. 14.] **713.** ARTICLES for compounding the DIFFERENCES between SPAIN and ENGLAND.

Providing for the renewal of traffic between the subjects of the Queen of England and those of the King of Spain on the same footing as it was before the late arrest, and the appointment of commissioners on either side to determine controversies; also granting certain freedom in religion to the English trafficking with Spain, in which, however, English residents are not to participate, but are to continue subject to the Holy Office in the ordinary manner.

Corrected by Burghley. Endd.: Anton. Guaras. *Span. Pp.* 1¾.

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Jan. 14. **714.** MEMORIAL of ANTONIO GUARRAS to LORD BURGHLEY.

Providing for the execution of certain articles and clauses of a treaty for the renewal of the intercourse between the subjects of the Queen of England and the King of Spain.

Endd. Span. Pp. 2¼.

Jan. 16. **715.** DAVID LINDSAY to H. KILLEGREW.

The commissioners appointed by the Regent and the kirk have convened and agreed to sundry articles touching the order of the election of bishops, the punishment of Papists and such as lie at the horn, successors and gifts to benefices, manses and glebe for ministers, and other articles. The article which he desired him to remember touching the murder is not likely to pass, lest it should hold back some that are willing to come to composition. This day the Castle declared their evil with great shooting and little harm.—Leith, 16 Jan.

P.S.—Names of the Lords assembled in Parliament. *Signed.*

Add. End. Pp. 2.

Jan. 17. **717.** OPENING of the SCOTTISH PARLIAMENT.

Names of the commissioners who opened the parliament in the name of the King, which is to continue until it is declared by them to be dissolved or deferred. List of the members thereof.

Partly in Latin. Pp. 4.

718. Another copy.

Partly in Latin. Endd. by Burghley. Pp. 3½.

Jan. 17. **719.** H. KILLEGREW to SIR JOHN FORSTER.

The Regent complains that Ferniehurst was received of late at Chipchase by Sir George Heron. If it be true it cannot be without his knowledge, whom he is sure has warrant therefor, otherwise he would suffer none under his charge to bear with any rebel of the King of Scots, whose authority the Queen seeks to establish. For his own part he would that Ferniehurst should be forthcoming, not to be hurt by him, nor yet in case to offend the King's party by any countenance he shall be able to give his friends by his liberty and being in England.—Berwick, 17 Jan. 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

Jan. 17. **720.** NICHOLAS ELPHINSTONE to H. KILLEGREW.

The Duke and the Earl of Huntley are both in terms of appointment. No means lawful will be refused to settle the state in quietness. The other matter may not at this time be touched, because presently the murder may not be spoken of, seeing some who are suspected thereof are in terms of appointment. Order is kept with the Castle; shortly their liberty to send forth will be cut from them. It will please him to hasten the 500*l.*, but rather 1,000*l.* if it be possible. The men of war cannot be satisfied without whole payment, or else

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are like to leave serving. Sir James Balfour is returned to the town to follow out his reconciliation.—Edinburgh, 17 Jan. *Signed.*

Endd. Pp. 2.

Jan. 18. **721.** H. KILLEGREW to LORD BURGHLEY.

In the "great matter" he cannot see what is to be done, nor yet the Regent's intention towards the Duke and the Earl of Huntley, but he fears that those who desire appointment will have the same so ample that it will anger a good many of the King's party, and so the Regent may become afraid how to proceed. Desires to know if the Queen would have him enter into any terms with the Earl of Arygle, or any other that may seem like best to bear the bell, if God should call this Regent.—Dunbar, 18 Jan. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

Jan. 19. **722.** SIR W. DRURY to LORD BURGHLEY.

They of the Castle at their issuing out made repair to a well near unto the Castle and St. Cuthbert's Church, where they have carried in of the water, which shows scarcity of good water within, whereupon order was given by the Regent that the well should be taken away from them, which will be of no small consequence. Has always said that water would be their chief want.—Berwick, 19 Jan. 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

Jan. 18. **723.** *H. Killegrew to Sir W. Drury*

Requests him to forward some letters he has received from Sir James Balfour and others, which he prays him tie with thread, as he can get no sealing thread here.—Dunbar, 18 Jan., late at night. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Enclosure. P. 1.

Jan. 20. **724.** EARL OF HUNTLEY to the EARL OF ARGYLE.

Prays that by his labour and procurement a farther abstinence may be had, with favourable and reasonable conditions to the Castle of Edinburgh, as conveniently may be thought needful to be granted, and that there may be a meeting of the nobility, whereby the matters now standing in debate may be the better compounded, at the which, if it should happen to be, it is most meet that some of the Duke's "specials" should be there, that their advice may be had in the same. —Huntley, 20 Jan. 1572. *Signed.*

Endd. Copy. P. ½.

Jan. 20. **725.** WALSINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

1. Perceives by his letter of the 12th that he has not received such letters and books as he sent by a servant of the Vidame, who departed on the 2nd inst. The book was a defence of the Queen of Scots, compiled by those whom he named in his last letter. Thanks him for so earnestly dealing for his return. Knows that he loves not many ceremonies in words, and therefore forbears to use

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them, but hopes that he makes account of him to be as much at his devotion as any other of his calling in England.

2. Mr. Dale seems to be much discouraged to proceed in this charge, for that a living promised him is like to be bestowed upon some other.

3. Beseeches him so to work that the same cause of discouragement may be removed, as he will find the charges here so intolerable as he is like to pay dearly for it.—Paris, 20 Jan. 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1¼.

Jan. 20. **726.** NEWS from ROCHELLE.

1. The enemy have thrust out of Pons and Fontenay all the Protestants, and have slain 200 of them at Niort.

2. M. de Meru has come to Rochelle. The Cardinal of Este and the Archbishop of Rheims are returned with the Pope's bull absolving the King from all oaths he has made, or may hereafter make, with the heretics. The 2nd inst. the King sitting in council with 12 others, sware that he would abolish the religion; that he would never seek peace till the King of Navarre and his adversaries be utterly destroyed; that he will cause the decree of the Council of Trent to be published, and afterwards set up the Inquisition, saying that he saw that so long as his predecessors gave unto every man free liberty of conscience, the realm was never without trouble, whereas when they proceeded to burning of heretics, the same did greatly flourish; and if he happened to be constrained to grow to any accord, he swore he would not maintain it, whereunto the rest bound themselves, and subscribed this wicked conjuration. The Vayvode is detained prisoner at Cracovia by his own subjects. The French King purposes to entertain the King of Navarre with fair words while his forces are gathering, and with one part of his army to set upon Gascony and fire all the country in three months' space, and his brother shall set upon Languedoc, which being done, they will give a great power to the Duke of Guise, which shall always continue about Champagne and Burgundy.

Endd. P. ⅔.

Jan. 21. **726a.** [WALSINGHAM] to LORD BURGHLEY.

If the cause of his stay here grows only in respect of the Queen's service, although he has much cause to desire his return, he will with patience digest the same. Hopes when she finds his stay not needful she will yield to his revocation. The direction of Scottish matters is committed to the Cardinal of Lorraine's charge. Lord Livingstone and Lord Ogilvy look shortly to be despatched hence, they receive good entertainment at the Cardinal's hands. They have commission to assure the Duke of Chatelherault that he shall be restored to his dukedom, and Marshal Montmorency otherwise recompensed, that Lord Arbroath shall be General of the Scottish men-at-arms, and Lord Claude have the reversion of the Captainship

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of the Guard, that Huntley and Argyle shall have the Great Order sent them, and assurance of great pensions. Although Argyle seems to incline to the King's part the best here are of another opinion. Is informed the Cardinal of Lorraine has brought a dispensation for Monsieur to marry his niece. Marshal Tavannes is in some hope of recovery. — Paris, 21st Jan. 1573.

Copy. Endd.: "A copy of Mr. Secretary's letter. *P.* 1.

Jan. 22. **727.** MAISONFLEUR to LORD BURGHLEY.

When he learnt that the real object of his negociation had been disclosed to Mauvissiere, fearing lest when he returned to the court he should inform the Queen Mother and the King, and that some disagreeable might happen to the Duke [of Alençon], he wrote a long letter to the latter, advertising him of the discovery, and also of what might happen if he did not take care. He also advised him to come over to England before Mauvissiere's arrival at the French court, and if possible to bring his brother-in-law and cousin-german and to go to Havre, where he would find the armed vessel ready to receive him. Admits that he should not have advised him to come unless he expected that he would be successful in marrying his mistress, assuring him that though she had never actually promised to marry him, yet he might be certain of so good a reception that in the end he could not fail in securing the end of his object. He advised him also to separate himself from the counsel of his relations, as his mistress had been so often deceived in that quarter. Begged and exhorted him as soon as he should receive his letter to mount his horse for Havre, giving him every hope of success. Wrote in a similar fashion to La Mole. According to the report of this gentleman, who has arrived, he was ready to start, but was advised first to send over and ascertain her resolution from the mouth of his mistress. This gentleman has come to learn the final decision of Her Majesty, and to obtain a promise under her hand to marry the Duke on his arrival. Informs him of this so that Her Majesty may be prepared to give answer at his first audience, and so he can return to his master at once, without being discovered by the ambassador or others, as he is a well-known man, If there is any matter to be settled, it can be done by the writer, or the English Ambassador in France. Begs that he will not tell the gentleman that he has written to the writer, as he does not want him to know that he has written to the Queen about Rochelle, and who cannot have failed to have shown Burghley the letter which he sent to Montgomery.—London, 22 ——

Signed: Maisonfleur.

Add. Endd. Fr. Pp. 4.

Jan. 24. **728.** WALSINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

They are much perplexed here by advertisements from Rochelle and Flanders. The Rochellois made a sally one

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night, and have distressed the greatest part of Biron and Strozzi's company. Out of Flanders they are informed of some great overthrow given by the Prince of Orange to the other party near Haarlem. They have intercepted letters promising great succours to them of Languedoc out of Germany. The King is like to have no Switzers. There is a muttering of some overthrow received by the Duke of Alva, who is very sick at Nimeguen. They of Flushing have taken six ships laden with merchandise and victuals. Grimaldi, a Florentine, sues here for license to transport into Flanders 500,000 crowns for the payment of the King's soldiers there. The Cardinal of Lorraine reports that the Duke of Florence, through his late sickness of apoplexy, has lost his wits. The Queen Mother is very much dismayed withal, for she fears the like disease.—Paris, 24 Jan. 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. *Pp.* 1½.

Jan. 24. **729.** WALSINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

1. A Jesuit who has great conference with M. A. in matters of greatest importance, discovered to a friend, who imparted the same to Walsingham, that the 19th instant the Queen Mother had a secret council with only the Cardinal of Lorraine and two others, in which was debated the course to be taken for appeasing the troubles here. It was concluded that until England might be kept occupied, there could grow no thorough redress here without hazarding the whole state, and therefore it was requisite now to yield to them of Rochelle any reasonable kind of surety they would require, and also to the other towns in France that hold out, and to let them have the liberty of their religion; and amongst others, that the Count of Montgomery should have offer to retire to Rochelle with condition to yield his son to be a pledge.

2. This being done it is then concluded to send under the Marquis of Maine 1,000 shot, which shall be done as proceeding from himself and disavowed by the King, who shall land at Ayr, and after they have joined with some of the Queen of Scots' party, repair to Edinburgh, where Lethington and Grange have promised to deliver up the Castle to such as the King shall appoint, upon recompense to receive some living here in France. And there leaving a sufficient garrison they shall fortify themselves at Dumbarton, Broughty, and Eyemouth. And this being done the Duke of Guise and the Chevalier shall come over with other forces to procure the delivery of the Queen of Scots, for they are assured that such of the said Queen's friends as are in England will upon their landing incontinently take arms, whose party and forces are so great that they only need good leaders and munition to deliver the Queen of Scots in spite of Her Majesty. In the meanwhile they are resolved that Chatelherault and Huntley shall seem to yield to any composition that the Regent will have them, only to keep out that the Queen of England shall send no forces to assist the Regent, which they have advertisement that she has meaning to do. For the communicating

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these matters to the Queen's party, it is determined that Verac shall be sent forthwith. He shall also have commission to bear the Regent that the French King does not mislike his present government, and to use all such speeches as may entertain him for a time until things here be settled. He shall also offer the entertainment of men-at-arms to all such young gentlemen of both parties as are serviceable.

3. Other particularities he said he learned of him which he might not utter and which were of great consequence. The gentleman to whom this was discovered being a Scotchman is one whom he well credits, and for that he is thought to incline towards B, the party above named dealt the more frankly with him. Has promised this messenger 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for that his own men have not returned.

P.S.—Verac is already departed and commanded to use all expedition.—Paris, 24 Jan. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

Jan. 25. **730.** H. KILLEGREW to LORD BURGHLEY.

The Regent desired him to take occasion to move him in the presence of the Lords to condescend to some reasonable accord with the Duke and the Earl of Huntley; he had therefore audience next day of the whole Parliament, where, though his eloquence was bare, yet such was the Queen's credit and the reverence borne unto her, that the intention took good effect. On the 16th, the Castle shot eighty-seven cannon and culverin shot at the town, in hope to drive the lords from the Parliament, but they did no more harm but killed one dog going to the Regent's house. They have had liberty to go in and out of a postern gate beside St. Cuthbert's church, to fetch water from St. Margaret's well, hard beside, but the well is poisoned with white arsenic and new lime stones and filled up with dead carrion, since which, it was confessed by a boy that came forth of the Castle, they were in hand to make a device to draw up water out of the ditch that joins to the Castle side; to prevent them of that commodity the Regent has drained the ditch, so that considering by report they have little water within, they shall be driven to some inconvenience. The surveyor of Berwick and Mr. Fleming the master gunner have been there eight days and drawn the plat for the Regent to frame his trenches by, which now go on apace; the master gunner said he would jeopard his life with twelve cannons and six sakers to beat down the Castle in three days after his battery were placed, which may be done in two places without danger or hurt to the planters.—Edinburgh 25 Jan. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2¼.

Jan. 23. **731.** *Robert Melvil to H. Killegrew.*

Has hazarded this boy to convey the answer to a proclamation that their adversaries have set forth, thinking thereby to persuade all men that they have refused all manner of reasonable conditions which he proposed to them; he thought

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it convenient to advertise him thereof as he was the only instrument that travailed between them, seeing that it touches him in honour as well as themselves, having no doubt he will cause the truth to be known.—Edinburgh Castle, 23 Jan. *Copy.*

Endd. P. ½. *Enclosure.*

Jan. 24. **732.** *H. Killigrew to Robert Melvil.*

Has received his letter from the boy, but not so secretly that it came to the Regent's knowledge; what followed the boy will shew him; he has obtained favour that he shall return this time without hurt, but henceforth if he would [write] anything to him, prays him to send a public messenger. Will bear witness with a good conscience to those things which he [Melvil] says touch him in honour. If their public deeds deserved love of the people, no papers could make them hate them. There was a time when he might have been an instrument to do him good, whereof he must refer to himself by what means he is secluded. If they sendany reasonable conditions during the sitting of the present Parliament he will prefer them the best he may.—Edinburgh, 24 Jan.

Copy. Enclosure. P. ¾.

Jan. (25?) **733.** ASSEMBLY of the SCOTCH PARLIAMENT.

Names of the noblemen convened at the Parliament begun at Edinburgh 15th January 1572. The note and titles of such Acts as were passed in the Parliament before the 28th January. It was spoken and thought good, howbeit it was not enacted, that advice should be given to the Regent touching receiving to pardon of persons guilty of the slaughter of the Earl of Lennox, late Regent, and the suspension and delaying of pursuit of the murder of the King's father.

Endd. by Burghley. *Pp.* 2.

Jan. (26?) **734.** ASSEMBLY of the SCOTCH PARLIAMENT.

The table of the Acts of Parliament begun at Edinburgh the 15th January and concluded the 26th of the same month, with the substance of the Acts that cannot be well known by their titles.

Endd. by Burghley. Pp. 5.

735. Another copy of the same.

Endd. by Burghley. Pp. 5.

736. Another copy of the same.

Endd. Pp. 5.

(Jan. ?) **737.** OCCURRENTS in SCOTLAND.

1. The Regent espying great default and corruption in the policy of the Kirk, especially in the collection of thirds for the sustentation of the ministers, has caused great travail to be taken therein. For whereas there were not ministers placed over all parts of the realm, but only in certain places, nor was their living certain, but depended upon collectors, whose abuse and corruption manifestly appeared, he has

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caused inquiry to be made of the number and names of the preachers, and the parish churches, and as the number of preachers is less than the churches, each preacher shall serve at so many churches, each several church having a person appointed for reading the prayers. Living and stipend is to be provided for the preachers and readers from the revenues of the churches in which they serve, and when any shall be vacant by the death of the present possibly Papists, they shall be conferred upon preachers and readers as they "are of avail," so that in a short time there is good hope that all benefices shall come to the possession of ministers professing the true religion. To further the same there is good diligence made to execute the Act of Parliament against Papists, for those who are beneficed and have not given confession of their faith are deprived *ipso facto*, and their benefices given as if they were naturally dead, whilst other men and women who have not made confession are declared infamous, wherein the law is executed as well against noblemen as others.

2. The Regent has persuaded the Lords to agree to an order for shortening and deciding all old causes and processes, in such sort that the oldest shall be first decided, and one shall be discussed before they enter into another, and that none shall be driven to longsome and unnecessary attending. A table of all the actions and processes shall be hung in the Tolbooth, that all men may know when their matters shall be called.

Endd. Pp. 1¼.

Jan. ? **738.** OCCURRENTS in SCOTLAND.

Conditions are to be proposed to Alexander Erskine anent the keeping of the King's person, but should he refuse, or fail in the performance, these persons are nominated to be keepers —the Earls of Glencairn and Buchan, the Master Marshal, and Lord Glammis. The Parliament has confirmed the Earldom of Lennox to the Lord Charles. There is hope that Alexander Stewart shall serve the Regent's turn in dealing with James Kyrkcaldy. A charge is sent to the master, skipper, and mariners of the French ship to appear before the Council. The Earl of Huntley is satisfied in the point of the Chancelry, and there is great likelihood of his conformity.

Endd. P. 1.

Jan. 27. **739.** JAMES KIRKCALDY to the EARL OF HUNTLEY.

The Regent intends to compass the house by sea and land, nevertheless it might be well kept if they had sufficient provision of victual. They will keep it as long as they may possibly at his devotion, and if it be his pleasure to hazard a boat charged with malt, meal, and other victual, with some soldiers, he will pay for them and for all other that shall be necessary for the maintenance of the house. Help is so near at hand that the Queen of England's forces cannot resist it, as the King's own writing, which he has, will shew. A force might be able to convey him from the house, and render himself and his troops

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into his hands, whereby he will be a great help, or else such furniture as he has desired must be provided for the maintenance of the house.—Blackness, 27 Jan. 1572. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. 1.

Jan. 29. **740.** H. KILLEGREW to LORD BURGHLEY.

1. The enterprise, by such as have been from Berwick, is esteemed so easy, that the wisest think the Castle will never abide the cannon; he has heard them say that if the cannon came they would yield while they might hope for mercy. The number of pieces of the battery desired to beat the defences is twelve cannons and six sakers. Intends with Sir W. Drury's advice to send the Queen from Berwick a perfect note of all things pertinent to the number of men to guard them by Captain Errington, who knows the Castle without and within, the strength and the weakness, as perfectly as anything may be known; he shall carry with him a plat of the house and ground. The Queen had better send the cannon and appurtenances than any men, which would better please the Regent, though he desires 500 men; but the surer way were to send 1,000, especially if he is advertised that the French send any men as Sarlabois, for 500 would be necessary to guard Leith, which it is more important to guard than any other place in Scotland, and, Leith guarded, there is no reason to doubt of the enterprise though 3,000 Frenchmen came. There is no ordnance or munition here except two culverins, one in Tantallon and the other in Stirling, which the Regent will prepare, also some small field pieces to guard the trenches, and will make provision for gabions or maunds for the battery if it should come to that he looks for. The names of hostages have been given, of whose sufficiency he will write by Captain Errington. A month's pay will end the matter. For the miner if the battery be made it shall be superfluous, nevertheless for terror he may come and put the Queen to no charge. Some footmen and 200 horsemen of England are necessary because their men here be not under discipline nor at commandment, besides not always to be trusted. If the matter be thought convenient to make a final end, will solicit him to send charge to Berwick to put things in readiness, and to the Bishopric to send some supply of men, for carriage of the ordnance. If some of the Queen's ships might come in time it would do well, if not some of Newcastle. James Kyrkcaldy arrived at Blackness on the 25th, in a French pinnace which carried a Scottish flag, as they say all shall do that shall be sent into Scotland, whereof the Admiral should have warning. He brought 24 calivers, 20 gilt morions, and 10,000 crowns in gold, both he and all that he brought are like and Blackness also to be at the Regent's devotion this night. The same day he arrived the house was environed by sea and land, and his pinnace taken and brought to Leith. The Duke of Chatelherault had lately letters from him that shot the good Regent, how that the Pope, Emperor, France, and Spain have conspired to send

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against the Protestants of Scotland and England in favour of the Queen of Scots. Touching the book with the honest preface, of which some are complaining in France, he shall observe his advice. The Bishop of Galloway is in the north; he will meet with him and the Earl of Huntley, and then observe his duty in that behalf. Christ and his cross were never separated from his slander, being a portion thereof, their hate and malice is for his cause, who will defend his (Burghley's) cause and reward them. He cannot think that Lethington would assent to so vile a deed, but he will search as he may; Gordon is to be suspected, and such as he is great withal in England, the man is clean fallen from God, as he hears by them that come out of France. He beseeches him to remember his suit for a pension of 20*l.* for Alexander Hay. Desires to know how far may he use the Queen's name in case the Duke and the Earl of Huntley require her promise or favour for their security after the accord be granted, for although his commission be ample, yet he would have his advice; for the surcease of prosecuting the King's murder and the Regent's, will come in question.—Edinburgh, 29 Jan. *Signed.*

2. Postscript.—There has been some ado about jewels between Mr. Marshall and Mr. Randolph; there has been some difficulty in the obtaining of them, howbeit he has gotten them into his hand, for all the Act of Parliament set forth against the sale of the like.

Pp. 5.

1572. Nov. 2. **741.** *Giovanni Ambruogio de Sardi to H. Killegrew.*

Hears he is serving the Queen in Scotland as prudently as he did in France. Reports the death of Dr. Christopher Mundt, the Queen's agent in Germany, and requests him to do his best to obtain the post for him. The people of the religion in Rochelle will put themselves under the protection of the Queen, with Marshal Montmorency at their head. The Ambassador of the French King having told the Senate of Berne that the Huguenots were slain for having conspired against the King and his mother, one of them replied that it was false, and time would make him repent of so cruel a butchery. The Senate had great difficulty in restraining the people from tearing him to pieces. From Venice it is reported that the allies have suffered a defeat from the Turks, and have lost two thirds of their armament. The Pope has ordained a jubilee for the happy success (as they term it) of the most Christian King against the heretics. The Moors have rebelled again in Spain. It has been determined to elect a Pole as King of Poland. Doctor Mordizio died last Whitsuntide, greatly to the grief of the Elector his master, who has lost a good servant; he himself has lost a good friend. Strozzi has a design on the Isle of Wight, failing which he will turn towards Scotland, and will do some harm to the Queen in that quarter.—Leipzic, 3 Nov. 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd.. Ital. Pp. 4¾. *Enclosure.*

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Jan. 29. **742.** H. KILLEGREW to SIR T. SMITH.

Has communicated to the Regent, to his great satisfaction, the Queen's pleasure in answer to his demands. They have no ordnance but two old culverins and a demi-falcon or two, which be far hence. Sends the names of the hostages, and will write further of their ability and sufficiency. Men of judgment think the enterprise most facile and not chargeable, but some men will be necessary to guard the ordnance, and for other respects. Has procured a conference with the Duke and the Earl of Huntley, and stands in good hope that upon their accord some good may be done to bring them of the Castle to conformity. The Queen's answer touching Home Castle did well content the Regent, but he desires the Queen to be put in remembrance of his suit for Alexander Home of Manderstone. It is said that such ships as shall come out of France shall wear the Scottish flag, as the pinnace did that brought home Mr. James Kirkcaldy. The Regent will prepare gabions and all such necessaries for the battery. They both are of opinion that they of the Castle will never abide two peals of the battery. A ship is necessary for conveying the ordnance from Berwick.—Edinburgh, 29 Jan. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Jan. 29. **743.** SIR W. DRURY to LORD BURGHLEY.

Has already sent skilful and expert men to the Regent, whose opinion he shall receive together with a plat by express messenger. He shall have a note of what powder, pieces, and munitions are at Berwick, with some estimate of the monthly charges thereof. Pledges his credit to do his best for the hastening of matters. The 27th inst. there came a tall ship and a small bark well appointed near to Fern Island, and made with some of the fisher boats that were returning to land from fishing, and asked if there were not one that could serve for a pilot into the Firth. One answered he could, whom they took away with them and set sail towards Scotland. It seems that the last packet he sent with a pair of gallows there was not matter within to wish the same speedy direction, but the bringer of the packet from Mr. Killegrew did so wish him to hasten it. He meant well, and hopes it will be so construed.—Berwick, 29 Jan. 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Jan. **744.** NEWS out of SCOTLAND.

The Castilians being put from sallying at the Castle gate had repair to a postern in the north side of the Castle, besides St. Margaret's church and St. Cuthbert's well, where they issued and fetched water at their will, to prevent them thereof the well was destroyed. The Regent's trenches are advanced from the spur of the Castle to the north port, and from St. Cuthbert's church, so that with the water lying in the south-east side the Castle between both is environed. The

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10th of the month the Castilians, to fray them that came to the parliament, bestowed 87 great shot upon the town, which did harm to no creature but a dog which lay before the Regent's door. The men, women, and children go quietly in the streets as if there were no shot, which is wondrous to behold. There have been six persons slain on the Regent's side, and three within the Castle, and as many hurt between the Tolbooth and the spur of the Castle. The Tolbooth and the church are fenced with a rampart of turf, fagot, and other stuff. The lords of the parliament sit safe in the Tolbooth, and people go quietly and safely to church. The Regent and lords prepare for the field, leaving a competent number to remain in Edinburgh for the siege of the Castle, which but by famine may not be had of any Scottish forces. There is an abstinence granted at the suit of the (English) ambassador for the Duke and the Earl of Huntley until the 24th February. Certain lords shall confer with them at a day and place named, whereof there is great appearance. Sir James Balfour, who has received a pardon, deals to further the accord. The Regent will make sharp war upon them unless they come to agreement. The Borderers are come to answer for their followers, according to an ancient law and bond subscribed for their quiet, and for to answer according to justice. The Earl of Argyle is Chancellor of Scotland. Alexander Erskine is to have the keeping of the King, upon certain conditions, for performance whereof he must find four lords of parliament to become bound for him body and lands. He has 15 days to bethink him, and in case he refuses, then shall the Earls of Glencarne and Buchan, the Lord Glammis and the Master Marshal, shall have keeping of the King quarterly, and for an aid in case of sickness the Lord Lindsay is named. From the 25th to the 28th the Castilians have bestowed few shots; some think because they have heard how little their shot did prevail. Mr. James Kyrkcaldy arrived on the 25th at Blackness, which is environed by sea and land. Some men sallying forth to get victual were taken by the Regent; it is said it will be taken, and the money brought by Kyrkcaldy bestowed upon the captain of the house, who shall bestow the same to the King's behoof. Note of such acts as were passed in the parliament begun at Edinburgh 15th January before the 24th of the month, and names of noblemen who were convened at the parliament.

Pp. 4.

[Jan. 31.] **745.** SIEGE of EDINBURGH CASTLE.

Report of John Fleming, master gunner, as to the number of guns, with the proportion of powder, shot, and other munitions necessary for the siege of the Castle. The smallest pieces, called sakers, take charges of 5 lbs. of powder, and the demi-culverins charges of 8 lbs. The battering pieces, consisting of three whole culverins, nine demi-cannons, and

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six whole cannons, take charges of 12, 20, and 30 lbs. of powder respectively.—31 [Jan.] 1572. *Signed by John Fleming.*
Endd. Pp. 5.

Jan. **746.** ROCHELLE.

Rough plan by Lord Burghley of the coast of the Bay of Biscay in the neighbourhood of Rochelle, marking the position of the principal towns and islands.
Endd. by Burghley: "The plat of Rochelle, January 1572."

Feb. **747.** ITALIAN ADVICES.

1. From Vienna, 18 Feb. 1573.—Reports about the Prince of Orange and the Elector of Saxony. Suppression of the revolt in Styria. Preparations for war at Constantinople.
2. From Venice, 28 Feb.—Warlike preparations of the Turk and the League. Siege of Rochelle. News from Rome of different official appointments, and from other places of naval and military movements.
Endd. Ital. Pp. 2½.

Feb. 1? **748.** CUSTODY of the KING OF SCOTLAND.

The King has been kept and brought up within the Castle of Stirling under the charge of the late Regent, the Earl of Marr, almost from his birth, and the present Regent having the like care of the King's sure preservation and godly virtuous education, thinks convenient that the King should still remain in the Castle of Stirling, and that Alexander Erskine of Gogar should take upon himself the government of the King's person and of the Castle of Stirling. He shall himself and the friends and servants of the young Earl of Marr, his nephew, for which he shall be answerable, keep the Castle, and keep and observe the person of his Highness therein, at the devotion and direction of the Regent. The King is to continue as before under the nouriture of the Lady Countess of Marr as towards his mouth and the ordering of his person; he shall not be transported from the Castle, and none disobedient to his authority or known to be not well affected towards him shall have entrance or residence in the Castle. No earl shall be received in the Castle with more than two servants, no lord with more than one, and no gentleman but single and alone, and all without armour and weapons. The instruction and education of the King in literature and religion shall be under Masters George Buchanan and Peter Young, his present pedagogues, or such as shall be hereafter appointed, agreeing in religion with them; the exercise of religion as it is approved in Parliament and publicly used in the Castle shall in nowise be altered, nor shall his present pedagogues be removed and others placed in their charge without the special warrant

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of the Regent. For all which Alexander Erskine and his sureties shall answer upon their honours, under pain of their lives and heritages.

Endd. by Burghley. P. 1.

Feb. 1. **749.** H. KILLEGREW to LORD BURGHLEY.

The bearer is sufficiently instructed of all things necessary, and can make report of the Castle better than any man in England or Scotland; it may please him therefore to give him more trust than the report of the surveyor and the master gunner, whose experience in that place and judgment are nothing like his; he is fittest to be master of the ordnance, because he knows how to place the ordnance to most advantage, and would deal warily and substantially in his charge. He refers him to Mr. Secretary's packet for all things concerning the expugnation of that den of troublers of themselves and their neighbours, which will be safely done in the charge set down by Sir Valentine Browne. Has sent six letters of Mr. James Kyrkcaldy taken since he came to Blackness, of which two are in cipher and the rest in his own hand. The bearer has instructions touching such ordnance as the Regent can furnish; also touching the hostages, which if they be allowed of will be ready the 15th of the month. He must go at that tine to St. Johnstone's or Linlithgow about the conference, where there shall be for the King the Earls of Arygle and Montrose, the Lords Boyd and Ruthven, the Abbot of Dunfermline, and the Justice Clerk, or four of them. The siege of Blackness makes him carry in with him the other 500*l.* remaining here. Hopes to send news of its surrendering, for he has seen two letters in the Regent's hands written to him by the captain thereof, tending to such an end unless great treason were meant. Lord Herries came to visit him and made great show of his good devotion towards the Queen, and of the hope he had in her goodness; he did not think that any French were looked for to land in the west, for if they came weak they would not pass unsought to the succour of the Castle, and if they come strong they would not go so far about, but come the next way to Leith; he said also that he knew of no one in that quarter but Lochinvar who was suspected of not being sure to the King, and he would take upon himself to answer for him.—Berwick, 1st February 1572 at night, late. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2⅓.

Feb. 1. **750.** JOHN MAITLAND to the EARL OF HUNTLEY.

Lethington and Grange wish Captains Hackerston, Wauchop, and Patrick Bellenden to take ship and come about to release Blackness. Mr. James Kyrkcaldy has money to serve the turn; while such substantial support will come as to cast the balance; which it will linger no longer, and will be here sooner than it is looked for.—Edinburgh Castle, 1st February.

Endd. P. 1.

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Feb. 2. **751.** SIR VALENTINE BROWNE to LORD BURGHLEY.

1. Paid for Mr. Randolph 200*l.*, which nevertheless could not serve the turn; there yet remains in his custody 1,000*l.* odd, which shall be ready when it is called for. Has been made privy of some reliefs to be minded towards the King, and has given a brief note of the least charge the same may come unto for one month. The charge and effect stands most upon the expedition thereof; he would rather be there with four or five battery pieces, than afterwards with the whole proportion demanded. The sure pledges for the same are also to be further weighed.—Berwick, 2nd February 1572. *Signed.*

2. Postscript.—Prays him give a favourable end to his account for the year ended Michaelmas 1571, about the which his man Stephen has lain there almost a year, to his great charge; having another to yield for the last year would gladly have him as one he may not well spare if any business were in hand; therefore has written to him to make the speed hither that he may, and if there be any money or thing to be despatched it may be safely sent, and in case any bullion were to be eftsoons employed, it is not here to be had by any means he can devise, which by his lordship's direction Stephens may compass in London.

Add. Endd. P. 1.

752. SIR WILLIAM DRURY and SIR VALENTINE BROWNE to LORD BURGHLEY.

There is nothing done to the bridge extending from the town towards Tweedmouth, being in length eight score feet and odd, which is so weak that it will not abide a carriage, besides there is a drawbridge yet to be made to the main bridge. Require his further help to the finishing of the same, which done it appears to them and is so reported by the workmen that the same shall need no more charge for many years.—Berwick, 2nd February 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

753. *Bridge at Berwick.*

Enumeration of the timber, iron, &c. lacking for the Queen's bridge at Berwick, with an estimate of the cost thereof and pay of the workmen, amounting to three hundred and twelve pounds twelve shillings. There is due and behind to the workmen of the said bridge, for the winter quarter, about one hundred and twenty pounds.

P. 1. *Enclosure.*

Feb. 5. **754.** H. KILLEGREW to SIR THOMAS SMITH.

The Regent is found reasonable to the petitions of the Earl of Huntley; nevertheless as it is not the first time that the Earl of Huntley has used delays and shifts, he cannot build upon any other ground than that he shall see or hear

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with his ears at the conference. He can see by the enclosed paper what the Regent's intent is if the accord grows not at St. Johnstone's, alias Perth; his proceeding hitherto has been so wise and temperate that it gives wise men a marvellous good hope of the sequel, and if he have reasonable support he is able to bring this troubled country to the King's obedience, before the French King or any other shall be able to hinder his purpose; the whole consists in the taking of the Castle, which can be done one month at the uttermost with that proportion Captain Errington carried with him, which if it be thought chargeable may be qualified, if it be assured that no forces will come out of France. For transport there shall be no want, nor of horses to carry them to the place where they must be planted. The number of men may be reduced from 800 to 300 footmen and 50 horsemen, and from eighteen pieces of battery to twelve. It is thought that if they agree at the conference at St. Johnstone's, the Castle hearing but of the ordnance to be in the Leith Roads, and the men marching from Berwick, would never abide the battery, but yield in hope of favour, and in fear, if they did not, of all extremity. If the hostages are misliked, the Regent to supply the default has given the names of the Earl of Eglinton's brother and Lord Ochiltree, of which the Regent desires to be resolved with all expedition; to the end that he may prepare thereafter, for if the Queen's ordnance and men be sent in then must he take his course accordingly; and because a great proportion of ordnance asks a great quantity of powder, if there were six battery pieces sent before abiding the rest, it is thought it would give a great essay to winning the Castle. There was never more wholesome weather that can be remembered, a comfort and a blessing to the King's side, and a marvellous hindrance to the other's designs. Blackness is lost and James Kirkcaldy and fifteen thousand francs taken, and thereof 3,300 crowns brought to the Regent, but with all that it cost him dear; the remaining 5,000 francs odd was bestowed in apparel, armour, and such like, so that the Regent could not come to the fingering of it, but was glad of this. The Regent said that that money, together with what the Queen had bestowed, should be made to stretch as far or farther than any like sum had done in any of his predecessors' time heretofore. After the examination this day of Kyrkcaldy by the Regent, he shall know what news he has, and will be a mediator for his life. Kyrkcaldy cannot afford France a good word, but that the Regent can not yet trust, he confessed that the money came not from the French King's treasury but of the Scottish Queen's dower, whereupon he (Killegrew) said the Queen of England had bestowed of her treasure to find an unthankful and dangerous guest, and thought it were a good deed to find the means that her dower in France might be brought to be bestowed in England to the finding of herself and her extraordinary charges there. The Regent desires him to procure some warrant or to give

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himself by virtue of his commission some public witness of the Queen's opinion for suspending the murders of the King's father and the Regents for a time, and herein if he have it not he will give no remission to the Duke's sons for the murder of the two Regents; but when it comes to that point for them, and for the suspending of the King's murder and the Earl of Lennox for the Earl of Huntley, he will drive them to abide the Queen's judgment, which if he cannot determine out of hand, may perchance breed great scruple, and as he can go no farther than he has commandment, would therefore be amply instructed therein, so that he neither offend the Queen nor hinder the peace or concord here, which seems chiefly to depend upon that point. There is a letter of Lethington's to the Earl of Huntley in cipher taken in Blackness, but not yet deciphered. There was an arrow found with a letter in cipher, meant for the Castle, but it fell short, it was so torn that it could not be deciphered. It is thought that some who were induced to send hostages have advertised the Castle. The Regent should have some pension to bind him to the Queen's devotion, for he is a man to be deeply considered of. "I write at this despatch to no councillor but yourself."—Edinburgh, 5th February. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 5.

Feb. 5. **755.** The EARL OF WORCESTER to the QUEEN.

Informs her of his honorable entertainment in all the towns and places on the road from Boulogne to Paris, where he is lodged in a very fair house of the Duke of Bouillon. At his access to the King he declared Her Majesty's great desire for the continuance of amity between them, to which the King replied that he hoped that it would appear to the world that there was a mutual intention in both to continue the good amity lately concluded, and that it should appear to Her Majesty that there was in him no other meaning. On repairing to the Queen he showed her that he had been sent as well to congratulate on the birth of the Princess her daughter, as to supply the place of deputy for the Queen of England at the christening. The Queen Mother told him that they hoped that they might have to requite his mistress with like office. Before consenting to assist at the baptism he found that no other ceremonies should be used but such as were incident on the mere action. The time of christening was about 6 or 7 p.m. on Candlemas day, the Emperor's ambassador and himself being deputies in their own person, whilst the Duke of Nevers was in the Duke of Savoy's place; the young princess being named Mary Elizabeth.—5 Feb. 1573.

Copy. Pp. 1½.

[Feb. 5.] **756.** [ANTONIO GUARRAS to LORD BURGHLEY.]

Informs him of the outrage perpetrated on the coast of Gallicia by Captain Fennar, and also that he and his com-

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panions have taken certain prizes near the Azores, with which he is lying at Milford Haven or in the Bristol Channel. Requests that order may be taken for their restoration to their owner, and for the arrest of the said pirates.

Endd: Guarras, 1573. *Span.* *P.* 1.

Feb. 5. **757.** OUTRAGES by ENGLISHMEN in SPAIN.

Complaint against Captain Fennar for plundering a certain village and some churches on the coast of Gallicia near Vigo.

Endd. by Burghley: 5 Feb. 1572. *Span.* *P.* ¼.

Feb. 6. **758.** NEWS from ITALY.

1. Strait of Cattaro, 15 Jan. 1573.—Capture by assault by the Venetians of a Turkish fort near Cattaro, in which were taken 300 prisoners, 17 pieces of artillery, together with stores and ships.

2. Rome, 6 Feb. 1573.—Tumult at Urbino on account of the heaviness of the taxation. Arrival of M. Duras in port from the King of Navarre. News from the fleet at Messina.

Endd. *Ital.* *Pp.* 1½.

Feb. 6. **759.** WALSINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

Seeing the late friendship concluded with this crown not likely to have any continuance, whatsoever they pretend, he thought it not amiss, finding the Emperor's ambassador well inclined to the general repose of Christendom, and also well affected to the Queen and to England, to break with him touching the best means for the reconcilement of the unkindness between Her Majesty and Spain. Found him the more apt to deal herein for that he did not stick to show him confidently the great misliking he had of their cruel proceedings here, and how unkindly the Emperor took the competency used by this King in the election of the King of Poland. After complimenting the Ambassador, Walsingham proceeded to show him that the wars that presently reigned in Europe were chiefly grounded on three causes;—state, religion, or mixture of state and religion. For the first they have had continuance from the beginning; the second is a new cause and incident to the times; the third such as are ambitious serve their turn with, thinking that cloak the best means for them to grow great. It were to be desired that all Europe were reduced to one religion; but seeing the parties were grown to be so great of either side, as he who should go about to reduce them to one, was likely to destroy both and reduce the state of Christendom under the Turkish tyranny, he thought that all men of judgment not transported with passion would be of opinion that toleration was more necessary than force. Walsingham then laid before him that this late "accident" in France had waked up a jealousy that was almost laid asleep, whereof there would grow dangerous effects

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if there was not remedy in time. This jealousy was grounded upon a conference held at Bayonne, and a certain determination at the late Council of Trent for the rooting out (as is believed) of those who are termed Protestants. It is now thought that the execution of that determination has received its beginning here, and that it is like to extend itself further. If there was no such meaning it were well that that opinion were taken away; but if there was then it would be not amiss that it were well weighed before it were put in execution, for it is contrary to all good policy in seeking to take away one inconvenience to breed others of greater moment, which would be the issue of that determination if it took place. For the cure hereof there was none so fit as the Emperor, and the help hereof could grow by no means so well as by compounding the unkindnesses between the Queen of England and Spain, for thereby it would appear to other princes professing the same religion that the said King is not so far transported as to think it unlawful for him to have amity with a Prince Protestant, or that he thinks it his office to intermeddle with cases of religion otherwise than within his own dominions. "And "yet in that point his father Charles the Fifth thought it a "dangerous matter for a prince to use violence in religion in "his own country, and therefore advised the Queen my "mistress' sister after the death of her brother to carry "herself very temperately in that behalf, laying before her "the experience that he himself had thereof in seeking to "reduce the Germans to the Catholic faith, which was the "only let of his greatness. He well perceived that Paul the "Third, who set him on, was not moved thereto by zeal, but "only of policy, to convey the wars out of Italy on this side of "the Alps; for afterwards it was discovered that the said Pope, "fearing the greatness of the Emperor through his victory "had there, practised secretly with the French King by a "third person to support the Princes Protestant of Germany "against the Emperor, which was the cause of the foil which "he received at Inspruck." Walsingham further pointed out what advantage it would be to the King of Spain to be reconciled with England, which might easily be brought to pass by a third party; and further, that the troubles in France would be appeased, as when the King saw Spain and England reconciled, he would in policy think it no safety for him to be at division at home. The Ambassador answered that there was great good will in the Emperor to compound these troubles, but the Spaniards are so passionate and have so great hope to do great things under colour of religion, as the matter was very full of difficulty. The Emperor did not spare to advise the King of Spain to deal more temperately, and if his advice had been followed, the matters in Flanders had not been in the terms they are, but for this the King grew jealous of him; still he thought that the Emperor

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would do what he could to breed reconcilement between him and the Queen of England. He therefore advised that the Queen should send some one thoroughly instructed touching the causes of the unkindness, and that speedily, as it imported very much. The chief points that Walsingham notes are, "that the Spaniards hope to do great things under colour of religion," and the other that "speed is necessary," which makes him think that something is brewing which is not yet thoroughly concluded."—Paris, 6 Feb. 1572. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

Feb. 7. **760.** CATHERINE DE MEDICIS to LORD BURGHLEY.

Desires that he will assist in bringing to a good conclusion the project for a marriage between the Queen of England and the Duke of Alençon, and refers him to M. de la Mothe Fenelon for further particulars on the subject.—Paris, 7 Feb. 1573. Signed.
Add. Endd. Fr. P. ¾.

Feb. 8. **761.** H. KILLEGREW to LORD BURGHLEY.

The enterprise is taken to be more feasible daily. Since (Morton's) Regency there have come in and subscribed more than had done before the Lords Oliphant and Gray, the Sheriff of Ayr and his son, the Lairds of Buccleuch and Johnstone Borderers, the Lord Lochinvar Lord Herries has undertaken for. The Earl of Huntley will not only come to St. Johnstone's on the day appointed, but show himself conformable to reason, &c. The Castle is so besieged that they are kept from sallying, and from intelligence, and if the Queen sent the aid desired by the Regent they might soon reduce it to obedience. The Cardinal of Lorraine now begins to manage the affairs of France, and no doubt he will use all diligence to hinder this purpose. If any persuade him that the Castle can be rendered upon composition without force they be utterly deceived, for if the Castilians themselves were to swear it he would not believe them, for he knows they do it to no other end but to delay the Queen's forces, without which they know they may abide the French aid, though it come not before Midsummer. George Pringle has been commended to him by the Marshal of Berwick, who has used his service a long time, which makes him bolder to use him for the Queen's service. Desires to know how far may he promise him favour. He would be glad to do good to him, as he is willing to cancel his fault, which was to follow his master the Earl of Northumberland in his wicked enterprise.—Edinburgh, 8 Feb. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Feb. 8. **762.** H. KILLEGREW to LORD BURGHLEY.

For the qualities of Gordon and Chambers with all circumstances he will inform himself of by all the means he can,

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and already hears that Gordon follows his father's steps, "whose life I think your Lordship hath." He would that it were any of their fortunes to come into the country during his abode there, he means Gordon, Chambers, Liggens, or the French, for he would make a good account of them, but the Lord whom they scorn will overtake them; somewhat of Gordon might be learnt from amongst the Duke's men.—Edinburgh, 8 Feb. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

Feb. **763.** OCCURRENTS in SCOTLAND.

The last parliament the Regent took his oath before the Estates and they likewise were sworn to him, with a clause in their oath that for any fault of his they would not leave the King's obedience, The Earl of Eglinton protested against the Act for religion that it might not extend to his prejudice, whereunto the Regent answered that no protestation could be received against God and His true religion, and that the common consent of the realm was to be trusted before him, and his protestation would not avail. Lord Lindsay protested that he might be stayed, examined, and tried whether he were an heretic or no. There was some hold about the confirmation of the Earldom of Lennox; the Earls of Argyle and Montrose, the Lord Boyd, and the Laird of Luze protested that it might not prejudice their tenures in the Lennox which they hold of the King, but which heretofore were holden of the Earl; among others a burgess for a town said he would not consent unto it unless the party would come to dwell in Scotland, as became a good Scottish man. When the Act concerning a league to be made with England was read many gave their voices to it, the Earl of Eglinton and Lord Semple in especial with open detestation of the French butchers, and the late horrible murder committed there, saying they would willingly venture lives, lands, and goods against such. The Earl of Eglinton since his protestation cames to sermon with the Regent. It is reported that Sir James Balfour discovered the coming of James Kirkcaldy to the Blackness, and prepared his way; he is a great mean to bring Huntley to composition. It was once resolved that James Kirkcaldy should have gone to Aberdeen, whither Lord Huntley drew his soldiers in hope of a pay; and being deceived imputes the fault to Lethington. Blackness is still besieged and in great distress for want of victual, it is supposed the Regent will recover it by composition. The 31st January, Captain Mitchell lying at St. Cuthbert's, and fetching away in the night certain timber from under the Castle wall, found an arrow, which was meant into the Castle, with a letter in cipher, which is yet unciphered. Before James Kirkcaldy's coming out of France it is thought one Robert Hamilton of Milburn was sent by the Duke and the Earl of Huntley to demand aid to relieve them and the Castle. There was never so fair a winter seen in Scotland,

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which has served the King's party's turn very well, to the disadvantage of the adversaries. The 3rd of February, Blackness with Kirkcaldy surrendered to the Regent, who intends to deal honourably with him. There are taken divers letters in cipher sent out of the Castle to divers noblemen; the Duke and the Earl of Huntley are like to accord with the Regent shortly, or in case of the contrary to be assailed with sharp war which they shall not be able to resist. All Ferniehurst's men have come in and subscribed to the King. The Castle is environed with trenches and guards round about so that none can sally or get in; a boy that came forth was taken going in, and confessed that four were slain and certain hurt; that the soldiers are put to their pittance, which is slender; and that there is great want of water, for which they spend their blood in the getting of it, and therefore it is supposed it will go hardly with them ere it be long; he said that when the great ordnance goes off, Lethington is carried into the low vault of David's Tower, for he cannot abide the shot. For all the shooting of the Castle there has been little hurt; the 4th inst. they sallied in the twilight upon them in the trenches, and hurt four or five soldiers and killed a boy of Captain Home's at the West Gate, but were repulsed, not without great hurt as it is supposed. If the Regent be driven to go north, there will remain for the siege of the Castle the Earls of Glencairn and Eglinton and Lord Lindsay, and after forty days the Earl of Cassilis and Lord Semple will come for their relief. There is an Act proclaimed the 2nd inst. that no man out of the King's obedience shall enter or answer action against any that serve the King, till he be received to grace and put in caution to serve the King truly, which has made divers to come in of late. All the wells and water springs outside the Castle are destroyed and poisoned, and the ways to them of the Castle so watched as they dare fetch no more. It is reported by a man of credit that neither the Duke nor the Earl of Huntley would have the French to land and have any footing in Scotland, how glad soever they would be of their money. The Captain of the Blackness came to the Regent the third of this present and brought him 3,300 French crowns.

Add. Endd. Pp. 2¾.

Feb. **764.** Copy of a portion of the preceding paper. *P.* 1.

Feb. 9. **765.** CHARLES IX. to the COUNT OF MONTGOMERY.

1. Is glad to hear by M. de St. Jehan of his good will, and that he is remaining quiet without favouring any enterprise against the good of his subjects, and sends the bearer M. de Chateauneuf to assure him of his favour and protection.

2. P.S.—Has caused his plate to be redeemed for 300 crowns and placed in charge of the treasurer of his exchequer, to be delivered to him.—Paris, 9 Feb. 1573. *Signed.*

Hol. Add. Endd. by Burleigh. Fr. P. ½.

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Feb. 10. **766.** NEWS from the LOW COUNTRIES.

1. The writer Samuel Lister of Yarmouth being on the 3rd inst. at Antwerp, thinking to speak with divers of his old acquaintances Catholics, found that they were lately dispersed from thence, some to Louvain, some to Ghent, and some to serve the Duke of Alva against the Prince. One Foy, steward to Lord Morley, means shortly to return to England; he was lately there and kept company with James Clerk of Yarmouth, who meant to convey treasure out of the realm.

2. On Ash Wednesday one of the chief preachers at the Grey Friars in Bruges most lewdly and slanderously railed at Her Majesty with despiteful speech and reproachful terms like a villain. At Ostend were 14 or 15 sail of the Scots, who have great traffic and favour there. It is reported that the Duke and the Prince have had another conflict of late, where the Duke by entering of Haarlem lost 5,000 of his men, and has retired and left behind his great ordnance, and that the Prince has re-victualled the town and fortified it with seven ensigns of Frenchmen. There is not one man in ten in this country but wishes the Prince well.

3. A Dutchman named John White who has kept at Rye these 28 years, and has there wife and children, was lately put cruelly to death at Antwerp, for that he being in a church whilst the priest was at mass and lifting up the Host over his head, took it from the priest and brake it, saying that it was against the Word of God to worship any strange gods. The poor man was presently taken and judged to have a cruel death, and before he was put to execution had a bodkin put through his tongue; his right hand struck off with a chisel and burnt before him; and then himself tied to a stake and fire about him until his bowels fell out, and then the fire withdrawn, and so much of his body as was left hanged on a gibbet in the field.—Ostend, 10 Feb. 1572. *Extracts from a letter to Sir Christopher Heydon and Sir William Butts.*

Endd. Pp. 1¼.

Feb. 10. **767.** WALSINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

For suppressing of the book he knows of they were determined to have forbidden the sale by edict, wherein he opposed himself, saying that it would rather do harm than good, considering how little their edicts are weighed; for by the edicts men understanding of such a book would be the more curious to have it. His advice was that the parties who are suspected to be the authors should be commanded upon pain of some great punishment to take order for the suppressing of the said books. They have promised to take this course, but their promises are slenderly performed.—Paris, 10 Feb. 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. *P.* 1.

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Feb. 12. **768.** WALSINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

Has shown the King the great grief that Her Majesty had conceived that the travail of both their ministers took no better effect touching the appeasing of the matters in Scotland, as a thing dishonourable for them both to be deluded and scorned by such "petty companions" as those that are in the Castle, especially seeing that they were the first chief doers in deposing of the Queen and setting up of the King. He also showed that this civil war touched the Queen more particularly, as during these troubles her subjects who are Borderers are marvellously outraged by outlaws and thieves, whereof no redress can be had. As for Home Castle, the King said that though by the league it was not expressly mentioned, yet the meaning was to deliver it to Lord Home; whereunto he replied that the clause in the league had not respect to any particular person, but generally to set that country free from all foreign forces, and therefore that the Queen might render it to whom she would of that nation. The King replied that he would rather that it remained in her hands than be delivered to any of the other party. Told him that the Queen would capitulate with those to whom it should be delivered to restore the same to Lord Home, when he recognized the King's authority. The King took occasion upon these Scottish matters to recommend to the Earl of Worcester the Queen of Scots' case, who answered that such was her dangerous and unkind dealing towards Her Majesty, as he should forget the duty of a good subject if he once opened his lips for her. To this the King said that he did not desire any favour to be shown unto her, otherwise then may be with the Queen's safety. At their access to the Queen Mother she desired his Lordship, that whereas there had been long in treaty a marriage between Her Majesty and her son M. le Duc d'Alençon, he would at his return move her that the same may grow to some conclusion. To this he answered that the cause why the same grew not to some conclusion was that they had not answered the two points propounded by the Ambassador resident concerning religion and the interview. After saying that she did not remember anything whereunto they were to give answer, she answered that her son was of the same living and religion as the other (Anjou) was, and therefore hoped to have no less favour in the point of religion. Walsingham replied that he did not remember that any liberty was accorded to M. d'Anjou, and if there were, that what is tolerable at one time is not so at another. To the Earl of Worcester's request that she would set down roundly in her letters what she and the King required in the matter of religion, she said that their Ambassador should signify in that behalf, and when that was accorded, she doubted not but that means would be found to bring the interview to pass to Her

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Majesty's satisfaction. After a similar conference on matters of Scotland as that which they had with the King, she complained that certain ships were preparing in England by certain rebels there, and desired the Earl of Worcester to put the Queen in mind for redress thereof, which he promised to do on his return. On the morning of the Earl's departure the Queen Mother sent for Walsingham and excused the absence of the Duke of Alençon, on account of the uncertainty of the Earl of Worcester's coming. Walsingham said that if it had pleased the King not to have employed him against those of the religion, he would have been in better opinion with Her Majesty and more grateful to her subjects. To this she said that he could not with honour remain behind, seeing his other brother employed.

2. P.S.—Commends the dutiful conduct of the Earl of Worcester in refusing to receive a servant who came from his sister the Countess of Northumberland, whom he declared he should esteem as a mere stranger until she submitted to Her Majesty.—Paris, 12 Feb. 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. *Pp.* 3½.

Feb. 15. **769.** MAISONFLEUR to the QUEEN.

1. As he can only think that her refusal of an audience proceeds from the false accusation with which he has been charged, he considers that though the letters which he sent to her should have been sufficient to clear him from all imposition, it will be well to send her the copies of two or three which he has written to "Don Lucidor," which will give further proof of his innocence from the calumnies with which he is charged. Where he has mentioned in his letters that Germany has entered into a league with England, Don Lucidor charged him at his departure to tell her that he was determined to espouse her fortunes and constitute himself chief of the Protestants, which La Mole repeated two or three times, and Don Lucidor told him that M. de Guise intended to make himself king, but that he hoped to prevent him. Her Majesty may also be surprised that in his letters he has assured Don Lucidor of success if he comes over, which he begs her not to consider evil, his intention being to persuade his master to withdraw from the midst of tyrants and so avoid the divine judgment, being certain that as soon as she has seen his natural good qualities her heart will be touched and he will find favour in her eyes.

Don Lucidor - Duke of Alençon

2. Praises his master for his generosity, courage, and religion, and for his hatred of vice and hypocrisy. Enumerates his other good qualities, and declares that he has a "vray teste de soldat," and that in his glance there is a "je ne scay quoi d'Auguste." Though his face is somewhat marked by the small-pox time will remedy that, and reminds her that beauty of face is not of so much importance to a man as vigour and courage, in both of which qualities he excels. The poor young

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Prince has strong motives not to come over without the required assurance from her. She ought to be thankful for the advantages she has over him in beauty and wit, and not to contemn those whom nature has less gifted with bodily perfections. It is the will of God that she should be Queen of France and Empress, and instead of one crown that she should possess three, and for this purpose that she should marry Don Lucidor. The peace of the afflicted church is in her hands, and if she marries Don Lucidor and he has the title of king he will be chosen chief in Israel against the Philistines. Desires also that she will send aid to Rochelle. Knows that she is wiser in a quarter of an hour than he is in ten years, but begs that she will believe in his candour and honesty. Has been miserably calumniated to her.—London, 15 Feb. 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. by Burghley Fr. Pp. 6⅔.

Feb. 17. **770.** WALSINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

Recommends to his favour the bearer, who is desirous to retire into England on account of his constancy in religion in this hard time of trial, and also for the affection which he has always borne to Her Majesty.—Paris, 17 Feb. 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ⅔.

Feb. 17. **771.** NEWS from FRANCE and ITALY.

James Frazer and Alexander Menzies, of Aberdeen, confess that talking with two merchants of England, they said it was a common bruit in France, that as soon as Rochelle was taken the King of France would make war against England, and make the Duke of Anjou King of England, whereunto James Frazer, merrily talking by the way, as commonly men do use to freely talk of all things, said, "It were a proper thing for a King's brother to have such a kingdom as that is." As for the Te Deum Laudamus, that was sung in Italy after the murder of the Admiral, Frazer said he heard it himself, and all the world affirms that it is most true it was sung in Rome. The Pope has promised a sum of money for the maintenance of the war against England by himself and the Kings of France and Spain. Frazer says he is a kinsman of Lord Lovat, and that his going into Italy was to see the country and the army against the Turk. *Two separate statements. Signed.*

Endd.: 17th Feb. *P.* 1.

Feb. 18. **772.** H. KILLEGREW to LORD BURGHLEY.

On the 16th inst. the Lords on both sides met at his lodgings and entered into conference, which proceeded hardly at first, but next day it seemed much better. Cannot yet write anything to effect, but is in hope of a good accord for the two houses of Huntley and Hamilton, and their dependants, so as then the Castle will be the only let to the perfect union of the realm

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and the obedience of the King. Beseeches him to hold his hand, that the aid demanded by the Regent, and expected by the nobility may be hastened after such sort, that if need be it may serve the turn. St. Johnstone's, 18 February. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

Feb. 18. **773.** H. KILLEGREW to [SIR THOMAS SMITH].

Arrived on the 15th, the same night came also the commissioners for the King and the Earl of Huntley and Lord Arbroath, who were accompanied by 200 horse well appointed; the next day they met at his lodging, where the ice was broken and their minds opened on both sides. Huntley, first for himself, and Lord Arbroath, who was for his father and his house, made known that some desired to be made sure for any damages in body, lands, or goods since the taking of the Queen at Carberry Hill; the commissioners answered in general terms, but more coldly than Huntley looked for, so that he was much discouraged until he put him in comfort to hope for good and true meaning. The next day they grew to an issue on both sides and agreed upon as many articles as they might by their commission; certain points being condescended unto by the Regent, he sees an universal union in the realm, in consideration whereof he is driven to stretch his commission to the uttermost, as great good may ensue of the accord. There is nothing demanded touching the King's murder, but of his Regents, of whom one was slain in war, and the murderer of the other escaped. Sir James Balfour came at his instance, and has done very good offices between him and the Earl of Huntley, who, with Lord Arbroath, has referred their differences to the Queen, on whom they mean to depend, next to their own King, before any other prince in Europe. Nothing is yet couched in writing on either side, nor can well be until the return of the answer from the Regent, who has as yet been pliable to anything that might content the Queen. The first article concluded was touching religion, wherein whosoever will take benefit of the pacification shall swear to withstand them who go about to put into execution the bloody device of the Council of Trent; in case they desist hereafter from the King's obedience, this benefit shall stand for null, and they "in statu quo prius." There only remains the Castle to make the King universally obeyed, and the realm united, which though it may be done without force, yet in his simple opinion it stands more in reason and policy for the Queen to hasten the aid. St. Johnstone's, 18 February. *Signed.*

P.S.—The Bishop of Galloway is not come to the Diet. The Earl of Huntley is very reasonable, and inclined to depend upon the Queen; such as be wise here and love her think it good that he were encouraged with some liberality, if it were but a piece of money; he confesses already that the

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Castilians abused him, and if the Regent consents to his desires, he will declare more that shall be for the Queen's service. Has had no time to deal with him about Gordon, but shall not omit the occasion. The Regent does what he can that the Queen may be honoured and loved in the country.
Pp. 4½.

Feb. 18. **774.** WALSINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

Recommends the bearer, Captain Moleyns, Lieutenant of the Scottish Guard, to his favour as being known to be zealous for the religion; he cannot live in this country but with danger. He is well affected to the present government of Scotland, and will be able to do a great deal of good there. Paris, 18 Feb. 1572. *Signed.*
Add. Endd., with seal. *P.* 1.

Feb. 19. **775.** THE REGENT OF SCOTLAND to H. KILLEGREW.

Understands by his letters his great care for quieting their troubles, and his travail shall not be frustrate by his default. Agrees to the doing of the King's commissioners; the Queen's own resolution by her special writing has warranted him and satisfied the people. Beseeches him to consider his own state, and that he spares no pains to proceed forthwith, although at some hazard. Is well contented of Sir James Balfour being thereat. For the meeting with the Earl of Huntley he will certainly follow his advice. Edinburgh, 19th February 1572. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Noted by Burghley: Morton 1,500, Huntley 1,000, Argyle 1,000, Claud 500. *P.* ½.

Feb. 14. **776.** ADVICES from ITALY.

Rome, 14 Feb. 1573.—End of the disturbance at Urbino. Passing events at the Papal court. News and reports from Naples and Spain.
Rome, 21 Feb. 1573.—Disturbance at Urbino. Preparations for war in Spain and Turkey.
Ital. Pp. 7½.

Feb. 21. **777.** NEWS from VENICE.

From Lyons, on the 7th inst., it is reported that M. De Villars has been shot, and that the Huguenots are as numerous as formerly. Preparations of the Turk for war. Levy of forces in Venice. Election of the King of Poland.
Endd. Ital. Pp. 2.

Feb. 21. **778.** DAVID CHALMERS to LORD BURGHLEY.

Denies that he has had anything to do with setting forth the book printed in France containing reproaches against his Lordship's proceedings, or with procuring the interdiction in Rouen against the Queen, or with encouraging those in the Castle of Edinburgh with hope of aid from France. His Lord-

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ship's gentle offer to help him in his particulars deserved greater thanks than to have been requited with such an injurious manner of writing. Assures him that he shall find any favour shown to him well employed.—Paris, 21 Feb. 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1¼.

Feb. 23. **779.** CHARLES IX. to [LA MOTHE FENELON].

Is grieved to see the commerce between his subjects and those of the Queen stopped by reason of the number of pirates on the English coast, who are suffered to issue out of and retire to the havens without any restraint. He is to inform the Queen that he has forbidden his subjects to leave his ports until they can do so with security, and that if this continues he will be compelled to arm vessels for their protection. Complains especially of M. Haquin [Hawkins], who is joined with certain of his rebels in the neighbourhood of the Isle of Wight, to the number of 12 or 13 ships, with which they carry provisions and munitions from England to Rochelle, into which place they have also lately taken several vessels as prizes.

Copy extract. Endd. Fr. P. ¾.

Feb. 23. **780.** The SUBMISSION of HUNTLEY and the HAMILTONS at PERTH.

At Perth, the 23rd February 1572, Archibald Earl of Angus, John Earl of Montrose, William Lord Ruthven, Robert Lord Boyd, Robert commendator of Dunfermline, and Sir John Bellenden, commissioners for the King, and George Earl of Huntley for himself, his friends, servants, and partakers depending upon him, and Lord John Hamilton, commendator of the abbey of Aberbrothwick, for himself, and taking the burden of Lord Claud Hamilton his brother, and all others depending upon the Duke of Chatelherault, the father of the house, convened for the treating of the removal of the public troubles and civil war long continuing, to the displeasure of God, the decay and danger of His true religion, the hurt and prejudice of the King's authority, and confusion of the laws, policy, and whole estate of the commonwealth, having thereunto the earnest motion and solicitation of the Queen of England, nearest princess to the King both in blood and habitation, by Mr. Henry Killegrew on her behalf, after mature deliberation concorded and concluded as follows:—

1. That all persons who would enjoy and benefit from the pacification should affirm and profess the confession of the Christian faith and true religion of Jesus Christ publicly preached in the realm, and shall to the uttermost of their power maintain, fortify, and assist the true preachers and professors of the Word of God against whatsoever enemies or "againstanders" of the same, of whatsoever nation or

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degree, that have joined or bound themselves or assisted to execute the cruel decrees of the Council of Trent, which is most injuriously called by the adversaries of God's truth the Holy League. 2. That the Earl of Huntley and Lord John Hamilton, for themselves and others, submit to the King's obedience and government of his Regent, James Earl of Morton, or other regents to be lawfully constituted during his minority, and acknowledge themselves by their oaths and subscriptions to be his debt-bound subjects. 3. They grant and confess that all things done or assisted unto by them in name or by colour of any other authority has been unlawful, is of no strength, force, or effect, and shall have no execution in any time bypast or to come. 4. That it shall be ordained by an act of parliament that no subjects of the realm shall directly or indirectly show favour to any that shall privily practise or openly pretend any treasonable fact, uproar, or hostility against the true religion, the King, or the Regent, and in case any now returning, or that shall happen to be received to the King's obedience, do in the contrary, and resist not the treasonable hostility, the King's remission or pardon shall not serve or be extended in their favour hereafter, but they will be pursued and punished as if no remission had been granted. 5. That all persons professing the King's obedience dispossessed during the late troubles, shall presently repossess their houses, livings, lands, and all moveables except horse and armour, for execution whereof the Regent shall direct letters, under pains of treason or horning. 6. That the house of Spynie be delivered to the King upon 15 days' warning. 7. That the Master of Forbes and James Glen of Barr and his sons and all other prisoners be set at liberty; that Lord Semple's bond and other bonds for entry of prisoners or payment of ransom be free and discharged. 8. All things promised by abstinence shall be performed, and all things to the contrary fully restored and repaired. 9. The Earl of Huntley and Lord John Hamilton shall break and discharge their men of war. For the better assurance of those returning to the King's obedience, cautioners and sureties are to be bound for their obedience in time to come, wherein, at the suit of the Queen of England's ambassador, they have referred themselves to the will and discretion of the Regent. 10. It shall be decreed by act of parliament that the processes and sentences passed by "domes" of forfeiture, and all horning and penalties arising therefrom against certain members of the house of Hamilton and others, to the number of 35 (whose names are given), since the 15th June 1567, shall be void and of none effect. 11. They shall have license and favour to reduce their forfeitures for such reasonable causes as they can libel. 12. Toward the escheat of their moveables fallen through any crime committed in the common cause, the same shall remain, provided always, that all moveables and debt intromitted with and "uptaken" before the according to of the abstinence on

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the penult. day of July shall remain with the donators and intromitters. 13. All persons returning to the King's obedience who have been dispossessed of their lands or heritages by forfeiture or barratry shall be restored effectually to the possession thereof. 14. All shall be free remitted of all treasons, transgressions, or offences committed by them since the 15th June 1567, incest, witchcraft, and theft excepted. This does not extend to the murder of the Earls of Murray and Lennox, late Regents, which is a matter of such weight and importance that the Regent cannot conveniently of himself remit them; yet the matter of the remission of the murders being moved to the Queen of England, whatever she shall advise and counsel the Regent, with consent of parliament, will perform and observe. 15. If any desire remission of crimes committed before the 15th June 1567, the same shall be granted, the persons and crimes being notified. The murder of the late King and certain other specified crimes being excepted. 16. All civil processes whereby the said persons find themselves grieved or injured shall be reviewed by the judges ordinary. 17. It shall be moved to the Queen of England as to the fruits and moveables which the persons now returning to the King's obedience have taken, or damage or scathe committed by them. 18. The rent, fee farms, and mails of the lands of Petteindrith and third of Dumfries in Moray, being a part of the King's property intromitted and uptaken by the Earl of Huntley, shall be freely remitted and discharged. Touching the rent of thirds of benefices, common kirk or friar lands intromitted and uptaken by the Earl of Huntley and Lord John Hamilton, the Regent shall make suit at the General Assembly for procuring discharge. 19. All persons comprehended in the pacification shall be received and entertained as the King's free lieges in all parts of the realm. 20. The heirs and successors of persons forfeited comprehended under the Pacification shall be restored to their lands and possessions, and "exercise]" all lawful deeds in judgment. 21. That certain captains of men of war (whose names are given), and all soldiers serving under their charges, shall be comprehended in the pacification for all hostility and crime committed during the troubles before the last day of July, being always subject to answer for all things done since the abstinence. 22. The articles and conditions shall be further extended if need be, the substance not being altered, and being amply interpreted. 23. The pacification does not extend to any persons absent forth of the realm, nor to any person specially excepted in the first abstinence accorded the penult. day of July. 24. The King's commissioners and the other noblemen solemnly promise and swear the true intention and faithful performance and observation of the whole articles of the present pacification. 25. No horning for payment of thirds executed against the persons now returning to the King's obedience shall be valid, the present pacification being sufficient relaxation, and this shall extend for all things done

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in the common cause. Sic subscribitur: Archibald Earl of Argyle, Huntley, Montrose, John Aberbrothok, Ruthven, Boyd, Dunfermline, Bellenden.

Marginally noted and endorsed by Lord Burghley. Pp. 7.

Feb. 23. **781.** PROCLAMATION by the EARL OF HUNTLEY and LORD JOHN HAMILTON.

At the earnest motion and solicitation of the Queen of England an accord and pacification of the civil war and troubles has been made and concluded, and has been extended towards them for the surety of their lives, living, honours, and goods. Have required the Ambassador to promise for them that they will truly and faithfully observe the pacification, and that the Queen shall interpret herself surety and cautioner for them to that effect. Lord John Hamilton takes the burden upon him for his brother Lord Claud Hamilton, the commendator of Paisley, and promises to faithfully observe and keep the pacification.—Perth, 23rd Feb. 1572.

Endd. by Lord Burleigh. P. 1.

Feb. 23. **782.** KILLEGREW'S PROMISE for the EARL OF HUNTLEY, &c.

In the Queen's name and by virtue of his commission he promises to the Earl of Huntley and Lord John Hamilton, the commendator of Aberbrothok, that the Regent shall perform whatsoever Her Majesty shall decide touching the remission of the murders of the late Regents, and "discharge of the fruits, moveable goods and other dampnagies" shall be purchased and obtained to them, their kinsfolk, servants, and partakers, excepting the persons specified in the abstinence. Also that the pacification shall be truly observed towards them, and that the Queen shall interpose as conservatrix thereof, and endeavour to cause the same to be truly and sincerely kept.—23 Feb. 1572.

Endd. by Killegrew: "A copy of my promise made at Perth to the Earl of Huntley and the Duke's children." And by Burghley: 23rd Feb. 1572. *Mutilated. P.* 1.

Feb. 23. **783.** Copy of the above.

Endd. P. 1.

Feb. 23. **784.** LETHINGTON and GRANGE to the EARL OF HUNTLEY.

Pray him to write amply of what has proceeded between him and those he met at Perth. No doubt Mr. Killegrew will use the persuasions he can, and perhaps threatening in his mistress' name, but trust that will not make him hastily yield, for they are assuredly persuaded that the Queen of England will not send forces nor take the matter on her to meddle openly, for if she so do she is assured to provoke France to the like, and by that means bring more cumber to herself than is convenient. They will give the Earl of Morton and all his men of war enough to do to wait upon them, that they shall not have leisure to take any other thing in hand. If forces be used against him greater than he may resist,

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albeit he take appointment, his honour will be saved, and they will be aye content to offer him measure; but to yield to words before he sees likelihood of force, they trust he is wise enough to foresee what is honourable and expedient. Understand from Mr. James Kyrkcaldy's despatch that France will not spare expense to preserve them; they are not discouraged of the fortune happened to him by treason of those in whom they lippened; if they had taken heed of the advertisement he (Huntley) made them divers times it had not chanced, but it is more honest to be deceived than to deceive. They have lost nothing but a little silver which they respect not "meikle," for it makes nothing to the weal or wreck of the principal cause; at the worst it will make their debts longer in paying; he that sent the money has money enough behind to help, and they doubt not of his goodwill. They pray him be not sudden, for France will not fail to help with men and money, and England dare do nothing. Are able enough to hold their soldiers doing, so that Morton shall not "sparkell" his forces. They hope after hasty relief for so has the Bishop of Galloway assured them. *Signed:* W. Maitland; W. Kyrkcaldy.

Endd. by Killegrew: "A copy of the Lairds of Lethington and Grange's letter to the Earl of Huntley." P. 1.

Feb. 23. **785.** H. KILLEGREW to LORD BURGHLEY.

The Bishop of Galloway desire him to procure a passport that his son might return by England; he answered that if he would write to his son he would cause the letter and the licence to be sent to the ambassador in France, who would serve his turn. Having had some general speeches with the Earl of Huntley, was desired to convey the enclosed. Knows not what is written, but would be loth to give any offence. The messenger from the Bishop of Galloway said that an open letter had been sent him to be conveyed to his son, but none came to hand.—St. Johnstone's, 23 Feb. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

786. *The Bishop of Galloway to H. Killegrew.*

The appointment was not kept by his nephew at Perth, therefore sends his servant to show his good mind. Showed him in Edinburgh Castle what his son wrote to him of this last tribulation in France, and how willing he was to return, whereunto he prays him specially to aid him, as he has given charge to the bearer to declare.—Tongueland, 11 Feb. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½. *Enclosure.*

Feb. 23. **787.** H. KILLEGREW to SIR THOMAS SMITH.

This day upon answer from the Regent the articles of accord and pacification were subscribed of both parts, and

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so a peace established universal in the realm, the Castle only excepted, which lies in the Queen to subdue with more security than before. Is now ready towards Aberdeen, whither he accompanies the Earl of Huntley to embrace the Regent, and trusts to draw on a good intelligence between them; that done, he means to enter into treaty for the Castilians. A gentleman will be dispatched who will bring him the accord with all circumstances. Trusts he will hasten Captain Errington and his errand forward, that now while the iron is hot it may be striken with profit. All the harm they have done at Edinburgh is the death of one woman.—Perth, 23rd, at night. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

Feb. 24. **788.** M. De la Mothe Fenelon to Lord Burghley.

Begs that the Queen will excuse the mistake which he made last Sunday in giving her a note which she had already seen, instead of the one which he now sends. Desires that the other note may be returned by the bearer, together with another touching the reports which have been brought to the King concerning naval preparations in England. If these are allowed to continue he will have just cause to ever after doubt the good faith and promises of the Queen of England, since instead of the aid which he might expect according to the treaty, he sees vessels fully equipped and armed going out of her ports to make war against him.—London, 24 Feb. 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Fr. P. 1.

Feb. 25. **789.** Walsingham to Lord Burghley.

Both Gurdon [Gordon] and Chambres [Chalmers] have lately been with him, and made great protestations of innocency touching the book. Gordon knows the author, but thinks it not his office to be an accuser. The other protests that he neither saw the book nor knew the author. The liberty of lewd speaking and infamous writing is over much tolerated here. Can hear no further touching the matter Dalvyson deals in.—Paris, 25 Feb. 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. *P.* 1.

Feb. 25. **790.** John Fostar to Walsingham.

Passing by Avignon he heard news of Marshal Danville's camp before Sommieres, and that they had given a sharp assault to the town, which was repulsed with the loss of 500 of their best soldiers. They say that the chief captain of Nismes entered the town with 400 men two days before the assault was given.—Marseilles, 25 Feb. 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

Feb. 26. **791.** H. Killegrew to Sir Thomas Smith.

Has received a letter from the Lord President at York, to whom he wrote the Regent's mind touching the stay of

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Verac, and others with him; it seems God will prosper the work when he stays such hinderers as Verac would have been to the furtherance thereof. The Regent takes most thankfully the Queen's good meaning to assist in the recovery of the Castle; after some conference with the Earl of Huntley it will be known how and after what sort the Castilians are to be dealt withal, wherein nothing shall be omitted that might bring them to reason, without force. If Verac had arrived in time it would have done great harm; he has a tail behind which by diligence may be cut off from doing any harm afterwards. For these six months the Queen of Scots' faction have had no intelligence from her but by way of France. Ferniehurst, who lies under Sir John Forster, wrote to Huntley saying his appointing had undone them all, and if he could have been patient for a while, there would have come such support as would have made them triumph over their enemies; if it be thought good that Ferniehurst should be kept in England, some other place further off the Borders were more fit for his abode. He is still borne in hand that there is some device to deliver the Scottish Queen out of England, but can see no ground. James Kyrkcaldy says the ruin of England and Scotland is intended, and can hardly be prevented unless he shew the mean; he is a prisoner, and it may be he uses the example of him that would make an ass to speak, howbeit he is still afraid of these kind of speeches. The Castilians continue in their obstinacy, but all things go against them, their "spials" and messengers are discovered, and their intelligence-givers, of whom the chief was Lord Seton, who will do so no more if he (Smith) will trust him. The young Baron Boghill who was in the Castle, and his father in trouble for him, is come out, and Robert Kyrkcaldy that was porter has left them, and committed himself to the Regent's mercy.—Aberdeen, 26 Feb. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. by Lord Burghley. Pp. 3.

Feb. 23. **792.** The first article of the pacification concluded on the 23rd February.

Enclosure. P. ½.

Feb. 26. **793.** SIR W. DRURY to LORD BURGHLEY.

As he has desired his simple opinion touching the journey against the Castle of Edinburgh, has thought good to send his servant Williams, to whom he has heretofore committed sundry secrets, having found him faithful and trusty; some cause unwished for he has also to send him for, to see and present his duty to his old good father, who is extremely visited with sickness. Has signified to Killegrew his opinion for his dealing with the Regent, how the Queen's charges shall be answered if the Castle be won by her means. His weakness and insufficiency considered he would have wished

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the charge of the forces in Scotland given to a more able person, but since it is the Queen's pleasure he will, to his poor power, play his part; if the adventuring of his life will serve the same, it shall be put in execution.—York, 26 February. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. by Burghley. P. 1½.

Feb. 26. **794.** BISHOP OF GALLOWAY to H. KILLEGREW.

Understands all matters shall now be compounded and agreed. Has been evil handled by John Moscrop, an advocate of Edinburgh, who received his writings and promised faithfully to deliver them into his (Killegrew's) hand, together with one directed to his son John; has requested his good friend Alexander Hay to inquire for them, he will do goodwill to make him know his fault. Hopes he will perfect the good work he has begun, and do all good offices to satisfy the nobility and gentlemen in the Castle.—Tongueland, 26 February. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¾.

Feb. 27. **795.** LAURENCE GORDON to JOHN GORDON.

Praised be God there is a godly pacification and final agreement made in this country, through the "incessive" labors of the Ambassador of England, whose kindness and loving favor extended to their father is very great and worthy of perpetual service. It may stand that in his coming through England he may find him at Cambridge, for he is laboring at his father's hand to that effect.—Tongueland, 27 February. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. by Burghley. P. ¼.

Feb. 27. **796.** The BISHOP OF GALLOWAY to ALEXANDER HAY.

Wishes that those in the Castle might be brought to be pacified, that no further occasion of trouble might follow. When the (English) ambassador wrote to him at the taking of the last abstinence, he "ran counter" Mr. John Moscrop who offered himself to carry his writings, and promised in three days to deliver them, wherein he has failed; prays him to enquire for them and to deliver them to the ambassador. The occasion why he is offended proceeds of an advertisement that his son John had set forth a book, and in the prologue thereof written various "blasphemations" against the principal councillors of England; he wrote to him to stay his purpose, the ambassador having taken in hand to send the same. Doubts not but that the Regent will regard him according to his estate, for none in the realm has greater loss thereby, for he has no means to keep him from Mr. Alexander Crawford, who has seven years' pension to lay to his charge, but the Queen of Scots' obligation for a pension of 2,000 francs upon her domains in France. Since Verac's last arrival to France his son John has gotten for him a patent of the King

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of France of 2,000 francs in yearly pension. Were pacification made amongst the nobility, that the religion might stand, he had rather quit the premises and the rest he has behind.—Tongueland, 27 February. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. 1.

Feb. 27. **797.** ADVICES from GENOA.

Genoa, 27 February.—Marc Antonio Colonna was despatched with favour from the King of Spain. Order has been sent to Italy to raise 16,000 infantry, who shall be commanded by Pagano Doria, Ferrante and Octavio Gonzaga. Other forces are being levied in Spain, part of which shall serve the League, and the others go into Flanders, where it is rumoured that Ernest, the Emperor's son, shall go as Governor, having for counsellor the Grand Commendator. The Dukes of Medina and Alva shall return into Spain. Preparations by the League and the Turk.
Endd. Ital. P. ¾.

Feb. 28. **798.** PROCLAMATION in the LOW COUNTRIES.

Ordering that no man shall have any conference with the enemy, or furnish them with money, victuals, or in any way assist them, upon pain of life. All corn to be thrashed, and the grain brought into fortified places within ten days; all hay and forage for horses to be burnt on the approach of the enemy, and heed to be taken to save all cattle, and watch to be kept day and night upon every village steeple. Millers are to remove all gear belonging to their mills, and bridges to be broken down or defended.—Antwerp, 28 Feb 1573.
Copy. Mutilated. Endd. Pp. 3.

799. Abstract of the above.
Endd. Pp. 1¼.

Feb. 28. **800.** WALSINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

1. The great brags of 15,000 or 16,000 men that should be at Rochelle are found now upon a late muster not to be above 3,000, and the supply that accompanies the Admiral amounts not to so many more, and yet if the companies were complete according to the King's pay they should be above 16,000. They fortify themselves in villages about Rochelle. They advise the King to make an army by sea, for otherwise they think that their land siege will not prevail. There is great confusion and discontent in the camp, so that many captains and soldiers depart. They have been so well beaten by them of the town in certain sallies that they list not to encounter with them. There has not been one cannon discharged by them of the town. Some say that the six ships which arrived in the haven took one of the King's galleys. There is some talk of a Council Provincial to take order for the allotting of some exercise of religion, which is

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thought to be but a trap to snare them of the religion. Three thousand people have taken arms in the neighbourhood of Limousin, who give themselves to spoil, and impeach the victuals that should go for the furniture of the camp before Rochelle. The four cities of the Duke of Urbino hold out, and are thought to have some support of the Duke of Florence. The Pope, Ferrara, and Parma promise aid to the Duke of Urbino. An Italian who departed the 25th inst. from Antwerp, reports that the Admiral of Flushing has distressed certain ships in the river not far from Antwerp; also that there is no good intelligence between the Dukes of Alva and Medina Celi, and that Alva was never more hated, or the Prince in greater reputation than now. Divers merchants strangers, seeing no hope of quietness, mean to retire themselves. Chapin Vitelli told the party that he never saw the country in so great danger of losing as presently it is.—Paris, 28 Feb. 1572. *Signed.*

2. P.S.—Sends copy of M. La Mole's letter of the 11th inst. What the meaning should be he knows not. The party who brought it was as vain as vanity itself. Told him that La Mole might repair to him without danger at any time for anything that he knew. Has lately granted a passport to one who carries a box of linen to the Queen of Scots. Thinks that Burghley will find somewhat written in some of the linen which will be worth reading. "Her Majesty, under colour of seeing the fashion of the ruffs, may cause the several pieces of linen to be held before a fire, whereby the writing may appear."

Add. Endd., with seal. *Pp.* 3½.

Feb. 11. **801.** *M. La Mole to Walsingham.*

Original of the copy forwarded to Burghley on the 28th Feb. Is sorry that he could not come to take leave of him before his departure from Paris. Advises that the Queen Mother should be induced to send for the Duke of Alençon under colour that the Earl of Worcester desires to see him. Is sending a messenger to M. Maisonfleur, for whom he requests a passport.—Niort, 11 Feb. *Signed.*

Add. Enclosure. Fr. P. 1.

Feb. 29. **802.** EARL OF HUNTINGDON to LORD BURGHLEY.

Is not a little glad of the purpose to send some men, but wishes they might be with speed dispatched, for it is more than time, and is most necessary, if to provide for surety save expenses and men's lives be necessary. The Castilians will never of themselves yield for anything the Regent can do against them without the assistance of the Queen. It is rather to be doubted that the comfort which they may have from France, and the gifts and fair promises which may be offered to the Regent and his party, will make the King's side content themselves with some such composition as will not be liked of. The Castle hitherto

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expect comfort from France, and little doubt of anything England will do. The Castle had, it may settle Scotland wholly to the devotion of England; the opportunity lost, it may be doubted whether it will ever be recovered. Prays him to be, as he has been in all good causes, an earnest solicitor. The nature of their good sovereign is too good for the froward, false, and subtle generation with which God has matched her. Verac alone, and that which he carried, was able to do the Queen a great deal of charge and trouble before it were removed, but that is prevented, and Verac is at Mr. Boynton's house. Has sent him word that till he knows certainly what he has brought with him he shall be well used, and search being made he will either send to know the Queen's pleasure or send him up to her. Five or six hundred men may be quickly levied with small trouble or charge to the country, and some may be taken up in the Bishopric.—York, 29 Feb. 1572. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Feb. **803.** ROWLAND JOHNSON to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

The bridge at Berwick is now fully accomplished from the end next the town, all over the river of Tweed, to the stone tower, 600 feet long, saving a few planks, the drawbridge and 12 braces, which 50 tons of timber will suffice to accomplish thoroughly. From the stone tower to the end next Tweedmouth, 160 feet long, it is utterly decayed, so that no weighty carriages can pass over. It were needful that timber and iron were provided in the summer, as winter work is chargeable by means of the short days, and the tides are no small hindrance. For the piece of work that is done already, many of the poor artificers and labourers are unpaid, and make great clamour and exclamation for their wages, as they have nothing else to live on, Sir Valentine Browne in the meantime relieving them with victuals. Hopes it may please them to write in his favour to Sir Valentine Browne to pay him his own wages as are due to him from time to time, otherwise he is not able to live there. Of late Sir W. Drury and Mr. Killegrew commanded him to ride to Edinburgh and to take a perfect survey both of the Castle and town, wherein he did his best to show everything in the plat. The survey was hard to take, as the trenches at the back of the Castle were uncut, where they issued forth as oft as they list, both day and night, and took in fresh water from a well without the Castle. He showed how to cut the trenches, and then they came not much forth again. His poor opinion is that if letters should be written to the Regent in the Queen's name, that, till the arrival of the army and munitions, he should keep them so strait within the Castle that they should have no relief of fresh water or victual, it would make them come to any composition the Queen and their Lordships may think meet. If they yield not then, within 20 days after the ordnance is

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placed according to the plat, the Castle will be at the Queen's devotion. Has been these 20 years in displeasure with divers lords in Scotland for overthrowing sixteen of their chief stone houses in King Edward's time and since, as he has been commanded. It is very sore that he should be sent, as it were, alone to spy such places, for should he fall into their hands his reward would be something sharp.—Berwick, Feb. 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2¾.

Feb. **804.** NEWS from ITALY and ANTWERP.

1. By letters out of Italy of 31 Jan., they write that four towns have revolted against the Duke of Urbino. The Turk has written to Poland that in no case shall they choose any of the House of Austria, promising that if they choose M. D'Anjou that he will employ his forces in the recovery of all that the Muscovite withholds from them.

2. Antwerp, 16 Feb.—There is great scarcity in the Duke of Alva's camp before Haarlem, and great preparations at Antwerp for some enterprise to be done about Flushing.

3. Occurrents from 12 Feb.—There lately arrived a gentleman sent from the Pope, with a sword and cap of maintenance in further approbation of the French King's proceedings. About the 18th the King of Portugal sent to congratulate the Queen's delivery.

Endd. P. 1.

[Feb.] **805.** RENEWAL of the INTERCOURSE with SPAIN and the LOW COUNTRIES.

Translation into Spanish of a letter from Burghley to Antonio Guerras, assuring him of the desire of the Queen and himself to preserve friendship with the King of Spain, and also his opinion on certain articles providing for a renewal of the intercourse with Spain and the Low Countries which Guerras had delivered to him. (*See next number.*)

Copy. Endd. Span. Pp. 4¾.

[Feb.] **806.** RENEWAL of the INTERCOURSE with SPAIN and the LOW COUNTRIES.

Burghley's opinion on certain articles delivered to him by Antonio Guerras on the part of the Duke of Alva, providing for a renewal of the intercourse between the subjects of the Queen of England and the King of Spain, and for the determination of controversies which gave rise to the arrest. To these he thinks it necessary to add that the Queen's subjects shall be permitted the use of their religion secretly in their own houses without molestation by the Inquisition. If any shall offend openly by deed, word, or writing against the religion used in Spain, they shall, upon conviction, depart out of the country within 40 days, and shall not return without express license from the King, upon pain to

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be subject to the order of the Inquisition. There are also many other things to be accorded, as in sort the ambassadors of both Princes shall govern themselves for enjoying their liberties and privileges, and also it is to be provided that neither of the said Princes shall suffer the subjects of either who are condemned for treason or rebellion to remain in their countries. In order to avoid delay, Burghley promises to the uttermost of his power to further the observance of these articles.

Partly in Burghley's writing. Endd. Pp. 3¾.

807. Draft of part of the above in Burghley's writing. *Endd. Pp.* 3.

March. **808.** ADVICES.

1. Corfu, 6 March 1573.—There are 240 galleys prepared in the arsenal at Constantinople, and 60 more at sea in the Archipelago. There will be 40 store vessels with the fleet. Thirty galleys and four mahones are sent to Alexandria for powder, and the Basha of Cairo has orders to go with an army to the confines of Hungary, because it is said that the Emperor will break the peace with the Turk. Another army shall go to Dalmatia, and a third somewhere else, under the command of the Beglibeg of Greece and Ursin Bassa. In Constantinople there is great provision made of artillery and carriages. The Grand Turk has sent to the King of Wallachia demanding forces. Pialy Bassa shall be general, and Occhiali lieutenant of the fleet. Commandment has been given that throughout Natolia three households in every street shall go to people Cyprus, where there are few Turks and many Christians.

2. Rome, 21 March.—It is said that the Pope has sent to the King of Spain to ask for warlike provisions, and to complain of the want of respect shown by Cardinal Granville to the ecclesiastical jurisdiction in Naples; and further that he has sent a brief to Granville to restore a certain prisoner to the Archbishop under pain of excommunication. All Venetian soldiers have been ordered to depart within five days on account of their disorder. Occhiali is making haste to set forth with a great force. A Turkish galley has been seized and carried off by the slaves. The Pope has sent to Don John to hasten his preparations. The Turks intend to rebuild the fort on the straits of Cattaro. The Pope has had the bull of Cœna Domini read, and denounced the penalty of excommunication against all who distrust the union of the league. The Elector of Saxony has gone to the Imperial Court to urge the Emperor to get the King of Spain to consent to place one of the House of Austria in the government of Flanders. In Urbino the Duke has imprisoned 20 of the principal persons, and commanded that from a certain date the inhabitants shall bring to Pescaro both the old and new

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impositions. From Paris there is news of the arrival of the Duke of Aumale at Rochelle, and other matters connected with the siege.

3. Vienna, 18 March.—Illness of the Emperor. Demands of the Turk. The Turk has required passage for his forces through Transylvania, which the Vaivode is unwilling to grant. In Poland the expectation is still in favour of the Archduke Ernest. News of the death of John William of Saxony.

Ital. Pp. 3¾.

March. **809.** ADVICES.

1. Vienna, 11 March 1573.—Embassy from the nobility of Bohemia to the Lords of Poland to desire them to elect the Archduke Ernest as their King. The Emperor has commanded the captain of Trieste to recover Finale.

2. Venice, 21 March 1573.—Levy of rowers in Bohemia for the service of the seignory. News of the Turks, &c.

Endd. Ital. Pp. 2.

March. **810.** NEWS from ITALY.

1. Rome, 7 March 1573.—Offer made to Don John by certain people in Greece to rise against the Turks if he will supply them with arms and land 15,000 or 20,000 infantry. On Sunday the Pope as usual blessed the Golden Rose. Levies of troops and other preparations against the Turk. Siege of Rochelle.

2. Vienna, 4 March 1573.—News from the Imperial Court.

3. Rome, 14 March 1573.—Movements of the galleys of the League. Civil war in France.

Ital. Pp. 7⅔.

March. 1. **811.** SIR W. DRURY to LORD BURGHLEY.

Received advertisement before he left Berwick from Lord Huntingdon of Verac's arrival at Scarborough, which is not the least argument of God's good meaning to the Queen and country, for he is the man that would be best welcome to the Castilians. If he visit Scotland yet he will there do great harm. Will to-morrow sound him that came in his company, a Scottish man, and will advertise what he can get out of him. Lord Huntingdon minds to put the five hundred men in readiness, his doings are ordered with great discretion.—York, 1st March, at two in the morning. *Signed.*

Endd. by Burghley. P. 1.

March 2. **812.** LETHINGTON and GRANGE to SIR W. DRURY.

Understand the continuance of his friendship towards them, and his care for their well doing. It shall appear by their doings that he has credit to lead them to do anything which conveniently they may without their utter undoing, and for

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that honesty which they have found in his dealing, they trust he would not wish they foolishly should cast themselves away. No man of his station shall be able to do so much with them as he, his friendship would greatly avail them if he were authorised to deal with them; there shall be such moderation in all their actions as may be required from true men. Have amply instructed the bearer what they intend to do in all behalfs.—Edinburgh Castle, 2 March 1572. *Signed:* W. Maitland, W. Kyrkcaldy.
Add. Endd. P. ¾.

March 2. **813.** SCOTTISH LEAGUE with ENGLAND.

An act for a league to be made with England for resisting and repressing the treasonable cruelty of the Papists, by which the Regent has power and authority to contract with the Queen for the league, and to refer to her the comprehending of Scotland in her league with other Christian princes, as she shall think expedient for the weal of both realms.
Endd. by Killegrew. P. ½.

March 2. **814.** H. KILLEGREW to SIR THOMAS SMITH.

The Earl of Huntley departed home from Aberdour well satisfied and content. The 27th of February Captain Errington came, and the morrow after by the Regent's favour went to the Castle to move them, as the Duke and the Earl of Huntley had done by their letters. They answered in a scroll unsubscribed that if they might speak with the Earl's friend left in the town they would make him a reasonable answer. Grange would not deliver the Castle out of his hand, but be bound to keep the same to the King's use; will know on the morrow how the Regent will like of this. The proclamation of the peace was published this day, and the honour attributed to the Queen. Parliament was "denounced" to be held the 23rd April next. Trusts he will think it necessary to hasten the forces, which they of the Castle believe the Queen will never send, for all that can be said to them.—Edinburgh, 2 March. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

March 4. **815.** H. KILLEGREW to [LORD BURGHLEY].

Touching the answer from the Castle, the Regent said that unless the King had the Castle in trusty and sure hands there could be no sound peace, and that Lethington's answer was but to delay time. As long as the Castle holds out there will be trouble and treason among them. Cannot but marvel what they mean in the Castle to continue so obstinate, unless they have blinded their eyes and hardened their hearts so far as to have no power to receive reasonable conditions. They have knowledge that Verac was stayed in England, and peradventure hope he will help to make a better bargain for them, or else they look for aid out of France, whereof he can

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learn nothing. The Regent said the King was so poor that he could give no recompense in consideration of the Queen's charge but the conditions granted at her sending to Leith, and to join with her in a good league, and, to encourage the soldiers, they should have the spoil of all that was in the Castle, gold, silver, or goods, that appertained to any man except the King, or the value thereof in ready money. Looks daily for the Duke and Earl of Huntley's letters. The Regent willed him to write that the pledges and hostages might be with some noblemen or gentlemen for ease of their charges, as with the Bishop and Dean of Durham and some others, wherein the more favour shown them the more shall they be bound unto the Queen, and if none in the Bishopric would take them, rather than they should lie at their own charge, they would go farther into Yorkshire. The ships stayed with Verac arrived this day, and new search and examination of them taken by the Regent. The Regent would have no more sending to the Castle until the army and munitions are ready to enter, and then to have them openly summoned, according to the custom in such cases. He has an instrument that goes into the Castle and conveys Lethington's letters. On Saturday he shall be taken. Captain Errington at his leaving willed them to look for nothing but extremity. There was never so fair weather seen in the country. Lord Seton's eldest son is newly come out of Flanders, and one Peter Douglas with him, and for news says the Duke of Alva lay himself at the siege of Haarlem, and that he prepared 10,000 men at Antwerp, to be shipped in 50 great ships, and 200 victuallers with them, it is reported, to Flushing. John Hamilton has made his commendation of service to the Regent, and was at his commandment to do what service he could, either with the Duke of Alva or the Queen of Scots. The Regent is in purpose to lay hands upon Lord Seton, and to put him in safe keeping. Stephen Wilson, that carried letters from the Duke of Argyle, is taken, and will be examined to-morrow. Has gotten James Kyrkcaldy's wife leave to speak with him, and given her instructions to inquire somewhat of him, assuring her that if he deal plainly and truly he will be an earnest suitor for him. The Regent confessed that as long as the Scottish Queen lived there would be treason, troubles, and mischief. Answered that he might help that. The Regent thought at the next parliament to be holden he would prove the noblemen to see what could be done. The Regent is minded to proclaim a raid upon the thieves at the time "our" men shall be ready to come in, supposing it will make them afraid, and will keep good rule in the meanwhile.—Edinburgh, 4 March. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. by Burghley. Pp. 5.

March 2. **816.** *Answer of Lethington and Grange to Nicholas Errington.*

They are content to obey the King and his authority on these conditions:—That the Laird of Grange may continue as

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Captain of the Castle, to keep it in the King's name to his use and service. They are content to put in four to eight sureties to the Queen of England that they shall not procure any stranger to come into Scotland by land or sea, or assist or aid any whereby she or the King of Scotland may be molested or troubled, but be mortal enemies to them as much as any of their quality, if she will be an authority for them and others being within the Castle, and for the Laird of Ferniehurst, that they shall possess and enjoy the liberty of their country, their lives, possessions, honours, &c., and have a portion of money from her to pay their debts, otherwise they shall be constrained to sell all their lands. This is their last and determined answer, otherwise to abide all force or extremities that shall be prepared against them and theirs.—2 March 1573.

Endd. P. 1. *Enclosure.*

March 6. **817.** NEWS from ITALY.

Rome, 25 Feb. 1573. Fortification of Civita Vecchia. Affairs of Urbino. Don John of Austria.

Rome, 6 March 1573. Deliberations of the Council of the League. Preparation of an army of 25,000 men by the King of Spain. Offer of certain noblemen in Greece to assist the league. News from Lyons of the siege of Rochelle. From Corfu there come reports of great naval and military preparations by the Turk of not less than 300 galleys, besides other vessels.

Endd. Ital. Pp. 2.

March 7. **818.** SIR W. DRURY to LORD BURGHLEY.

The Castilians provide to the uttermost for their defence. They have little earth, but with planks and timber they are doing. Their sally is yet open, and they get water, which only serves the "launderer." Either from home or France they receive comfort, and little weigh the harm of a Scottish siege. The sooner the Queen's forces enter the better. A greater number than he has heard named is requisite. The enterprise in sundry respects is great. He well knows the inconstancy of that nation, and, but to guard the ordnance, 700 were too few. They are to be divided into divers places, and the distance great. Of the 500 in pay here, 100 are appointed to Home and Fast castles, some away by passports, and some through age and weakness not able to travel, not 200 to be levied here, and but 500 to come from those quarters in the Lord President's rule. In the opinion of all that speak of the journey they think 1,000 too few.—Berwick, 7 March 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1¼.

March 9. **819.** H. KILLEGREW to LORD BURGHLEY.

Is glad the Queen takes in good part his poor and simple service, but no less sorry to see, as it were, a stay of her

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purpose to assist the Regent, without the which all foundation of surety hitherto laid is imperfect, and not without danger to the crown and the Queen's own realm, as has of late been confessed by some who have been instruments for promoting foreign intentions and practices. Hopes that she will continue her good devotion to bring the realm to a perfect union, whereby she shall reap unspeakable commodity, for it will break the neck of foreign invasions and kill intestine practices in both dominions. Sees three causes which may stay her; first, doubt of war with France; second, great charges and hazard of men and munitions; the third, which he believes persuades her most, that is now the Castle is left alone it may be compassed by other means. It is not unknown the good-will he came with to do the Castle good; how near they were at a point once or twice, and all was but dissimulation in them to win time, as has appeared since by the Earl of Huntley's own confession, and by Sir James Balfour, who left them because he saw their purpose to bring in strangers and procure the overthrow of religion; when they bare him fairest in hand they wrought contrary. They had two things to colour the matter; one was the law of oblivion, the other the keeping of the Castle, which they knew could not be granted. Saving those two points they had all manner of security offered for life and lands, which he amplified by putting them in comfort of the Queen's liberal mind towards them. Never could tell what to make of them other than that he had found since by sundry observations that they had promised to France, they depended only on them, and they assure themselves, for all that is yet past, to have aid and be "inhabited" by France, Lethington being of opinion that if by France he be not made the stronger party there is no life for him, and upon that ground he builds, and by his wit enchants Grange, saying the Queen would never send forces, but only boast them, and that they could keep the house so long till France came in. He uses this to persuade such as he would blind that the French King will the sooner send them aid, whereof alleging the promise of the Bishop of Glasgow. They have sent the French King word to hasten his forces, and they will put the Castle in his hand and go to France themselves, whither the Earl of Athol threatens to go, if he be put at for religion. Lord Home was offered his houses and living if he would put his son in pledge to obey the King, which he refused, but would be contented if the Queen would give him leave to go through England into France. Thinks Lethington's offers and desires all dissimulation, and nothing meant but to delay time and stop the supply of aid. Is out of doubt that the commodity will far exceed the charge, or the doubt of the war with France, which can have no ground upon this enterprise. If the Castle be not recovered, and that with expedition, sees the beginning of sorrows, and Her Majesty's hitherto peaceable reign decaying, as it were, in post. His

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(Burghley's) shoulders, next the Queen's, shall not carry the least burden. The Regent has had his hostages ready and been at charges ever since the 15th May. There is some account made that the Queen will send as though they were come already. If they come to Berwick there may be some device used to summon the Castle before the forces shall enter, and at that time to tempt them with new offers. If they agree the Queen's men may quit their charges by making a raid upon the Borders for quieting the same, and bringing them to order. If it continue obstinate, and the forces come not, the siege will be long and the charge great, and so they must seek farther, and so practise in the mean of all sides. Seton has been in hand with the Regent to win him to France. Verac had a commission to insinuate his goodwill towards them to the end. He might have had access to Stirling, where his purpose was the corrupting of the Castle of Dumbarton with money, and to have stolen the King thither, as fittest place to convey him into France. He had farther commission to persuade them to beware of the Queen's practices, and to give pensions, to suffer no league to be made with England, and to nourish division in the realm. Stephen Wilson is come out of France, and has brought letters to the Castle and to other noblemen from the French King, the Bishop of Glasgow, &c. He confesses the intention of the Pope and the rest of the league against Scotland and England, and that one James Irvine is to come shortly with the Pope's money to begin the matter. This Wilson has been for a long time a pestilent instrument for the Queen of Scots and the Papists. Made him be taken, or else he had escaped. He says that assuredly they have intelligence in France from the Queen of Scots by La Mothe's means. There be two practisers more taken newly come out of France and Flanders, and one come with letters out of the Castle. In the meantime, for the love of God, his Queen, country, himself, and all that profess Christ, let him do what he reasonably can to persuade the Queen to win the Castle and the nation, that being hers by good desert they may serve her turn in time of danger as she has done theirs. Writes at this time to no man but himself.—Edinburgh, in haste, 9 March.

Add. Endd. by Burghley. Pp. 6.

March 11. **820.** H. KILLEGREW to LORD BURGHLEY.

Sends two letters which John Gordon wrote heretofore to the Earl of Murray, at what time he was in France, and depended another way, a good witness of his falsehood and doubleness. These other letters came from Alexander Hay also, whose they be he may safely perceive by the manner of writing, which he takes to be dissimulation altogether. Stephen Wilson confessed that John Chayne brought one of the books set forth in Paris by John Gordon, which he tore or destroyed, nevertheless has written to the Lord President

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at York to examine the man upon the book, and to look well to him, for he is a very false merchant, and a great practiser for the papistical faction.—Edinburgh, 11 March. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

March 11. **821.** WALSINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

The bearer, Mr. Ashby, can acquaint him with the circumstances of a conflict between those of the camp and the Rochellois, in which the Duke of Aumale was slain and Chavigny sore hurt, the two chief contrivers of the mischiefs which have here happened, and therefore have received their deserved payment. Hopes that the rest of the bloody murderers may have like punishment extended to them.—St. Cloud, 11 March 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¾.

March 13. **822.** The REGENT OF SCOTLAND to LORD BURGHLEY.

His sure expectation is that he will be a good mean to the Queen that such things as he has motioned may be speedily considered and provided for accordingly. The enemies of God's truth and the present state of both the realms sleep not. Prays he may know the Queen's good pleasure and resolution for that time is precious.—Edinburgh, 13 March 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

March 14. **823.** ——— to BENEDETTO SPINOLA.

Venice, 14 March 1573.—Names of officers appointed to take charge of infantry. Those of Trani in Dalmatia have given an overthow to the enemy and made a great booty of cattle. Great preparations of the Turk by land and sea. Discovery of a conspiracy in Famagosta by the Grand Turk, who has changed the Turkish garrison for one of Tartars, and caused Pialy Bussa to be impaled. News from Vienna that the Czar of Muscovy has caused one of his sons to be served and treated as if he were King of Poland.

Add. Endd. Ital. Pp. 2.

March 14. **824.** H. KILLEGREW to LORD BURGHLEY.

1. By all intelligence that comes hither there is no appearance but that France will have war with England as soon as they may possibly. Assures him that unless he had granted to the writing he delivered to the Earl of Huntley and the Duke's son, touching the murders, there would have been no peace, the necessity of which made him grant thereto to avoid many dangers to the King, the Regent, and the whole Estate; and he had farther for him that the Queen's ministers had gone as far and prevailed not then. In his poor opinion the Queen may in honour consent to save the kingdom from shipwreck. "The first Regent had the contriver of his death the Bishop of

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St. Andrew's hanged, and the doers be yet excepted; the second, although the war was not just was slain, as many examples have been of the like, and yet the murderer and enterpriser of the exploit executed." To follow a war with so great danger to the King for a more ample revenge he knows not *per quam regulam.* If Lady Lennox be not satisfied it would be asked whether war would make the matter better or worse, and whether it be not more necessary to preserve him that is alive than to continue the danger of his life in seeking a revenge for the dead; yet if she were to persuade the Queen to send the Regent means to win the Castle, she could not be better revenged, nor do the Queen and this young babe greater service. The only thing desired is the Queen's private letter to the Regent requesting him to oversee these things, for the King's weal and common peace. The bond she makes as surety for the good behaviour of the noblemen reserved to mercy may take some light of their own bond to her. The sum of pensions to content the Regent, Huntley, Argyle, and others, and to keep them at her devotion, is after his calculation 1,200*l.* sterling by the year. If 1,000*l.* be bestowed on the Castilians some will have to be left out. Has felt the Earl of Argyle, who will accept 200*l.* if the Queen would bestow it, and yet he may have 2,000 crowns out of France, and Huntley, Athol, and others as much. France shall fail of her object if the Queen shall run a good course for herself and neighbours. The Regent will not wade too far. Argyle desires license to buy four geldings, and the Regent half a dozen; as these wars have spoiled them of horses. The Hamiltons have Arbroath and Paisley, and so need no pensions, but a gentle letter if the Queen think good. If means are not sent to reduce the Castle it will come evil to pass, and the Regent will press for money against the end of May, for he can furnish no longer. Would rather go to Rome barefoot than deliver the message from the Castle that Captain Errington sent him. If there be not good meaning to proceed in these causes, or the Queen will be brought no farther, prays to be revoked, else he shall return with no good news to the Queen or comfort to his friends. If the Regent find once that he begins to halt or wax "tepidus" that hitherto he has found so true, "he will smell a rat." Is desperate to do any good with the Castle, yet should he move it it would be against the Queen's service, so ill could they hear of any more favour to be shown unto them that were from the beginning and still continue the troublers of the state.—Edinburgh, 14 March. *Signed.*

2. P.S.—His brother William has requested him to beseech him to be his good lord in the suit for a groom's room in the privy chamber, wherein he will serve him and the Queen both truly and painfully. There is something in Stephen Wilson's confession touching the Captain of Dumbarton, and the Regent's advice is to avoid the worst, seeing the King

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could not help him with living, Lady Lennox should be persuaded to make him receiver and overseer of the earldom of Lennox during the Earl's minority, and make yearly account thereof, which will be a small matter by reason that the land is all mortgage, which he must unmortgage with his own money and policy. The marriage of the Earl of Angus and the Earl of Marr's sister is concluded to be celebrated in June.

Add. Endd. Pp. 6.

March 15. **825.** SIR VALENTINE BROWNE to LORD BURGHLEY.

His man Beverley, whom Mr. Killegrew borrowed to take into Scotland, has written to him to send up to Mr. Randolph certain jewels upon which he has disbursed 300*l.*, for the which he was willed to take Mr. Randolph's bill to be again repaid. Prays he may be a good mean for the Queen's warrant for his discharge, because hereafter the matter may come in his accounts as paid upon Mr. Randolph's letters without warrant, and so allowance be doubtful to him.—Berwick, 15 March 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

March 17. **826.** H. KILLEGREW to LORD BURGHLEY.

There be at Stirling, yet undeciphered, two letters from Lethington to the Bishop of Glasgow, and one to John Clisholm; one of those to the bishop was written since Captain Errington was at the Castle. The letters were taken by these means—the Baron Boghill had a son in the Castle, nephew unto Grange, and the Regent had intelligence that his mother sent and received letters from him by means of a boy, whereupon he sent for the father and made him believe that unless he did something to cancel this fault, it should cost him dear; of this it came that the father practised to have his son out, which was granted by them within in hopes to send and have intelligence by his means. He was made to confess what he had, and how he was to be made an instrument, and was suffered to deliver some of his letters and to send a man for more; after the letters came out, the father, mother, and son were taken for the saving of their honesties, and so the intelligence was cut off. If the King's master cannot decipher them, he trusts he shall have them to see what Mr. Somers can do with them. The Castle depends wholly upon France; they have sent the King word that they will deliver him the Castle and go into France themselves, and would rather die than fall into the hands of England, against which country they were entered in mortal hatred. Baron Boghill confessed that Lord Seton, Lady Livingstone, and Athole were the only conveyers of their letters. The Regent has determined to lay hand on Lord Seton, has sent for Lady Livingstone to come to him, and has written to Athole to come plainly to the King's obedience,

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for it cannot be borne that he remain neutral any longer, and further to abolish his mass, or else he must look to abide the penalty of the law. To give more credit to this message, Argyle has gone to his country hard by Athole, and wishes for some occasion to be upon him, and Huntley is glad for now that they be come to the King they would have all do the like. To these three noblemen the French King directed Verac to make them his by pensions and promises, who is nothing near that matter, for two of them will not, but would rather receive the Queen's pensions and depend on her. The old Duke has made solemn vow that rather than consent to have any French masters in Scotland he would die in the field against them, and since the pacification has written earnest thanks with offers of service to Her Majesty. If the Lady Lennox be persuaded to betake the government of the earldom into the charge of the Captain of Dumbarton, the Regent would have the same to pass by his means and through his hands, because Dromwrastle detains certain church lands, which in this assembly of the clergy were called upon. Lord Semple and George Douglas shall have the thirds of Paisley and Arbroath until the King can do them good by other reward. The preachers cry out against France in all their sermons and prayers as earnestly as though the fact had been committed but yesterday. So fain would they have the Castle, that without it nothing can please them, and this appeared openly upon the arrival of Colborn's ship, which came in company with a bark that brought munitions to Berwick, whereupon there was many a pot of wine drunk. Colborn said there was a hoy behind laden with powder. Upon this show of joy he bethought him how sorry he should see them when the contrary news came which he looks for with more sorrow of heart than he can well utter. Beseeches him to have in remembrance that the Regent wrote in the favour of Alexander Home of Manderstone, touching some tithes withholden by the captains of Home and Fast castles. The Regent would not have Verac come hither before the parliament be ended, for the avoiding of inconveniences. The Laird of Lochleven and his friends were of late to hold a court at Melrose, where it was thought the Laird of Buccleuch would have made some business, but no harm was done. Buccleuch is become a suitor to the Regent for Ferniehurst, and promises that before the end of May he shall come to the King's obedience. The Regent was advertised of a meeting between Lord Scrope and Sir John Forster, where Ferniehurst and other Borderers should be. They of the Castle turned out within three days two prisoners which they took in the beginning of the siege, which makes some think they begin to spare their victual. One Captain Edmondstone is come for soldiers for the Prince of Orange. The Regent assuredly thinks the Queen will send in her forces, and spake with Colborne to make gabions for the batteries.—Edinburgh, 17 March. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. by Burghley. Pp. 7.

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827. *Lethington to Lady Livingstone.*

Has received a letter from the Bishop of Glasgow desiring him in the King of France's name to cause some avail with Alexander Erskine for the keeping of the Prince and house of Stirling in his hands, as well from Morton and the Douglases as from England, because if the Prince come to Morton's hand he will not fail to be delivered to England, and so thereafter they would use the Queen more extremely. If he constantly retain the "bairn" and the house he shall have all things of the King of France that he shall require. They think in France that the preservation of the prince out of England's hands is only the safety of the Queen and of her person. Has caused Lord Home to write a letter to his sister, Alexander's wife, which he prays she will herself effectually deliver, pressing her earnestly to deal with her husband, and obtain his direct answer. He and Lord Home will make him such assurance of the King of France's good mind and affection as he shall require. To make the wife more earnest to persuade her husband he prays her cast in a bone by proposing a marriage of her son to Alexander's daughter.—Edinburgh Castle, 23 February 1572. *Signed:* Yor la. ye knaw quha.
Deciphered. Endd. by Burghley.

Lethington to the Bishop of Glasgow.

Does not write to him in the accustomed cipher, fearing that since the taking of Mr. James Kyrkcaldy, the key has become known to their adversaries, has therefore written to Mr. John Chisholm.
Endd. by Burghley. Fr. P. 1. *Enclosure.*

March 17. **828.** CHANCELLORSHIP of FRANCE.

Appointment by Charles IX. of Rene de Biragues to the post of Chancellor of France, vacant by the death of Michel de l'Hopital.—Fontainbleau, 17 March 1573.
Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 1⅓.

March 17. **829.** The PRINCE OF ORANGE to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Requests that the inhabitants of the Isle of Walcheren may be allowed to purchase and export certain provisions and munitions from her realms.—Delft, 17 March 1573. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Fr. P. ½.

March 17. **830.** ADVICES from GENOA.

Genoa, 17 March.—From Spain the recall of Alva is confirmed, and that the Emperor's son Ernest shall replace him in the government of the Netherlands, with the Grand Commendator as his counsellor, and that the Duke of Medina shall be Viceroy of Naples. Marc Antonio Colonna shall go with 120 galleys to protect Candia from the Turk. The Turks have 350 galleys at sea, and are making great prepara-

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tions by land, and it is doubtful whether the forces of the league can assemble before May. The King of Portugal has offered the Pope to assist the League with money instead of the ships which he had promised. A ship has arrived at Messina from Spain with 350,000 crowns. It is reported that the coming of the Duke of Saxony to the Emperor's court is to procure that the King of Spain may be persuaded to remove the Spaniards from the government of Flanders, and put in their place one of the House of Austria.

Endd. Ital. P. 1.

March 18. **831.** ANSWERS given to M. M.DE LA MOTHE FENELON and LA MOLE.

1. That the Queen is very desirous to maintain friendship and peace with the French King, and in order to prevent certain great dangers and to satisfy her subjects is resolved to marry when she can find anyone of suitable condition.

2. As for M. Alençon, it is necessary that there should be an interview, by reason of the reports that have been made of his looks, as the Queen has always required from all her suitors, being determined not to accept any husband before she has seen him. That all the articles that were formerly granted Monsieur shall be accorded to the Duke of Alençon, save that of religion, which shall be decided between the Queen and him at their interview. All reasonable liberty will be granted to him, but the mass will not be suffered. The English service differs in most parts from that of Rome only in the language.

3. The Lord Treasurer on being pressed for his opinion said that he thought it would be best for the Duke to come over with a moderate suite about May, as a young Prince desirous of seeing foreign lands, and come in this way to Greenwich or London, where the affair can be easily managed, and he trusted that if there was a mutual contentment as to their persons that religion would not stand in the way. The Lord Treasurer further said that although the Queen was most anxious for the friendship of France, yet seeing how the Protestants were oppressed, if this marriage did not take place the league would gradually be dissolved, and she would be compelled to ally herself with the Princes Protestant for the defence of religion, and to resist those who might wish to invade her realm.

Endd. 18 March 1572. *Answer to the French Ambassador by the Lord Treasurer. Fr. Pp.* 3½.

[March.] **832.** COMPLAINTS of the FRENCH MERCHANTS to M. DE LA MOTHE FENELON.

Complain that a sum of 4,000*l.* due from the sureties of a certain pirate is withheld from them; also of the detention

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of a vessel of Honfleur, and desire that they may not be obliged to employ Serjeant Swift in any matters that they may have in the Court of Admiralty.
Endd. Fr. P. 1.

March 21. **833.** BRIDGE at BERWICK.

A brief note of the charges of the bridge at Berwick. That which is already done, and for the which money is received by Sir Valentine Browne out of the Exchequer, amounts to 2,170*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* Money now sued for by Sir Valentine for the finishing of the same amounts to 432*l.* 12*s.* Certain timber trees provided out of the Queen's woods in the north parts were occupied and spent in and about the said bridge.
Endd. P. ½.

March 22. **834.** SAMUEL LYSTER to SIR CHRISTOPHER HATTSEN and SIR WILLIAM BUTTS.

1. Ten or twelve sail of Scots are lying in Ostend harbour, who brought in felts, salt hides, soap ashes, white salt, and Scotch cloth, they are very well entertained; their lading back again being all kinds of Low Country commodities, as iron, soap, hops, madder, "battrye," and haberdash wares. Barley was worth 11*l.* the last, but is at present at 9*l.*, and falls daily. White and red herrings were very scarce, but have fallen from 22*l.* the last to 7*l.* On the 25th February met Anthony Nollar, an old acquaintance, who told him that being at Brussels, he understood that the King of Spain had written to the French King, and greatly commended his doings with the noblemen, who wrote answer that if it pleased him to join with him, they would not leave one heretic in the world, and England should be the first they would begin with. The said Nollar also told him that he trusted that he should see his ancient fly upon the walls of Yarmouth, and 400 or 500 men after him in the town, promising he would do Lyster great friendship if he stood in need. Lyster gave him thanks, and told him that his name was in the chronicle amongst the traitors which was taken in Norfolk, as Frogmorton, Broke, and Redmond; who made answer that he knew it was, and as for that matter they were once fair for it, but if ever they came to the like again they would not do as they did. "Think you," said he, "if the Duke of Norfolk "had risen in arms all Norfolk and Suffolk would not have "risen with him?" "Yes, that they would," said I, "and "almost all the realm." Then with most spiteful words he "began to rail on my Lord Burghley, saying he was the cause "of the death of the Duke, but he trusted he should have his "reward, "for," said he, "his death is sworn." I demanded "by whom. "That is no matter," said he, and at last named "Egremont Ratcliffe. To whom I made answer, and said, "He could do little that way." The Duke's ships which

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were sent to victual Middleburg be come up again to Antwerp sore spoiled. The Duke is at Nimeguen, by report very weak, for that he cannot be spoken with.—Ostend, 22 March 1572.

2. P.S.—About a fortnight past, two scholars of Oxford and one Nicholas Tereyte [Tyrwhitt] of Hull, came to Bruges, and from thence were conveyed to Louvain. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2¼.

March 23. **835.** The VIDAME OF CHARTRES to BURGHLEY.

1. Of the two people of whom he desired information, the Frenchman deserted from the King's army to that of the Prince when he was retreating on the Vienne river, and told him that he had the means of passing from one army to the other whenever he liked, and that he had been promised great rewards to go over to the Prince for the purpose of betraying his council, even if they did not require him to do something still more fatal, but that he had preferred to make use of the opportunity in order to offer his services to the Prince, who agreed to employ him, and sent him to the enemy's camp. from which, however, he did not bring back news of any importance. In the meanwhile some one or other advised the Prince to have nothing to do with him on account of his inconstancy in religion, and also because he was suspected of bearing a grudge against the Admiral, who many years before had deprived his brother of his rank with disgrace. At first he was not kept under restraint, but afterwards, either through the report of some enemy, or because on account of his being so disfigured by the loss of an eye, and his face so discoloured with gunpowder blown under the skin, and seamed with the small-pox, that no one could gather anything from the expression of his countenance, he fell into so great mistrust, both with the leaders and with the soldiers, that he was sent to Rochelle, and there detained for some time, but not under strict guard, though afterwards he was put in prison. After a month and a half he was brought to the camp, and at length the suspicions against him being cleared up he was set at liberty. As for the Italian, or rather Milanese, he is less known to the Vidame than to [Burghley]. as he did not know him until after the death of the Prince of Conde, when he came to Rochelle, where the Vidame was entertaining the Count of Rochefoucauld and other gentlemen of the army. Was informed by them that he was much esteemed by the Prince, and that he was a man of skill and experience, who has seen much service under Charles the Fifth. He afterwards told him that he was the Queen of England's servant, and that the Prince wished to employ him as a means of more secret communication with her. The third or fourth day after his arrival, however, he was arrested, and placed under the custody of M. de Goulenes, the Count of Rochefoucauld's lieutenant. An Italian friend of his,

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named Scipio, who had charge of the fortifications and works of the town, interceded for him, and some time afterwards, on the Vidame asking him for what cause Pacheco [the Milanese] was detained, replied, that he believed it was for a box on the ear that he had given to the brother of the Mayor of the town. The Count Rochefoucauld, however, said that his arrest was ordered by the Admiral, and that he was suspected of being in communication with the King of Spain, which Pacheco most vehemently denied, and asked the Vidame that the matter might be gone into as speedily as possible. Afterwards he interceded for him with the Queen of Navarre, but in vain, as she said that she knew that he had done evil turns to the cause of religion, and that she did not believe that he was a servant of the Queen of England. On the next or following day the Vidame left Rochelle, after which he can give little information about them. The Frenchman having escaped out of prison, visited him in England three times, and asked his advice about serving the Queen against her rebels, which he recommended him to do, since which time he has neither seen or heard anything of him except that he had gone back to France. Pacheco has been to thank him for his kindness to him when he was in prison, and has told him that he was suspected of some design against the person of the Cardinal of Chatillon, as Petro Bizario had been, which intention he utterly denied.

2. Complains bitterly of the credence which is given to idle reports and suspicions which are set about by people who, in order not to appear indifferent or ignorant, talk about those things which they know least about. Cannot blame bilious people because everything appears yellow to them, but cannot excuse those who give credit to idle dreams.—23 March.

Lat. Pp. 4.

March 23. **836.** ADVICES from GENEVA.

Genoa, 23 March. Marc Antonio Colonna will have charge of 120 galleys to go to the defence of Candia in the spring. Some say that he will be Viceroy of Sicily. Don John has sent to Gio. Andrea Doria to join him at once at Messina with all his galleys. The son of the Pope will not go any more with the fleet unless as general. The Duke of Alva has required provision of 800,000 crowns and 5,000 Spanish infantry for Flanders. Confirmation of new warlike preparations by the Turk. Dispute between the secular and ecclesiastical jurisdictions at Naples.

Endd. Ital. Pp. 1¼.

March 23. **837.** EARL OF HUNTLEY to ———

Accepts the Regent's answer in good part, hoping justice will be ministered on his coming to Edinburgh. As he has begun so shall he continue in honest and upright dealing. Has let Archibald Douglas' master see his performance of the rendering of houses, &c.—Spynie, 23rd March.

Extract from a letter to a friend. Endd. P. ½.

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March 24. **838.** ADVICES from GERMANY.

In the Marquisate of Baden the son of the Marquis Philibert, who is only 13 years old, having been declared of age by the Emperor, has been able to alter the religion, so that now the Jesuits rule there. This has been managed by the Duke of Bavaria, who does all he can to extirpate the true religion. He has been for some time endeavouring to get the Houses of Burgundy and Lorraine to enter into the League of Landsperg, of which he is the head, which is nothing else than to form in Germany a strong party against the King [of France]. Fortunately not only has he not been able to obtain his wishes, but the electors of Mayence and Treves have withdrawn from the said league because the Duke of Bavaria had promised them that the Duke of Saxony should join. The writer considers that if he had succeeded it would have been a matter of very great importance to France, and enumerates the different princes, bishops, and others who would then have been incorporated in the league. When the Emperor understood that those who were already in the league objected to receive the house of Burgundy, he agreed with them, but this was only pretence, as he is so entirely given over to Spain that he is more anxious about their affairs than his own. He is a very good prince, endowed with many virtues; and considering the strict alliance that he has with the King of France, no doubt he wishes him well, but the writer is certain that if any difficulty arises with the Spaniards he will do all in his power to assist them. He has been very sick during this winter and is not yet quite well. He is intriguing in Poland to get one of his sons elected king, and recently sent thither the Seigneurs of Rosemberg and Bernestein, two of the principal men in Bohemia, who have sent word that they hope to bring matters to a favourable conclusion. However a new accident has happened which may disappoint this expectation. The Queen of Poland, who is the Emperor's sister, died on the 1st inst. at Lintz, and the King, who had in a manner repudiated her, will no doubt so far bestir himself as not to allow a successor to be appointed during his lifetime. The Emperor finding himself sick and feeble, is desirous that the electors should choose a King of the Romans. His sons, who have returned from Spain, are so "espagnolizes" that they are not agreeable to the Germans. At their return they desired that the Emperor would not suffer any Lutheran to approach them, which was a fine way of gaining favour with the Protestant Electors, but the writer does not see whom else they can elect. The Emperor caused the Estates of Hungary to assemble last month, and not being able to attend through sickness sent his two eldest sons, whom they would not listen to, so that in the end he was obliged to go himself. It is thought that he will move the election of his son, but the Hungarians appear to desire to have one of their own noblemen who shall be under the protection of the Turk, hoping

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by this means to escape the dreadful miseries in which they have been plunged. About two months ago a large force of Tartars appeared on the confines of Podolia, but retired on the nobility of Poland taking up arms. Has just received certain advertisement that the envoys sent by the Emperor to the electors are doing all they can to break off the league between certain of the German Princes and the King of France.

Endd.: 24 March 1572. *Fr. Pp.* 2½.

March 25. **839.** SIEGE of HAARLEM.

On the morning of the 25th March the garrison made a sortie with 500 men, but did not do anything of importance; but about 2 o'clock in the afternoon they made another sortie with 900 men, under Captain Sarras, and falling by surprise on the enemy, consisting of 31 ensigns of Walloons and Germans, put them to the rout with the loss of 2,000 men, and took five bronze guns and some others of iron, with all their baggage and provisions, together with nine ensigns and eight drums.

Endd. by Burghley. Fr. P. ½.

March 25. **840.** SIR W. DRURY to LORD BURGHLEY.

Thinks it his part to remind him that it were requisite that both in Yorkshire and the Bishopric some more men were in readiness. The powder is surely arrived in a very proper vessel of Rye. Will use the advice of Sir Valentine Browne in anything that may concern the Queen's service. Even now is come into the haven the hoys from Newcastle, with all things needful for the journey.—Berwick, 25 March 1572. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

March 26. **841.** The REGENT OF SCOTLAND to LORD BURGHLEY.

Since hope of winning by gentle means be past, to procure the "inquietation" of both realms, he prays him to be a good mean at the Queen's hand, that by her speedy aid and forces danger be averted, and foreign and domestic enemies frustrate; for the, Castle recovered, strangers would find their advantage small or none. If they address them against the Queen the Scotch will be as ready and willing as any of her own subjects. Has received the Queen's recommendation made in favour of Ferniehurst. She shall find her advice followed, though the danger in many respects be evident, but trusts that the bypast deserving of that man toward both the realms, and the danger and commodity of his restitution, will be considered.—Holyrood House 26 March 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¾.

March 26. **842.** The DUKE OF ALENÇON to the QUEEN.

Waited till after the feast of the Epiphany for the arrival of the Earl of Worcester, in order that he might learn from

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him what was her disposition towards him, and to declare the great affection he bore to her. As he could see no certainty of his coming, and as his brother was going on this campaign, he did not wish to lose this opportunity of showing how desirous he was of being where honour might be obtained by valour, and so was obliged to leave without seeing the said Earl. Begs her to look favourably on the offers which he has made, and thus render him the most happy and contented prince in Christendom.—Camp before Rochelle. *Signed.*

Holog. Signed. Add. Endd. Fr. P. 1.

March 27. **843.** ANTONIO BRUSCHETTO to LORD BURGHLEY.

Has lately learnt by letters out of Italy of the death of Senor Gurone Bertano. Promises that he will not fail in his service to the Queen and his lordship.—London, 27 March 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Ital. P. ½.

March 27. **844.** SIEGE of HAARLEM.

Extract from a Flemish letter translated into French.—Schiedam, 27 March.

1. Those of Haarlem, learning by their spies that the enemy's cavalry had left the camp for the purpose of obtaining forage, sallied forth and fell upon the German troops under Count Oberstein, who discharged one volley and then fled, leaving their arms. They have slain 800 and taken many prisoners, with eight pieces of artillery, munition, baggage, and much money.

2. There was great murmuring amongst the Germans, who before this defeat had determined to leave the Duke's service as soon as the term of their oaths had expired.

List of Spanish officers.

Fr. Pp. 1½.

March 27. **845.** H. KILLEGREW to LORD BURGHLEY.

Nothing has been left undone in order to end the trouble without the Queen's forces. One clause in his letter of the 3rd made him become one of St. Thomas' disciples. The Castle once in the Regent's hands, he will take some better order for the security of the King, as he dare not offend the Countess and Master of Marr, who have the custody of the Castle of Stirling, and are Papists. Besought the Regent to leave no means undone to have the Castle by composition, to avoid the inconvenience a long siege would bring with it, or the procuring forces out of England at a time when the Queen and Council were drawn with cares of other moment concerning the poor Protestants in France and the Low Countries; to which the Regent replied that he had done what might be done, and recited the dealings with the Castle, as showing that they only deluded them until the aid should come out of France; that he consented to a peace with the noblemen

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at the danger of his life, and to the loss of his kinsfolk and friends, and in case that Grange had rendered the Castle he had offered for his surety the choice of three castles, and the priory of St. Andrew's for 10 years, in recompense of his charges, besides for good usage and for surety he made large offers. Told the Regent that if Lethington and Grange would put in good pledges to keep the Castle for the King, as the Earl of Marr has done for the keeping of the King's person, it might make an end. With this he was amazed, and said that, although he would be so mad, the nobility would never grant thereunto. When Captain Errington brought his letter of the 26th, he assayed the Regent anew that for many reasons they might have the same assurance for their lands, lives, &c. as the other lords had. He desired him not to make that request, for beside the hazard he was in by granting so far to the rest, so many would be offended with this that it would endanger the King's estate and his own life. Moreover, it was not to be granted without the advice of the council of nobility, which was absent, howbeit he pressed him so far that he condescended that Captain Errington should be sent to them offering them the same pacification the lords had at St. Johnstone's, who went to the Castle the same day, but could have no other answer than that when they saw the articles of pacification they would make answer whether they would stand to them or no. He marked that there was much labour spent on fortifying since the first of the month. He supposes the house stronger by 10 lasts of powder and 200 men than it was then. "They were all ill-like in the face with over working or watching." Errington went again with the articles, and they were a whole day considering their answer, which for his own part he utterly mislikes as a mock and a thing to drive time, because their aid was promised in April next, as James Kyrkcaldy has confessed. Lethington's cunning may be seen in his answer. He will neither deny the assurance for offending the noblemen, or allow of it. "The noblemen named be in sundry parts of the realm, and some in that case that they cannot come, and in case they would or could come it must ask a 10 or 12 days space at the least, and then which of them would go into the Castle without a good hostage to come forth again, and what hostage have they to give?" Moreover, by speaking with them Lethington supposes to do wonders, and to turn them to his mind. Will once again seek to speak with them before the summoning and the unlading of the ordnance.—Edinburgh, this 27th, at night. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 8.

March 27. **846.** *H. Killegrew to Lethington and Grange.*

After they have read the articles of pacification accorded at St. Johnstone's prays them to return their resolute answer, whether they like of them for themselves or no. It is all he can obtain, and they will never have the like offer again. Nothing will be added or diminished unto those articles for

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their assurance. It will nothing content the noblemen when they hear they have refused such appointment as they have accepted. If they accept them and render the house to the King they shall find no less friendship in England than has been already offered. Sends Grange a copy of the Queen's letter in favour of Ferniehurst, that he may see her good nature. Also sends a letter of Lady Athole to Lady Lethington, that she may see he has not forgotten to help to preserve her house, which others go about to overthrow. Prays them to be good to themselves and not undo their friends. Assures them that their enemies would not have them yield, and, that there is no hope of support for them, and if they render not the house, they shall feel the cannon in eight days. If they answer not directly in writing, nor accept the articles, they must never look to hear from him, nor shall the like offer be made them again.—27 March. *Signed:* "By your old acquaintance and friend hitherto."

Endd. Copy. P. 1. *Enclosure.*

March 28. **847.** ANSWER of the REGENT OF SCOTLAND to ARTICLES sent to SIR W. DRURY by the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Harbingers shall have the choice of the town of Edinburgh for place to contain the companies together. Names 14 hostages, among whom he trusts to find so many as shall be sufficient, and would be advertised what day they should be prepared. Also what day the ships of war will be in readiness to conduct the hoys, if it be thought necessary, as there is no peril appearing. Oxen shall be provided for drawing the ordnance from Leith to Edinburgh, and carriage horses for conveying powder, bullets, and other provisions. There shall be sufficient company of horsemen to conduct the footbands by land to Edinburgh. The victualling is not to be doubted, for the longer they stay the greater abundance shall they find. The Marshal shall be allowed to use his authority over the English as if they were in Berwick without any other jurisdiction to be used. Such as give the assault to the Castle shall have the spoil within, and prisoners according to the manner of war; excepting the ordnance and munitions, royal plate, jewels, household stuff and records. Grange, Lethington, and Lord Home shall be reserved to be justified by the laws of Scotland. As for the soldiers that shall happen to be slain or hurt, they will accord as far as the articles of war shall serve, and the ambassador find reasonable and possible, as also they will accord for the ordnance that shall happen to be broken. After the exploit is done all favourable means shall be used to expedite the English soldiers and the ordnance.—Holyrood House, 28 March 1573.

Endd. Pp. 1½.

March 28. **848.** The COUNT OF MONTGOMERY to LORD BURGHLEY.

Desires that he will obtain the Queen's pardon for the brother of Captain Paumiers [Palmer], who is in custody for

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having slain another gentleman in a quarrel, in which he assures him Palmer was in the right. Is much annoyed at the delays which prevent him from embarking for Rochelle. —Plymouth, 28 March 1573. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Fr. P. 1.

March 28. **849.** LORD BURGHLEY to M. DE LA MOTHE FENELON.

According to his motion he has conferred with the Queen concerning the matter of religion to be tolerated to the Duke of Alençon. The meaning is, that from the first she is resolved not to marry without mutual sight and liking, nor yet to have the matter of religion to be a cause of trouble to her estate, and is of the same mind now. What is to be done further by M. le Duc she leaves to the King and him. If upon the interview the marriage does not succeed, it will be best to impute it to lack of satisfaction for religion, whereby no offence ought to follow.
Draft by Burghley. Endd. Pp. 1¼.

850. Copy of the above.
Corrected by Burghley. Fr. P. 1.

March 28. **851.** ADVICES from VENICE.

The pilgrims to Loretto are ordered by the Seignory to go by land for the purpose of avoiding the corsairs, who annually capture from 200 to 300 persons. Discovery of the dead body of a giant 40 feet long in the Morea. Death of the Duke of Aumale before Rochelle. Warlike preparations by the Turks.
Endd. Ital. Pp. 2.

March 29. **852.** H. KILLEGREW to LORD BURGHLEY.

1. The first hostages were in the town so long that they withdrew again to their friends, so little hope had they of support to win the Castle by force; when they come again promise shall be made for their return at the parting of the ordnance from Leith. The Duke and the Earl of Huntley cannot send hostages, as they are not yet fully restored, which must be done in parliament, and by the Queen's advice to the Regent, which is not yet come. The Regent has taken great care to have in readiness such furniture as he promised for his part. Can desire nothing of the Regent in the Queen's name that he will deny. There were eight burgesses of the town condemned and ready to be executed, but their wives did so hang upon him that he was driven to write in their favour to the Regent, who pardoned their lives and banished them. He suffers no occasion of breach or unkindness since the peace at St. Johnstone's, and the Duke and the Earl of Huntley have hitherto done the like, and yet the devil is busy. The Regent thinks much unkindness in Sir John Forster for suing for Ferniehurst, who is a wicked man. Sends herewith a supplication against him by his mother. The Regent in a way of talk has inquired if there be no marriage in England fit for the young King. The King has written a

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letter to the Queen, which contains thanks and a desire for aid, as the princess upon whom he most leans for help. If he can procure for the Regent the Order of the Garter the Queen will have bestowed none better to any stranger in her days.

2. Argyll is much sought by France, and as 200*l.* pension may stay him desires to know what further he may do therein. Will go to the Castle himself on the first reasonable occasion, for none of the King's side can stay the peace for greediness if the Castle be delivered; for the Regent has promised on his honour that the Castilians shall enjoy their own as well as any of the rest that have come to the King's obedience. Were his father in the Castle he could desire to pleasure him no more than he has done Lethington and Grange. If he can do nothing with the Castle before the Marshal's coming, it is thought they will render then. Left the jewels with the Treasurer at his coming from Berwick, willing Beverley to carry them to Mr. Randall; one of them was a little scratched lying with a diamond, before they came to his hand. They are worth the money, and as much more as Her Majesty has sent into Scotland since his being there, which was 2,500*l.*—Edinburgh, 29 March. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 5.

March 29. **853.** SIR W. DRURY to LORD BURGHLEY.

It were better Lords Livingstone and Molynes were stayed there until he entered and had tried by fair or foul means what he could prevail, for from hence they could more aptly send their minds to their favourers, which might do harm. Verac's coming is in nowise requisite. By Sir Valentine Browne he will see an estimate of charges likely to grow in this service. Sends a plat of the Castle of Edinburgh with the same that they within have done lately for their more strength and defence, which Captain Errington has seen; gathers also from him that they are victualled till Michaelmas, and expect daily some aid and relief from France. They have promised to hold the Castle till Whitsuntide, and have received promise from France in that time to be relieved.—Berwick, 29 March. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1¾.

March 27. **854.** *Nicholas Errington to Sir W. Drury.*

Account of his mission from the Regent and Killegrew to the Castle. They still look for aid from France, for the time of promise is not yet expired, which is Whitsuntide next. Fears lest they be driven into desperate minds rather to die than yield, and to save their honours, which they stand not a little upon, and trust to the strength of the place, which truly is strong. They have since his former being there made great fortifications with earth, stone, and timber, and have left nothing undone that they could devise to do for their safeguard. They have saved two or three lasts of powder, looking for his (Drury's) coming, which otherwise they might

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have bestowed upon their adversaries. The Ambassador said he would use all means possible to persuade the Regent to use some conference with them, although it is against the Regent's will, for he would rather overcome them by force, than that his friends should lose or render those livings of theirs which they possess. His simple opinion is that it were not amiss to procure some secret commission to avoid all doubts which may happen by their desperate minds or the unknown strength of the place. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. by Drury. Pp. 2¼. *Enclosure.*

March 29. **855.** BATTERY against EDINBURGH CASTLE.

Estimate of the charges of the forces to be sent into Scotland for the seige of Edinburgh Castle, for the expulsion of the King's rebels there, amounting to 105*l.* 16*s.* per diem. *Corrected and noted by Burghley.*

Endd. Pp. 2¼.

March 30. **856.** H. KILLEGREW to LORD BURGHLEY.

The Earl of Huntley has greatly satisfied the Regent; his caution is coming, and he has sent two letters in cipher which came from the Bishop of Glasgow and Lord Ogilvie, unciphered, to the Regent. By reason of the absence of Argyle and Boyd, who are solicitors for him, the Duke's cautioners or bonds be not brought in, but the said lords are looked for in three or four days. Two of the hostages be already come, to wit, the Regent's and Lord Semple's; when the rest shall come he has agreed with the Regent, not without some ado, to go to the Castle to prove them once again before the coming of the army, which if it do no good shall prepare the way to the summoning. Would be glad if he knew how to have an end of this matter to the Queen's contentation, and to deliver him of the burden he fears so much. The Regent makes diligent search and labour to have all things contained in his promise performed. The most part of the nobility will be here to accompany him, and at the coming of the army he will call hither another band of men which lie at Jedworth to prevent the incursions of Ferniehurst and his band, whereof many are English. He has determined that his soldiers shall go to the assault, although he dare not promise so much; howbeit if it come to a breach made by our men they will be loth to give the honour to Scots, and therefore if the Marshal think it good, has bethought him that the Scots bands and the English gunners should make and assail one breach, and the English the two others. He might "touch" a word to the Marshal for sparing his men at watch and ward as at the assault, if it come to that, as he cannot hear any of judgment say it will, for there is none within that ever bided a siege except Kirkcaldy; and by all men's judgment the soldiers knowing no remedy or recompense to be looked for at Grange's hand, will not abide the terror of the cannon and the danger, to which end the Regent has

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secretly practised to corrupt them with the offer of 2,000 crowns and their pardons if they will leave the Castle. Learns that Robert Melvil and one Patadro [Pittarrow], constable of the Castle, would gladly be thence with their honour, as they term it. Begs him to do good for his pardon to George Pringle, sometime servant to the Earl of Northumberland, late executed; he uses his service, which he would not do were he not in some hope for his pardon; to cancel his faults he had offered service to the Marshal of Berwick and Mr. Randall, by whom he was sent twice into Flanders for intelligence, and acquitted himself honestly, until being discovered he could no more go thither.—Edinburgh, in some haste, 30 March. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

March 30. **857.** SIR VALENTINE BROWNE to [LORD BURGHLEY].

Upon conference with Sir W. Drury has made a brief estimate of the charges convenient for this journey for one month, according to the numbers at present accounted upon, and that he may understand how he is furnished with money, herein encloses a reckoning of sums received since Michaelmas last for extraordinary causes. They have adventured the sending of the master carpenter and certain men of art to Edinburgh to employ themselves about making engines and instruments, to prove what fear the same may breed, as also of a hoy laden with timber and things of small importance named to be laden with ordnance. Hopes the same may take the effect they require for avoiding further business and charges. Will shift as best he can with those that be left behind for the guard of the town, but there be many old men and some absent as appears by the musters.—Berwick, 30 March 1573. *Signed.*

P. 1.

858. *Brief note of Sir Valentine Browne's receipts.*

Received since Michaelmas 5,360*l.*, paid 3,189*l.*, remaining in his custody 2,171*l.*—Berwick, 29 March.

P. 1. *Enclosure.*

March 31. **859.** BISHOP OF GALLOWAY to JOHN GORDON at the COURT of FRANCE.

It is alleged that he has set forth a prologue with a book in the manner of an apology against Master George Buchanan's, in which there are libels of infamy against the principal councillors of England, whereof he desires to know the truth. Has travailed with the ambassador of England to cause this letter to come to his hands, which is to desire him to purchase the goodwill of the Kings of France and Navarre to come home, in especial as he is waxed old, and has such disease that is able to shorten his days, and therefore would be glad to have him here to put order to such things as may concern his advancement hereafter. Has purchased a safe-conduct of the Queen of England for him to return that way, where he doubts

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not he shall find favour if he has not forfeited it, which he were loth he should have done.—Tongueland, last day of March. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. ¾.

March . **860.** NOTE of WRITINGS sent by KILLEGREW to SIR THOMAS SMITH.

Enumeration of letters and other documents, amounting to seventeen, sent in a packet from Scotland by Killegrew, ambassador there, to Sir Thomas Smith.
Endd. P. ¾.

[March.] **861.** PHILIP STROZZI.

The writer learnt a year ago last August that Philip Strozzi was in Lower Normandy under colour of looking at a house which he had bought, and was making inquiries about the havens, and even if he could hire ships fit for war. It was thought that he had some design upon the islands of Jersey and Guernsey, like his late uncle had. He has since visited the district of Caux, and inspected the ports and harbours. He declares that he is determined to avenge the death of Captain Monluc, who was slain at Madeira.
Fr. P. 1.

March. **862.** SIEGE OF ROCHELLE.

MM. de Biron and Monluc are dead. M. d'Aumale was killed before. 500 Gascons cut to pieces by the townsmen. On the 20th the King's camp was fiercely repelled with the loss of 900 men. On Easter day they began their shot on both sides of the town. La Noue, with 12 others, departed from Rochelle more than 15 days since, whereof there are not re-entered passing three.
Endd.: Occurrents from Rochelle. March 1573. *P.* ¾.

March. **863.** RENEWAL of the INTERCOURSE with SPAIN and the LOW COUNTRIES.

Articles for the renewal of traffic and free navigation between England and the dominions of the King of Spain, as it was formerly before the arrests. The Queen of England's subjects are not to be molested by the Inquisition, but whosoever shall commit any act to the contempt of the other's religion is to be banished. The rebels against either Prince not to remain in the other's dominions. All pirates to be suppressed. The intercourse to continue for two years, and commissioners to be appointed to decide all controversies, and, if need be, to agree upon articles for further amity. The commissioners are to treat for the restitution or recompense of goods arrested on either part, and no further arrest to be made on any goods brought into either country within the said two years, but shall be by them aliened or carried away within three months following. Two commissioners to be named by the King of

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Spain, who shall meet those of the Queen in London, and if within three months following they cannot agree, then two others to be sent out of England to Bruges, with power to confer with two others of like quality upon such things as cannot be accorded by the commissioners at London.
Draft. Endd. and corrected by Burghley. Pp. 3½.

March 1. **864.** RENEWAL of the INTERCOURSE.

Draft of a treaty embodying the above articles, with corrections in Burghley's writing, together with a clause in his own name, promising the ratification by the Queen.
Endd.: 1 March. *Lat. Pp.* 6.

March 15. **865.** Another draft of the above, with a clause for its observance, in the name of the Duke of Alva.—Nimeguen, 15 March 1573.
Endd. Lat. P. 5.

April. **866.** AGREEMENT between LORD SCROPE and LORD HERRIES.

The agreement between the Wardens of the West Marshes of England and Scotland. First. Their lordships shall meet on Tuesday the 28th April next at Gretna Kirk, and there make delivery of so many bills as in the mean season they may conveniently file. Secondly. Upon the Wednesday to repair to the several grounds, lately called the Debateable Lands, and there to keep their several courts in their sovereign's name, each in the territory of their prince, and to settle what inhabitants thereof may be answerable to the Wardens of either realm. Thirdly. Thence immediately, with such numbers of footmen and horsemen as at their indent at Burgh was agreed upon, they shall repair to the Harlowe Wood and pursue all fugitives and disobedients of either realm, and so daily to continue as long as they shall think convenient. Whosoever shall make receipt of any fugitive, or any of their goods and cattle, shall be delivered for the fugitives' offence. Fourthly. All attempts or slaughters hereafter committed and done against the peace shall be dealt with strictly, according to the last treaty of peace made at Carlisle. *Signed.*
Pp. 1¼.

April 1. **867.** WALSINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

On receipt of his letter of March 20, he communicated to the Queen Mother Her Majesty's answer touching the marriage matter, and told her that she could not speak more clearly than heretofore she had done, which was that she could not accord to take any for her husband whom she should not first see, nor could she consent to his using any manner of religion that is prohibited by the laws of the realm. To the first, she answered that the King and she could never consent to his coming over without surety that the marriage should proceed; and to the second, she said that it was neither honourable for him to abandon his religion upon

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the sudden, neither could the Queen in reason require to have a husband to live without exercise of religion. Upon these two points there passed between them long debating, and in the end Walsingham promised to make Her Majesty privy to the Queen Mother's request, though he said that as far as he could perceive she was resolved to accept neither of them. To her complaint of the support that the Count of Montgomery received, he showed her that divers of her subjects of great quality, courage, and livelihood, had laid before Her Majesty sundry reasons to induce her to think that the fire lately kindled in France to the ruin of those of the religion there, was also meant to extend to her, using vehement speech to her, that if she forbore to support them that she would be the cause of her own ruin and that of her realm. They have also laid before her that now is the time for her to recover such provinces in France as appertain to the crown of England, and for her better encouragement have offered to find her an army of 20,000 foot and 2,000 horse for the space of six months. Farther, it has been discovered by such as are in Scotland arrived out of France, that when their own troubled causes are settled they are disposed to attempt somewhat against Her Majesty. Lastly, he showed her how little account has been made of the recommendations of the Queen of England and the Princes of Germany for those of the religion here, seeing them persecuted contrary to the assurance given by their Majesties to their ministers. Notwithstanding all this, Walsingham declared that such was the affection of the Queen to the crown of France that she was resolved to persevere in her league, and to see the breach come from the French King. To this she answered, that she knew by advertisements from the French ambassador that there was great solicitation made by her subjects, as also great offers, and therefore they acknowledged themselves much beholden to Her Majesty for her intention to persevere in good amity. She protested that neither she or the King had any intention of disquieting the Queen, but merely to persuade those of Scotland to accord matters and acknowledge their Queen for their governor. Walsingham replied that this was a breach of the league, for that it had been agreed that neither one or the other should give law unto Scotland, but join in maintenance of the government which they themselves should agree upon. To her complaint about the staying of Verac, he answered that it should seem more strange to his mistress, that considering that it was agreed that matters of Scotland should be treated in common, that any should be sent secretly thither, and that she was persuaded that he had been sent over by some who envy the good accord between the two crowns rather than by the King. The Queen Mother "seemed to be much entangled with this matter, and had not therefore much to say for the staying of him."—Moret, 1 April 1573. *Signed.*

Pp. 3¼.

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April 1. **868.** SUBMISSION of FERNIEHURST.

Sir John Forster to the Regent of Scotland.

Understands his Grace takes in evil part his procuring a letter from the Queen in favour of Ferniehurst, who both sought his life at Stirling, and burnt his corn at Dalkeith. The letter was procured not in any respect against him, but to serve his turn. His goodwill cannot be unknown to him, and to them that were in his authority before times, wherein he was as willing to do as much as any subject in all England, and not in words but in deeds, when he came to the field with all the power he was able to make for maintaining the King's authority and suppressing the evil people of Liddlesdale. The Earl of Huntley wrote to Ferniehurst that if it pleased him he could bring him in the same bond he and his friends were in, perceiving which he thought it more surety for the realm and the quiet of the Borders, that he should be brought in by the Queen's means. Trusts he will not take his doings therein otherwise than his true meaning was towards him, and must be a humble suitor that his submission be taken as others are. — Alnwick, 28 March 1573.

Sir John Forster to H. Killegrew.

Sends a copy of his letter to the Regent that he may be privy thereto, beseeches him to deliver the same, otherwise to return it. Beseeches him if he do deliver it to qualify the Regent all he may for the better help of Ferniehurst.— Alnwick, 28 March. *Signed.*

The Regent to Sir John Forster.

It was no wonder he found it strange that letters in favour of Ferniehurst came by his procurement, not so much for his evil deserts towards him, as for the friendship standing of so long continuance between themselves, of which no cause for breach has been ministered on his part. Was loth to have dealt at the hands of the Prince without knowledge of his own disposition and meaning. Is not forgetful of his goodwill toward those who have preceded him in the Regency, nor unmindful of the friendship he himself has received, which he has always been of intention to acquit. The Earl of Huntley only dealt for himself, and his own friends and servants properly depending on him, in which number he cannot understand Ferniehurst to be in anywise comprehended, neither to have entered in public defection through any the Earl of Huntley's occasion. How far the favouring of Ferniehurst may tend to his (the Regent's) advancement is not so substantial to be thought of, as how pernicious his bypast trade of doings has been, not only against the quietness of his own country, but also how by his means chiefly the peace between the realms has been endangered, and the Queen's realm and people invaded and troubled by fire and sword. After which bypast doings no

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better fruit has any appearance in him to follow, whereof if the Queen were truly certified she would not think him worthy to be travailed for, nor allow of his present entertainment in her realm, nor that he should be assisted by her subjects in such things as he has been about to attempt against the liege subjects of the King. Whereof he has had sufficient cause of complaint to make to the Queen, but has not entered that way to work, but rather thought meet to crave amendment of it, which if he obtain he has the better cause to think of friendship friendly continued, otherwise the matter so urges him for his King and country that he cannot keep it in silence from the Queen. Never heard of any submission of Ferniehurst that in honour or reason could be thought worthy of answer. — Holyrood House, 1 April 1573.

Copy. Endd. About pp. 3.

April 3. **869.** M. De la Mothe Fenelon to Lord Burghley.

Begs that M. Verac may be permitted to proceed with his mission to Scotland, or at least that he may be allowed to forward the little gilt suit of armour and the swords which the King of France has sent as a present for his nephew.— London, 3 April 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. *Fr. P.* 1.

April 4. **870.** Earl of Huntingdon to Lord Burghley.

Has sent 500 soldiers and 200 pioneers to Berwick. The weather was such and the waters so out that he could not make the speed he desired, but hopes they shall come in good time for the Castilians. Sir W. Drury thinks they shall need the other 200 put in readiness by the Queen's command. This poor man has need of his favour, yet he will not desire more than the justice of his cause deserves; he is hardly matched, and it is the harder for that he is a stranger in the country, which amongst them is *res magni momenti.*— York, 4 April 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

April 4. **871.** H. Killegrew to Lord Burghley.

Certain officers whom the Marshal sent, accompanied by the master gunner, carpenter, and the miner, have taken a new view of the Castle; they all agree that it cannot long hold out, therefore marvels at the obstinacy of those within, and cannot imagine what moves them, unless it be the hope of succour out of France, whereof there is no appearance, or that they trust to do something with the riches they have within for making their peace, or that they think there is no assurance for them but only to put themselves in the Marshal's hands when he comes. Is at his wits end to consider their case, and fears their hearts be hardened to an ill destiny. Yesterday the Regent said that Lord Lindsay told him before

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the other Regent's death that] he should die, and himself be Regent, and further that if England came in the Castle should be won, and the Captain hanged over the walls, though he makes no account of these trifles, yet would not spare to write them. Has brought the Regent to consent that the Earl of Rothes, who is of most credit with Grange of any man in Scotland, should write to him of the preparation coming against him, and exhort him to think upon the matter, and that if he meant well, and to come to such end as might stand with the King's surety, he would deal and labour for him. The woman sent by the Regent to the Castle is stayed within, for she came no more. If Lord Rothes' purpose fail he will himself make a voyage to the Castle before the hostages depart, which be not yet all come, and until they come he knows not certainly which shall go, but the best and most number he can get; the Regent thinks some difficulty to him that more hostages should be demanded of him than was in his predecessor's days, both for the coming to Leith and Hamilton. The Regent says his life shall go rather than any inconvenience happen to the people or ordnance. The Duke has sent in his surety bonds, and the Earl of Huntley has sent his bond to his servant subscribed with four; that he might procure to have the rest subscribed here, he is content to receive 200*l.* pension, as his man has assured him. Now that they have performed their promises they look to have promise kept to them, therefore beseeches him to procure letters to the Regent which appertains to the Queen to do for their surety. The Earl of Athole offers himself to the obedience of the King, but for religion will look not to be pressed against his conscience; the Regent's purpose is to have him subscribe the bond for service of the King, and for the matter of religion to refer him to the law, not minding to grant any liberty to any man. This day the Lord Seton is to bring his answer to the Council whether he will subscribe to the King's obedience; if he do, he shall put in caution to continue so, and further shall be bound not to practise with any at home or abroad to the contrary, nor against the religion; if he refuse he shall to ward. Lady Livingstone is still kept at Dalkeith, where James Kyrkcaldy is also, but she will yet confess nothing; the Regent says women learn a lesson of their mother that they should never confess whatsoever they did evil. This week she is to be confronted with witnesses and writing; the Regent would not have her husband or any suspected come out of France till the end of the next parliament, being advertised that some would come with divers letters from the Bishop of Glasgow; he has taken order to apprehend them, and has desired him to give warning if they land in England. The letters sent to Stirling to be unciphered are not come back. Archibald Douglas is removed from Stirling to Dumbarton Castle. The agreement between the Earl of Rothes and Lord Lindsay will stand on the sentence of the

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Laird of Lochleven. The Regent lies in wait for the two brethren who slew the Regent at Linlithgow; they are to come home shortly. Lord Livingstone's coffers are opened, but nothing found in them of any importance. Sends letters touching the suit of the Warden of the Middle Marches for Ferniehurst. Gives the names of the noblemen who will assist the Regent at the coming in of the army, none are disobedient but the Castle.—Edinburgh, 4th April 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 6½.

April 4. **872.** Sir W. Drury to Lord Burghley.

The good success the Rochellois and they of Haarlem have had by their bold issuing is very welcome. For their parts that go against the Castle of Edinburgh there shall appear both will and courage, though the clime and the rest be so "defysyle" and evil. On Wednesday sent various officers as well for the further countenancing of the matter as to see what was to be more done to the trenches, which are both too low and too narrow. Having with them some carpenters and sawyers they will make platforms and defences before the army come, which will save the Queen's charge 500 marks at the least. They were divers times shot at and very narrowly missed, the dust being stricken about and upon them; they confirm Mr. Errington's saying that they within have been, to their skill and strength, fortifying, which will much hinder the works; one of their new works is on that side where he intended to have taken some advantage, but is now prevented. Lord Huntingdon has signified that the Yorkshire men shall be here on Wednesday or Thursday next, when after a day's rest he minds to set forwards, not tarrying for the ordnance, which is already shipped, and ready to take the first wind, which yet is contrary, and for the last week has been stormy. They mind to be jealous and careful of the ordnance, and he wishes to go there to attend the same, rather than it should tarry them; besides, being there, they will be doing something, trying by words if they can win, and draw them to have better regard of themselves. Prays to be directed whether he may yield if the Regent require any of his company to be sent from him to defend any causes that may arise; willingly he would not sunder with any of his force. Is sorry if his servant Williams has any way omitted his duty, but it may be that he (Drury) did not signify the time of his coming hither. Has dealt with the Treasurer how he is to deal with Verac or any of his messengers if they come after he has gone; if they come ere he go they shall tarry longer than they would, "or if they be suffered to pass, the same shall little please them."—Berwick, 4 April 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

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April 5. **873.** H. KILLEGREW to LORD BURGHLEY.

Trusts Lord Rothes' going to the Castle will do good, for he returns again this day with good answer from the Regent. If they have any grace within it will appear between this and Wednesday, when the hostages shall be ready to go to Berwick and the Marshal ready to march. If the accord follow it will be some ways chargeable, wherewith he trusts they will be better contented than that the army should come in. Must burden the Queen to pay somewhat of Grange's debts, and Lethington must be sustained for a time in England. The Regent by the accord will have many more enemies than before, by so many as shall lose thereby, and therefore must have for some time, till he be assured, a guard of soldiers to preserve him, and that the Queen's purse must feel six months at the least. It stands him in hand to have a good guard, for he is sure his life will be sought, and that he yields to this accord for pleasing the Queen's mind. Has made some show that he would be a suitor for the Regent to be chosen a knight of the Order, whereof he liked well. Beseeches him to remember the pensions whereof he has already written. If the Queen do not entertain these men France will assuredly do so, and make the Regent a knight of their order, and so, if the Queen has a mind to bind these lords and so the country, to depend upon her, it should be done while the occasion serves. The preparations notwithstanding go forwards, and the master gunner and master carpenter, beside the commodity to make their platforms, have had good opportunity to view the Castle in all places, much to their contentment and satisfaction. If there be any accord the time is so short between this and Wednesday next, the 8th, when the men will be ready to enter, that he cannot have his answer, and therefore must ground himself upon the general desire the Queen has to have accord without sending in men, though it be to her charges without which it can neither way be compassed, but he will observe the best he may. Lord Seton has agreed to obey the King and subscribe the bond. There is no doubt Athole will do the like if the accord follows.—[Edinburgh], 5 April 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Injured by damp. Pp. 2.

April 5. **874.** LETTER from VENICE.

On the 2nd of April the son of the Venetian ambassador at Constantinople came secretly with the conditions of peace, and yesterday the Papal and Spanish ambassadors were informed of them by the senate. It is said that they made use of a Jewish physician, who was very friendly with the first Bassa, in this negociation. The causes of this peace are reported to be because the King of Spain would not fulfil his promises of sending assistance, or pay his debts to the Venetians. It is reported that the conditions of the peace are that the Venetians shall restore all places taken from the

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Turks in Dalmatia, pay 300,000 crowns, and leave Cyprus to the Turk. The Venetians are preparing to defend themselves in case of any attempt against them on the part of the Spaniards, who are raising a force of 12,000 men in the Milanese. Great indignation of the Queen Mother of France with the Duke of Alva on account of his communicating her letters to the Queen of England, for the revenging of which insult she wished that she could restore to life those Huguenots who were lately massacred, chiefly through her instigation. News from Rochelle. Negociations for peace in France. News of Germany and Poland.—5 April 1573.
Endd. Lat. Pp. 7.

April 6. **875.** SIR VALENTINE BROWNE to LORD BURGHLEY.

The money in his hands goes fast away by charge of the pioneers, artificers, and other ministers already sent into Scotland, and by divers provisions made there and here, and for freight and the necessary furniture of the General. Thinks meet to put him in remembrance thereof, as there are 300 soldiers already entertained, staying for the arrival of those coming out of Yorkshire. He will perceive by Mr. Killegrew's letters that there is no time let slip.—Berwick, 6 April 1573. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. 1.

April 5. **876.** *H. Killegrew to Sir Valentine Browne.*

They abide more help, for no stay is made of any provision for the siege as the next way to accord. A weapon in a man's hand is called a peacemaker. Such deal and other planks as are there must be laid to his account, for the Scotch have no money. Their three culverins want nothing to be supplied, and so that part of his letter is answered. Looks within an hour for the Regent, Lord Rothes, and Lord Boyd to come and confer with him. Wishes for his dame, but hopes, by hook or by crook, to see her at home in a month. —Edinburgh, 5 April. *Signed.*
Add. Endd.: Mr. Killegrew to my Lord. *Enclosure. P.* 1.

April 6. **877.** H. KILLEGREW to LORD BURGHLEY and the EARL OF LEICESTER.

Yesterday morning the Regent, the Earl of Rothes, and Lord Boyd came to confer with him about the Earl's doing in the Castle, when it was resolved that he should go up again, and that if Grange would put the Castle into his hands for the King's use, the Regent would grant him sufficient conditions of peace and security, until which were performed, he, together with Lethington and Lord Home, should remain, if they would, therein. Rothes has gone again to the Castle this morning, and the Regent is ridden to Dalkeith to examine Lady Livingstone and Kyrk-

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caldy. He may see what virtue the smell of the Queen's forces has in making rebels know their duty to their King. If his service in this accord be acceptable, because he has wife and children, and nothing to leave them whensoever God shall call him, would humbly beseech him, in respect of this service and many others since the journey to Newhaven, where he served at his own charges, with five horsemen, and never had wages for them nor himself more than 200*l.* in money and a licence to bring in certain wine, to be a mean for him to the Queen to grant him the fee farm of the lordship for which he was suitor at his coming. It lies in his own country, and is yet in lease for 17 or 18 years to come. If his extreme need did not force him, he had rather his service did deserve it than he thus without desert should crave the same. The Regent's meaning is to leave no preparation for the worst, though he hopes there will be no need of their coming. Before the footmen be at Berwick the end of this treaty shall be known. Lord Seton has leave till the 8th to bring in his sureties for obedience, so that none is left to profess the Queen of Scots' authority.—Edinburgh, 6 April, in the morning. *Signed.* *Add. Endd. Pp.* 2.

April 7. **878.** H. KILLEGREW to LORD BURGHLEY and the EARL OF LEICESTER.

Yesterday, after he had written, the Regent sent for him to go with him, the Earl of Montrose, the Justice Clerk, and Alexander Hay to Dalkeith, to examine Lady Livingstone and Grange's brother. Lady Livingstone, although things were so evident that she could not deny them, would confess nothing but by tears and silence. James Kyrkcaldy said he received the first 10,000 francs from the King of Spain's treasurer, and the last 15,000 of the treasurer of the Queen of Scots in the Bishop of Glasgow's house. Farther, that the Pope, the Emperor, the French King, the Venetians, and the Dukes of Savoy and Florence, were of the League, and had determined to reform the religion both in England and Scotland, to restore the Queen of Scots, and depose the Queen of England. The French King said that it should cost him his crown but that he would see his sister restored to hers again. Sends a letter written in cipher by Lethington to the Bishop of Glasgow. If Mr. Somers can do anything with it he shall have the others. It is written in Chisholm's cipher, who is now in France, and bound homeward. If Verac have a cipher, they here would gladly have a copy of it, touching whose stay the Regent earnestly desires that neither he nor Livingstone, nor any such, be suffered to come into Scotland before the parliament, lest they mar a great part of that which is so well begun. Seeing the Regent, the Earls of Argyle and Huntley, and Lord Boyd are content to receive so small sums as pension, the sooner they were assured thereof the better. The Regent truly well deserves to be honoured

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with the Garter. By the next will send his pedigree and alliances, although no man doubts of his nobility and the antiquity thereof. The Earl of Athole arrived yesternight, so that all are come to the Regent, whose authority increases daily. Yesterday and to-day the abstinence continues. Is as yet ignorant of that which has been done by the Earl of Rothes, but the Regent feared the Castilians meant but drift of time, and to see what they could win by the abstinence, and therefore desired the Marshal to diminish no part of his proportion, and that such as be at Edinburgh may lose no time. Thinks the abstinence has made for the best, for Fleming has discovered much more advantage than he had done before, and the master carpenter also, who that morning assured him that if the Castilians abide the battery the Queen shall have the honour to win it, and that it cannot stand 10 days. He knows how to approach with little danger, and has found a piece of ground of such advantage that there shall not a man within be able to stir for the shot. This night there will be 100 pioneers from Berwick, who to-morrow shall be employed unless the Earl of Rothes do some good. Has not complained, yet truly his expenses have been more great than he can bear. Cannot perceive that Grange or Lethington will in any sort come into England, and the Regent tells him that by his goodwill France they shall not see, for fear of new practices.—Edinburgh, 7th April 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

April 7. **879.** The Regent of Scotland to Lord Burghley.

The travails of the Ambassador have greatly availed, and appear still to do further good, to the satisfaction of the Queen's godly and honourable intention to have the country quieted to the obedience of the King, and continuance of the amity. Seeing the settling of these matters cannot well be till after the parliament now approaching, for that the noblemen lately returned to the King's obedience are then to receive their surety, and restitution to lands and livings, it would do harm if any evil affected had access to practise anything to the prejudice thereof, and therefore prays that till then Verac may be stayed. His direction is for no good, but rather for putting in doubt things entered in accord, and to hinder the amity between the two realms. His meaning is not that he shall stay here at his liberty, but rather to return him, which is meeter to be done after the Estates be departed from the parliament, for some may mislike his usage in that sort. The like stay is needed for Lord Livingstone and others repairing from France, of whose affection heretofore no good proof has appeared.—Holyrood House, 7 April 1873. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

April 9. **880.** Earl of Huntingdon to Lord Burghley.

Has heard from Sir W. Drury that the Castle is beginning to parley, and so has not been so hasty in sending the other

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two hundred men. Doubts they of the Castle do of policy dally, either to win time or for some other respect. Is beginning this day to confer about the commission sent down for the musters, and most of them to whom the Queen has committed the special charge do here assemble. Wrote of late to the Earl of Leicester for licence to be absent at St. George's feast, but fears he has forgotten him; would be bound to him (Burghley) if he might know the Queen's pleasure. York, 9 April 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

April 9. **881.** M. MAISONFLEUR to the QUEEN.

Is obliged to write to her concerning his private affairs on account of this last calumny, which he perceives comes from the same workshop as the first. Reminds her that when he first arrived in London the Vidame began to endeavour to render him suspected by her, Burghley, and Leicester, giving out that he was come over to attempt something against her person, and afterwards that he was merely deceiving her. When he showed by his actions that he was neither a murderer nor impostor, the Vidame fearing lest he should be considered a false accuser, has brought the most horrible charges against him, and has craftily induced three or four persons of authority in the French Church in London to spread the report that he had come over to assassinate the Count of Montgomery, and so managed that the Count had advertisements to this effect from three or four quarters, and even from France. These are the sort of schemes that come from "La Cabale des Alchimistes" to injure the innocent, like the letter which was lately dropped in her chamber to the prejudice of the Count of Montgomery. In the letters which they have written against him to the Count, they have only used conjectures which they wish to be taken as certain facts. First, that he served under the late Duke of Guise in Italy; that he was much esteemed by the Queen Mother; that although he had professed the religion, yet he did not live at Court like one of the reformers, "d'autant que je faisoys l'amour partout;" and lastly, that since he had never taken arms for the gospel even when the Prince and Admiral were alive and commanded flourishing armies, it is not likely that now, when matters are at such a desperate point, that he would hazard himself in Rochelle except with some evil intention. These are the arguments that they have made use of to convict him of wickedness. Admits that he had a command under the Duke of Guise during the first troubles, and fought on the King's side, but then he had no more knowledge of the gospel than St. Paul had before his conversion. Since, however, he has been called to a knowledge of religion, though the King and his mother have employed both prayers and menaces, he has not borne arms for them. On this account the Cardinal of Lorraine and the House of Guise have so hated him, that

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during the last troubles they sent a provost marshal and thirty arquebussiers who took him prisoner, though he was sick of a fever, and for eight days he was in danger of losing his head for a charge that was brought against him of having had preaching in his house, contrary to the edicts of the King. Everyone knows also that during the last massacre his house was pillaged. Confesses that until two or three months after the late massacre he did not think it lawful to take arms against the King, when having heard the arguments of certain ministers, he resolved to set out for Rochelle, from which he was only detained by the express commandment of Don Lucidor. As for the lack of reformation that was observed in him whilst he was living in the Court he admits that he did not always live as chastely as he might, but there is no place so dangerous for a man disposed to gallantry as the Court, or where he will have more difficulty in walking in the right path; nevertheless, his life had never been so loose that he might be thought so base as to be ready to do anything unworthy of a gentleman. Was in such favour generally in the French court that he does think that his accusers if they had been in his position would have left it as he has done. Is ready to be cut in quarters if it can be proved that he has undertaken anything against the Count of Montgomery, and would be ready to fight Julius Cæsar himself if he accused him of it. Hopes amongst other things that if he is guilty of this crime, every word that he has spoken since his childhood may be transformed into as many devils to drag him down to the lowest depths of hell. Begs that she will take his part and serve as the shield of Ajax against the false accusations of his enemies, who neither love her or her service. All that has been brought against him will be found to proceed from the Vidame, who thinks by these means to revenge himself for the shame put upon him by Maisonfleur in the quarrel which they had when they were in London, and who used these words to his secretary, "They shall see whether in good time I will not be revenged on Maisonfleur." Begs that she will cause these calumnies to be sifted out, and he will on the first victory she gains compose for her the finest triumphal hymn that has ever been written. Plymouth, 9 April 1573. *Signed.*

Fr. Pp. 10.

April 10. **882.** PRINCE LOUIS OF NASSAU to the QUEEN.

Understanding that the French King desires to confirm the league with her by an alliance between his brother and her, he humbly begs her to consider whether by this means peace may not be bestowed on the church, which is everywhere afflicted and oppressed. Many who fear God and are well disposed towards her think that not only is there some hope of this, as the King has said he would treat them more leniently if this came to pass, but also that it would increase the security of her own estate by preventing any

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league between the Kings of France and Spain to her prejudice. Begs that she will omit nothing to bring about such a good end, and declares his readiness to do her service whensoever she shall command him. Dillemburg, 10 April 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. *Fr. Pp.* 1½.

April 11. **883.** Sir Valentine Browne to Lord Burghley.

Is sorry the Lords [of the Council] conceive him to bear a very liberal hand upon the Queen's charges in the intended service, the last estimate being taken much to surmount that formerly sent. The first estimate per mensem for 800 footmen, 200 horsemen, and 140 gunners, pioneers, and ministers of ordnance amounted to 2,717*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*; the last set out for 1,000 footmen, 40 horsemen, and 340 gunners and pioneers, with coat and conduct money added thereto, comes to no more than 2,972*l.* 4*s.* per mensem, so that the numbers being greater for the honour and security of the service the amount is little augmented, they being both estimates and uncertain. Although some things seem diminishable in the estimate, yet in other things greater charges arise, as by the hire of more hoys, and more carriage by land must also be used. Knowing his great care to have the Queen's service advanced in such cases to the uttermost, he dares not take upon himself to account beforehand of any charge than that is the least agreeable with so princely and royal furniture of ordnance. Must put him in remembrance for a further supply of money, which cannot be less than twenty days' charges according to the estimate, for by the charges of engineers and pioneers sent into Scotland the money which he had with him went fast away; there are 360 soldiers at Berwick, and to-morrow the soldiers from Yorkshire and the Bishopric enter into charge, and their coat and conduct money must be paid and discharged. Will from time to time advertise him of the expenditure, and the money that can be saved will be ready to be returned. Whatsoever help the Regent gives is laid as costly and chargeable to the Queen's accounts, than if it should come out of England; some proof he has already thereof being sent to make payment of a carriage between Leith and Edinburgh for a sum under ten shillings. They account all things done as more for the behoof of England than their own security. A great number of the lords and commons of Scotland be not all of one opinion to see their ancient hold so overthrown, which he wishes were beside Hercules' pillars. For conveyance of money, his man Beverley who has served him for twelve years may be trusted, and it were more safe if Williams, Sir W. Drury's man, might accompany him, by whom he desires the 300*l.* paid for the jewels may be sent. Has received the money for the bridge work with the warrant for 100 trees.—Berwick, 11 April 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

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11 April. **884.** QUEEN ELIZABETH to the EARL OF HUNTLEY and LORD JOHN HAMILTON.

Perceives their good conformity to the peace and tranquillity of the realm, and their honourable agreement to the pacification. Cannot counsel or advise otherwise than in conformity to her first design and purpose, that all quarrels, doubts, and fears which might breed grief, dissension, or jealousy among the nobility might be clean put away, or suspended for a long time. So for the murders of the late Regents is of advice that all actions or accusations should surcease and be suspended, and in nowise be presented until the King come to that age as by the laws and customs of Scotland he shall take the government to himself. Does nothing more wish that that realm, her so near neighbour, should be at peace, and therefore promises to be cautioner for them and for the Regent, for the observation and performance of the pacification, trusting they will relieve her of her promise by keeping that they have agreed unto, or else she must declare herself an enemy unto them. If any man do anything contrary to the agreement, he shall see it with speed repaired and redressed. And these her letters, subscribed with her hand and signed with her signet shall be a sufficient caution for them at all times.—Greenwich, 11 April 1573.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 2.

April 11. **885.** QUEEN ELIZABETH to the REGENT OF SCOTLAND.

Extract from letter contained in No. respecting the murders of the Regents.

Endd. P. 1.

April 11. **886.** SIR W. DRURY to LORD BURGHLEY.

If he finds he does not his best to save charges will willingly refuse ever hereafter his favour. He (Burghley) writes to him as all his former doings have been, honourably, fatherly, and friendly, and it daily increases his bond. Will advertise the Lord President at York of the names, estates, and qualities of the hostages as soon as he can, but cannot yet get the names of six, though he has demanded ten or twelve, and has yielded argument sufficient to prove the more that comes the more surety to the Regent and the cause in hand. Perceives he still wishes that if the Castilians should, upon his seeking of them, offer to deliver the Castle to the Queen, that he should receive it, and afterwards deliver it to the Regent, but he will to the best of his skill play his part that the same may be rendered without force. Has not of late, nor without offence or suspicion, being at Berwick, been a dealer to bring the same to pass, but when he shall be there, ere force be used, or a piece of ordnance landed, will try what he can do. The Earl of Rothes, who of late without his knowledge or consent has dealt with them, with show of persuading them to yield, has done great harm; he, and such as followed him, have

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given them more courage and comfort than they had before; he of all others was worst chosen, the man that Grange loves and credits most. The Yorkshiremen will be here to-morrow, they have been looked for these eight days; the foul weather, whereby the waters be risen, has stayed them. The wind has been for ten days contrary to them; on Wednesday sent a hoy towards Leith in the morning, but she was driven back again in the afternoon. Minds on Wednesday to go in with the forces, although the wind serve not for the vessels wherein is the ordnance. Beseeches his opinion touching the draft sent by the Regent, and has noted on the margin what he mislikes. Begs that he may be excused if neither now or lately he answered in writing the instructions of the Privy Council, but will do his best to answer in execution of what they have commanded.—Berwick, 11 April 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

April 12. **887.** DR. VALENTINE DALE to LORD BURGHLEY.

M. de Carrouges, Governor of Rouen, being absent, M. de Boucquemare, Premier President of the Court of Parliament, received the letters which Dale had from the French ambassador, and sent to him the lieutenant of the Castle and three of the governors of the merchants of the town, who offered themselves in anything that should be the Queen's pleasure in favour of any of her subjects. Learnt by the English merchants that M. de Carrouges about 15 days before had expressly declared to them that he had received commandment from the King to see them preserved in all their rights. Dale told the governors of the merchants that he would learn the estates of the English merchants, and that after he had been with the King, M. de Carrouges should have advertisement of such things as should be most convenient for the entertainment of the traffic. The French merchants show themselves very desirous for the contentment of the English and the Queen's good favour, and the English are satisfied touching their security; but are much grieved with a new exaction upon their cloths, which is let to farm for 10,000 francs by the year, and as they suppose the farmer gains double as much over his rent. Furthermore, the French put the English cloths in water, and if they do not abide the trial they seize them as forfeited by a new ordinance, and so draw the English into processes worse than the loss of the cloths, the fault not being in the merchants but in the clothiers. They think the time now to be convenient to make redress hereof, because the term of the old farmer of this new imposition is now almost expired.—Rouen, 12 April 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. *Pp.* 2¼.

April 12. **888.** DR. VALENTINE DALE to SIR THOMAS SMITH.

Took his way by Rouen while his carriage went the next way to Paris, whereby the English merchants are well com-

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forted for the present. The French find such gain by them that they could be denied nothing at their hands. The bruits amongst the merchants arose by occasion that the passages were stopped for preparation upon the sea coast, which M. de Carrouges excused to the merchants, and declared that he had received a fresh commandment from the King to preserve them in all their rights.—Rouen, 12 April 1573. *Signed.*
Add. Endd., seal. *P.* ¾.

[April 13. **889.** INCOMING of the ENGLISH FORCES to SCOTLAND.

The King's Majesty's proclamation bearing the very occasion of the incoming of the English forces, with his Highness' commandment for their good entreatment and friendly usage.

It is not unknown what great goodwill and friendship the Queen of England has borne towards him and the preservation of his innocent person since his birth, but also what care and travail she has sustained for the safety and preservation of the realm in the ancient liberty. It is not forgotten that at the beginning of her reign a peace was made which has happily continued, as also how shortly after the realm being in danger of French conquest, by her forces and aid sent to the siege of Leith the strangers were expelled. The like care appeared in the month of May 1570 when the conspirators which pretended the King's deposition were profligate and disappointed, and the Castle of Glasgow succoured and relieved, she never occupying any strength or hold which she was not always willing to render to the owners upon their returning to obedience. Since then by her ambassador's letters and messages good peace is restored over all the country, the Castle of Edinburgh excepted, which was put by the late Regent the Earl of Murray into the hands of William Kyrkcaldy of Grange, who unmindful of his truth and promised allegiance has for the space of two years raised and continued civil war against the King and his authority, rejecting the godly pacification which the chief noblemen and others returning to obedience have received. Seeing his principal ordnance, powder, and bullets are detained within the Castle and used against him, the Queen of England has been required by the Regent and nobility of the realm for succour for the expugnation and recovery thereof, which has been granted, after all good means to bring those within to obedience by treaty, whereby peace may be restored to the borough of Edinburgh and the whole realm. Therefore he straitly charges and commands that proclamation be made thereof at the market cross at Edinburgh and other places needful, that none be ignorant of, or sinisterly deprave or misreport his dearest sister's kindly intention, that all thankfully receive the general of her forces and persons under his charge, and show and give them good favour and intreatment in lodging, meat, and drink, upon their reasonable charges, "unraising" the present

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price in anything, and that none take upon them to do them harm, grief, or uncourtesy in body or goods, under pain of death, being repute as seditious and wicked instruments, partakers with the rebels in the Castle. Holyrood House, 13th day of April 1573. Per Actum secreti Consilii. Imprentit at Edinburgh be Thomas Bassandyne. Cum Priveligio Regis.

Endd. by Burghley. Broadside.

April 14. **890.** H. KILLEGREW to LORD BURGHLEY.

Sends particularities of Lethington's demands, no man being more sorry that honest and friendly persuasion cannot induce him to acknowledge his duty. Where it may be alleged that the conference of the noblemen which they desired to have been in the Castle might have taken effect in some more indifferent place, it was not forgotten, but they will in nowise come forth, neither Lethington, Grange, or Lord Home, who only be the men that must treat. It was resolved in the Council that no more offer of parley should be made till the Queen's forces come, but if they would demand it they shall not be refused. To-morrow therefore the Regent is determined to send away ten hostages by Lord Ruthven, who shall receive the Queen's general at Coldinghame, and there, upon the interchange of indentures for observing the covenants, deliver his hostages. Intends to go with them to Berwick and see them safe before the artillery "sorte" the haven, for the safe conduct of which there are two ships which have lain in Leith Roads for lack of wind these seven days. Yesterday being market day the enclosed proclamation was made. The Regent has sent private warning to Coldinghame, Dunbar, Haddington, Preston, and Leith, for providing against the army coming. The Earl of Angus and Lord Lindsay meet with the gentlemen of Lothian and receive the general at Douglas, and accompany the army to Leith. The Regent has to assist the forces seven hundred soldiers in pay, and all those that look for any commodity by their livings in the Castle. They will not abide the cannon, but there is no way to bring them to reason without it. Is in good hope that a month's pay or less will make a sound end to the civil war. The Earl of Argyle told him that he would serve the Queen next to his own King; the nobility are more and more inclined daily to the Queen's devotion. The Regent always gives him the place of honour and right hand, both abroad and at home. Hopes he will move the Queen for pensions for the Regent, Argyle, Huntley, and Boyd, and a licence for four geldings for Argyle. If there be no remedy but Verac must needs come before the parliament, the Regent has desired to be advertised in time that he may prepare for his safe keeping, until the Castle be reduced and the parliament ended. This night one of the soldiers of the Castle that came forth for water is taken and like to be hanged. The pioneers go on

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apace with their trenches, and hitherto have lost no blood.—Edinburgh 14 April 1573. *Signed.*
Endd. Pp. 4.

April 13. **891.** *The Incoming of the English Forces to Scotland.*
Manuscript copy of the King's proclamation (No. 889).
Endd. by Burghley. P. 1. *Enclosure.*

April 14. **892.** VERAC to SIR W. DRURY.
The Queen of England having made difficulty in granting him a passport before until she knows if the Earl of Morton is agreeable thereto, he sends thither the bearer, for whom he begs a passport. Hopes after the return of the messenger to see him himself. London, 14 April 1573. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Fr. P. ½.

April 14. **893.** PIETRO BIZARRI to LORD BURGHLEY.
Sends a note of the conditions of the peace between the Venetians and the Turks. Mehemet Bassa is to have a present of 30,000 zecchins for having negociated the peace. The Cardinal of Augsburg died at Rome on the 2nd instant. —Augsburg, 14 April 1573. *Signed.*
Add. Endd., with seal. *Ital. P.* ¾.

April 15. **894.** The REGENT OF SCOTLAND to [H. KILLEGREW].
The Castle required that the colonel would speak the Laird of Pittarrow, which being condescended unto, they met at the little postern. In a long harangue Pittarrow required that seeing the noblemen whom they craved to come to the Castle refuse so to do, that certain persons of meaner condition might be permitted to confer with them, whom they hoped to satisfy with reason. Has willed answer to be given; that if conference shall be the grounds shall be known whereupon; in case the same were the things already moved no time would be spent in conference thereupon; if, however, there were likelihood of greater conformity reasonable answer should be given.—Holyrood House, 15 April 1573. *Signed.*
P. ½.

April 17. **895.** H. KILLEGREW to LORD BURGHLEY.
On the 14th the Castilians were somewhat amazed with a sail the English set up before the point of their bulwarks across the street, to shadow the pioneers. They issued out with some wildfire to have burnt the shadow, whereof they were disappointed and repulsed with the loss of one soldier and two hurt; they hurt no English, but shot two Scots, a tailor in his shop, and a soldier. Told the Regent that it were not amiss to suffer the conference, provided that no work concerning the expugnation was hindered thereby. One that came from the Castle confessed they are in extremity for water,

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and have scarcity of powder, their victuals all salt, and that many of the soldiers desire to come away, which was confirmed by a letter found in a glove cast out of the Castle desiring a friend, if there were any hope of mercy for them, to make a certain sign in a certain place, and they would come forth. His coming here was to confer with the General before meeting with Lord Ruthven. Means to hie him to Edinburgh, and be there at night, hoping to send some good news before the artillery pass hence, the wind being so contrary. Has good hope they will come to reason on the summons.—Berwick, 17 April, in the morning. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

April 17. **896.** H. KILLEGREW to LORD BURGHLEY.

Orders shall be taken for a safe conduct for Livingstone's man and Verac's. This day the general's bands marched forward after the hostages were received at the Bound Rood, who are in number ten. There are two yet to come from the Earl's of Marr or Eglinton or Crawford. The Earl of Crawford's son being come within ten miles of Edinburgh took a bleeding, whereof he is like to die. The Lord Rothes put him and the Regent in comfort there would be no need to send at all. There met the men at the Bound Rood about two hundred horse to convey them to Coldinghame. To-morrow the Earl of Angus meets them to convey them to Edinburgh. Thanks him for his advice touching his charges upon Fleming, and trusts to take heed thereby, that he may eschew to be an importunate suitor. Touching the Order of the Garter has put the Regent in no comfort; but should he be thought fit, none has been better bestowed upon a stranger a good many years.—Berwick, 17 April, at night. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

April 17. **897.** INDENT between SIR W. DRURY and LORD RUTHVEN.

The Queen's forces are to continue with the King and Regent until the recovery and winning of the Castle of Edinburgh, except they be revoked to England by Her Majesty's commandment. Neither the Queen, or the General in her name, shall compound or transact with those within the Castle without the consent of the Privy Council of Scotland, nor shall the latter do so while the forces remain in Scotland without the consent of the Queen or General. In case the Castle shall not be recovered otherwise than by force and come into the possession of the English forces, the arms, munitions, royal plate and household stuff, with the registers and records, shall be delivered to the King and Regent within three days after the recovery. The power of England shall not fortify in the ground of Scotland but by advice of the council and nobility. For the which cause, and in respect of the Queen's clemency and liberal support, the Queen's forces shall be aided and

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supported with horsemen, footmen, and victuals by sea and land, during the time they shall remain in Scotland. The General shall be fully allowed to use his authority over the English as though they were in Berwick, without other jurisdiction to be used towards them. Such as shall give the assault to the Castle shall have the spoil thereof, and the prisoners, except the arms, munitions, &c. Lethington, Grange, Home, and others within the Castle, shall be reserved to be justified by the laws of Scotland, wherein the Queen's advice shall be used. If any Englishman shall be slain in this service, there shall be allowed to the wife and children as much as, taken from the lands and goods of them within the Castle, shall amount to two full years' wages; if any be hurt he shall in like manner be recompensed till he be fully cured. If any of the ordnance be broken in the service, recompense shall be made of the like pieces in the Castle, and for powder and shot, if any be found there, or else the value to be made of things there found and reserved for the King, or of the goods of those in rebellion in the Castle. Hostages, to the number of ten, shall remain in England during the time the forces and ordnance shall remain in Scotland, and it is faithfully promised that what time the forces and ordnance return safely, except the common chance and fortune of war, then the hostages will be rendered again and freely delivered in Scotland; in the meantime they shall be honestly entertained at their reasonable expense. As the expugnation of the Castle is to the behoof of the King, and the liberty and quietness of the realm, and therefore the rather must proceed by the goodwill and concurrence of the Regent and others professing the King's obedience, and continuance of the amity betwixt both the realms, therefore the General shall use their advice both in the expugation and composition. After the exploit done, all favourable means shall be used to speed the forces and ordnance home again. For performance of the contract, the same shall be confirmed by letters under the great seals of England and Scotland, to be delivered in forty days. "This is a true copy of the contract accorded.—Alexander Hay." *Copy.*

Endd. by Sir W. Drury. Large broadside.

April [17]. **898.** To the same effect as the above, with unimportant verbal variations.

Endd. by Burghley. P. 2½.

April [17]. **899.** ENTRY of the ENGLISH ARMY into SCOTLAND.

Names and qualities of the hostages for the Regent and other nobility, delivered by Lord Ruthven on the occasion of the entrance of the English army into Scotland for the reduction of Edinburgh Castle.

Noted at the foot by Killegrew as "being as good as any that came out of Scotland in these days." Endd. by Killegrew. P. 1.

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April 18. **900.** SIR W. DRURY to LORD BURGHLEY.

Had been glad to have received better hostages. Signed the indents with protestation, for there were some heads he could not well allow of. Lord Ruthven and Killegrew promised the same should be remedied at his coming. The soldiers went on to Coldinghame. He and Killegrew now presently follow them, and to-night lie at Dunbar, and so to Leith, attending the ordnance. Will do his best that there be no cause to unship the same, and also in every way to see there be no increase in the charges. On the 11th of the month the treasurer sent an estimate of the monthly charges. Has left orders touching Verac and Livingstone's servants that are to come with Williams. Awhile they shall remain here, and then be convoyed to the Regent, and have little conference with any by the way. Eight of the hostages are to be placed with the Lord President, the Archbishop of York, and the Bishop and Dean of Durham.—Berwick, 18 April 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

April 18. **901.** ADVICES from VENICE.

Indignation of the Pope at the peace concluded with the Turk. The Turkish envoy, who had been imprisoned at Verona since the commencement of the war, has been released. Death of Paul Veronese. Siege of Rochelle. Election of the King of Poland. Prophecies in Latin made at Padua of calamities which are to happen in different years to the world, which is to come to an end in 1580.

Endd. Ital. Pp. 2½.

April 20. **902.** WALSINGHAM and DALE to the QUEEN.

1. The King was absent from Fontainebleau for his recreation in hunting from the 13th till the 18th inst., by which their audience was deferred. The day afterwards they had audience, whereat there passed nothing but generalities, and therefore they forbear to trouble her with recital of long speeches containing nothing but formality, as well with the King and the Queen Mother as the young Queen and the Queen of Navarre, whom they visited in her name.

2. Peace was concluded between the Turks and Venetians on the 14th March, by which the Venetians yielded up their title to Cyprus, and also to other places, and doubled their tribute for Zante, together with 300,000 zecchins, whilst the Turk gave up his claim to the country of Zara. Proposed meeting at Fontainebleau for the appeasing of the present troubles. The town of L'Oriol has been taken by those of the religion. The King has lost 200 of his men before Rochelle. In Languedoc and Gascony the number of those of the religion daily increases.—Moret, 20 April 1573.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 2½.

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April 20. **903.** DR. VALENTINE DALE to LORD BURGHLEY.

Understands by Warcop that the Queen Mother called him to her since their being at the court, and willed him to say that she had understanding that two of the King's ships of war sent forth against Montgomery had met an English ship coming towards Eu with wheat, and upon occasion that she would not strike sail had beaten her and brought her into Normandy, whereof the King understanding has sent to have restitution made and punishment of the offenders. It is said that they dare not let Monsieur leave the camp for fear lest the rest of the gentlemen should likewise come away.—Moret, 20 April 1573. *Signed.*

Add. P. ½.

April 21. **904.** VALENTINE DALE to LORD BURGHLEY.

Got Thomas Wilkes out of All Souls College, Oxford, to be his secretary here, and before he went got the Archbishop of Canterbury's letters approving his absence. The Warden is contented to give his consent, but the Fellows demur because he is not yet Fellow, but only probationer. Desires his Lordship to write to the Archbishop to order the matter.—Paris, 21 April. *Signed.*

Add. P. ½.

April 21. **905.** SIR VALENTINE BROWNE to LORD BURGHLEY.

Has defrayed the succours into Scotland for 21 days, beginning on the 17th instant. Thought it his part to signify the particular payments thereof, as also of sundry sums paid and due before that day. Has for three days been taking order for the watch and due guard of the town, which is very hard, having left only Captain Carvell and 50 from the old companies, and 100 new raw soldiers. Yesterday arrived 200 more from the Lord President, whom he will appoint to such leaders for their training as Sir W. Drury gave orders, so as, with the assistance of the town, being six score able men, the watch and ward shall be no less than before it was. Yesterday arrived Verac's man and the Lord of Livingstone's, who are stayed for the return of Sir W. Drury's answer, and for their more safe passing through the troubled borders. Has received the 1,000*l.* in prest, as well as the 300*l.* for the jewels, and prays for a farther supply against the expiration of the days already paid for. If the Castle do not yield it will be long ere the ordnance be with them, the winds and weather being no more vehement in the midst of the winter than now they are.—Berwick, 21 April 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

April 17. **906.** *Expugnation of Edinburgh Castle.*

A defray of the Queen's forces for the expugnation of Edinburgh Castle since the first preparation for the same,

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and unto and for 21 days more beforehand, amounting to 3,124*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* The account for 21 days more cannot be less than 1,600*l.*—Berwick, 17 April 1573.
Pp. 3½. *Enclosure.*

April 22. **907.** The Duke of Alençon to Queen Elizabeth.

Has desired permission from his brother and mother to go into England, which they have granted as soon as Rochelle shall be taken, which he hopes will be soon. Begs that she will give orders for his proper reception in her kingdom.—Camp before Rochelle, 22 April. *Signed.*
Holog. Add. Endd. Fr. P. 1.

April 22. **908.** Walsingham to Lord Burghley.

1. Refers him to his successor for news. Sends him an imperfect project of Rochelle. Hopes that Burghley will sustain no blame for preferring the gentleman his successor to his place. Any furtherance he can yield he lacks not.
2. P.S.—There is now great jealousy that Spain will yield anything to Her Majesty, being so evil dealt with by the Venetians through the mediation of this Crown.—Paris, 22 April 1573. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. ¾.

April 22. **909.** Charles IX. to Walsingham and Dale.

Desires them to accompany the bearer to him, in order that he may communicate to them certain matters of great importance for preserving the amity between the Queen of England and himself.—Fontainebleau, 22 April. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Fr. P. ½.

April 22. **910.** The Count of Montgomery to Lord Burghley.

The bearers will inform him of his voyage, forces, and the small power he has to resist the enemy. Begs that he will be a means to Her Majesty that she will not delay to send succour to so many good people who have placed themselves under her obedience, and have determined therein to live and die.—Belle Isle Roads, 22 April 1573. *Signed.*
Add. Endd., with seal. *Fr. P.* ½.

April 23. **911.** Dr. Valentine Dale to Lord Burghley.

The King's camps in all places have less hope every day, yet they give brags that they hope to do good at Rochelle shortly, which is thought to proceed of hope that they have that the succour of Rochelle is like to come somewhat slack. It is reported that Cremieux, near Lyons, is possessed by the Protestants, and also that the King's camp is much annoyed by dysenteries and other languishing diseases.—Paris, 23 April. *Signed.*
Add. Endd., with seal. *P.* ¾.

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April 23. **912.** SAFE CONDUCTS for VERAC and LIVINGSTONE.

Verac to the Regent of Scotland.

Has been sent to him with letters from the King, his brother, and the Queen Mother, but has been arrested in England and hindered from passing, the Queen and Council having said that he [Morton] had prayed them not to give him passport, as he would in nowise admit him to Scotland. The King his master much desires the repose of Scotland. Cannot obtain a passport without knowing his will, so has sent this express to ask that he would allow him to pass to him, and execute the commandment and charge of his master. Has a little gilt suit of armour and two gilt swords as a present for the King, which he prays him to make mention of on the passport if it be necessary. Hopes to be soon with him.—London, 14 April 1573. *Signed.*

Copy. Fr.

Alexander Home of Manderstone to the Regent of Scotland.

Has received the servants of Verac and Livingstone at the Bound Rood; can find nothing but what is contained in these two packets he has enclosed; has written on the back of each from whom they were gotten. They gave him to understand they desired to speak with Morton. Prays to be advertised how they shall be used.—Coldinghame, 23 April 1573. *Signed.*

Copy.

William, Lord Livingstone, to the Regent of Scotland.

Was willing to have repaired to him in Scotland, but the Queen and her Council put in doubt his good mind toward him, whereof he never had evil opinion. Wills him to write for licence for him to come into Scotland, where he will satisfy him of all things that shall be laid to his charge. Had he believed he would have been stayed so long, should not have deferred so long in writing.—London, 14 April. *Signed.*

Copy. Endd. by Killegrew. Pp. 2¾.

April 24. **913.** JOHN BRAND, Minister of the Cannongate, to the COUNTESS OF ARGYLE.

Has been charged to proceed in the sentence of excommunication against her for non-adherence to her husband. Yet moved of charity and his poor duty he seeks by all means to win and hold her in Christ's church, and not be compelled to reject her and give her up into the hands of Satan. Has obtained her relaxation from the horn, and obtained promise from the Regent that without molestation in word or deed she may repair to the session to be holden in the kirk, to be heard if she have any just cause or excuse that she should not adhere to her husband. Unless, in her proper person or

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by her lawful procurators, she can show reasonable cause, the sentence of excommunication will be proceeded with without delay.—Subscribed at the Cannongate the 24th day of April 1573, by the Minister of the Cannongate, at the command of the Superintendent of Lothian and Kirk of the Cannongate. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. by Burghley. P. ½.

(April.) **914.** SIEGE of EDINBURGH CASTLE.

Sir William Drury does straitly command all persons under his charge to observe and keep all articles as hereafter do ensue under pain of rigorous punishment:—No English person shall misuse a Scottish person in word, deed, or countenance, but use all friendly dealing. They shall not take money, goods, or victuals away violently, under pain of death. No soldier shall purloin or steal armour, weapons, or furniture from his fellows, under pain of death. No soldier shall quarrel, fight, or make a fray, under pain of 10 days imprisonment and open punishment. None shall depart or run away, under pain of death. No soldier shall lie forth of the quarter appointed him by his captain, under pain of imprisonment and open punishment. No soldier shall depart from his watch or ward, under pain of death. No man shall entertain or keep any servant or boys forth of pay, other than such as they will answer for if any complaints be made against them by any person, under pain of punishment as well to the masters as to the offenders.

Imprented at Edinburgh be Robert Lepreuik, anno 1573. *Broadside.*

[April.] **915.** Another copy.
Broadside.

April 25. **916.** SIEGE of EDINBURGH CASTLE.

James, King of Scotland, to Sir David Lindsay, Lyon king-of-arms, and his brother heralds, messengers, and sheriffs,—Commands them to charge Sir William Kyrkcaldy of Grange, and other holders and detainers of the Castle of Edinburgh, to render and deliver the same, with the artillery, munitions, and household stuff to them, and to remove, devoid, and rid themselves, their wives and servants, forth of the same, to be kept and used to his behoof in time coming as shall be appointed, within six hours after they shall be charged thereto, under the pain of treason, assuring them that if they obey their lives shall be saved. If they disobey and abide the cannon, thereafter none of them shall be accepted to grace or favour, but shall be used as open and notorious traitors.—Holyrood House, 25th day of April, of our reign the sixth year, 1573.

Endd. by Killegrew and Burghley. Broadside.

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April 25. **917.** COUNT MONTGOMERY to LORD BURGHLEY.

Since his last they have attacked and taken the Island and Castle of BelleIsle.—Castle of BelleIsle, 25 April 1573. *Signed.*
Add. Endd., with seal. *Fr. P.* ¼.

April 25. **918.** SPOILS on SPANISH VESSELS.

Money amounting to 5,200*l.*, together with 8 lb. 10 oz. of pearls, taken out of different Spanish vessels and delivered into the Tower of London.
Endd. by Burghley: "The money for the Spaniards." *P.* 1.

April 26. **919.** CATHERINE DE MEDICIS to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

The Duke of Alençon continuing in the great affection which he has conceived for her has demanded leave from her and his brother to go over to England after the taking of Rochelle. They are not willing to refuse this, knowing her determination not to marry anyone without having seen him, and being sure that she will have respect to his quality and send him the necessary assurance. The King has told his ambassador what he desires long since, who can inform her. —Fontainebleau, 26 April 1573. *Signed.*
Hol. Endd. Fr. P. 1¼.

April 27. **920.** VALENTINE DALE to LORD BURGHLEY.

1. Being sent for to the Court this morning, the Queen Mother desired him to advertise Her Majesty that the Duke of Alençon had sent from Rochelle that upon the report of the Queen of England's good meaning made to him by the letters of M. De la Mothe, he was desirous to pass into England, and desired to have the requisite surety for his passage. Also that Montgomery had been driven off from before Rochelle with disgrace, and that some of his ships bore the English cross in their flags, with which the Queen had cause to be much offended. Dale said he would advertise the Queen with speed of both matters, but declared that Montgomery had neither munition, men, nor armour of the Queen.
2. The Queen Mother further said that Rochelle would be taken shortly.—Moret, 27 April. *Signed.*
3. P.S.—There is a bruit that divers Englishmen have been taken out of some of Montgomery's ships.
Add. Endd., with seal. *Pp.* 1¼.

April 27. **921.** OCCURRENTS from FRANCE.

1. Sommieres has surrendered, and Sancerre is in great want of victual and munition. Great slaughter of those of the religion at Chateaudun. M. De Grammont, the lieutenant of the King of Navarre, has been taken prisoner by the

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townsmen of Navarin. M. De Gourdes, lieutenant for the King in Valentinois and Vienne, has written for succour.

2. The Cardinal of Lorraine has advertised the King that M. De la Chapelle, accompanied with divers gentlemen of the religion, to the number of 1,500 horsemen and 1,800 footmen, are up in Picardy, and Jeanville was in great jeopardy to have been taken by them. He has advised that forces be sent against them before they join with Montgomery.

3. The Pope has excommunicated the Venetians for concluding a league with the Turk.

Endd. Pp. 1½.

April 27. **922.** ADVERTISEMENTS from SCOTLAND.

This day the ships with the great ordnance are safely landed in Leith haven, and one laden with the great shot and munitions for the batteries is almost unladen. Hubbard has begun his mine, and the workmasters and artificers are as busy as may be in making a mount platformwise, to offend the Castle, and so they within provide for defence as much as in them lies. This day the Castilians set upon the height of the Castle a flag with the Scottish Queen's arms thereon. With a great shot out of the Castle, one Livingstone, thought to be a friend of theirs within, was the same day slain. The 25th the General summoned the Castle, the Castilians desired to have the summons in writing, but that was denied them, whereupon they sounded a drum and said the General's messenger had declared he wist not what, but he answered them that the next messenger they should have would be the cannon; the Castilians said they would send the like.

Endd. P. ½.

April 27. **923.** H. KILLEGREW to LORD BURGHLEY.

The General is a man worthy of the charge committed to him, as his worthy and discreet handling may testify to all men. Lord Home stayed the mutiny that was among them in the Castle, by anticipation of speech, when as the Captain asked if any were willing to abandon the cause, by saying first that he would serve as a private soldier, both by day and night, which stopped the mouths of the meaner sort, who thought to have made some other answer. There be many that would come away if they might well get forth. The ensign was this day set up upon David's tower and other places. Knows not what their obstinacy means, unless their hearts be hardened. The Regent was advertised that Lord Seton sent word by one that went to the Castle with Lord Rothes that they should hold out, for aid was nearer hand that they were ware of. They boast of aid out of France by the third Sunday in May, but trusts that want of water will by that time drive them to cry *peccavi*. The Regent is ready to satisfy all reasonable demands touching the expugnation; before the soldiers he will offer himself to the assault

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to encourage others, he warrants there shall be no stir or mutiny whatsoever the discontented do prattle upon ale benches. The Regent has four pieces, three culverins and a demi; if there were powder sufficient they were a good aid. Verac and Livingstone's men will remain yet a while with Home of Manderstone. The Regent's mind is to let Verac know that the Council do not think fit he shall come hither, because of his evil practices heretofore, nor Livingstone till the Castle be recovered, but if the King would send a person more indifferent he should be welcome. Verac writes to the Regent as Regent, and in the Marshal's letter terms him Comte De Morton; the letters taken by the Earl of Huntingdon were indited to the Prince instead of the King. The ministers cry out against the French King as though the murder were committed but yesterday; the Regent has taken order that there shall be preachers through the whole realm "to water the wine." In the parliament there is nothing to be done but to restore the Duke's children, the Earl of Huntley and their friends, and to forfeit Lord Home, and so an end. The noblemen that were of kin to the two Regents absent themselves. The Castle returned answer to the summons that they would keep the Castle for Queen Mary, although all Scotland and half England had sworn the contrary. The Countess of Argyll was yesterday excommunicated at Holyrood House.—Edinburgh, 27 April. *Signed.*
Endd. Pp. 4.

April 25. **924.** *Summons of Edinburgh Castle by Sir W. Drury.*

Requires and commands Sir William Kyrkcaldy of Grange to deliver the Castle immediately after this letter of summons shall come to him, then will he interpose himself to travail for his life, &c. Otherwise he can no further look for grace or favour, but he and the rest in the Castle shall be pursued to the uttermost as enemies to the Queen, his own sovereign and country.—Given at Edinburgh, 25 April 1573.
Copy. Endd. P. 1. *Enclosure.*

April 26. **925.** *Parliament in Scotland.*

Names of those that were present at the Parliament on the 26th April.
Endd. by Killegrew. P. 1. *Enclosure.*

April 28. **926.** PIETRO BIZARRI to LORD BURGHLEY.

From Venice there is news that the negociations for peace with the Turk have been carried on with great secresy, and that the Turkish ambassador who was in prison at Verona has been liberated; and also that preparations have been made to renew the trade with the Levant. By a letter from Rome of 12 April they learn that the Pope is very angry on this account, and that he has written to the King of Spain

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and Don John of Austria, calling the Venetians traitors and irreligious, and other hard names, and has threatened to excommunicate them according to the provisions of the bull In Cœnâ Domini, against the disturbers of the League. All foreign soldiers have been ordered to quit Rome within 24 hours, and all subjects of the States of the Church forbidden to furnish money or supplies to any foreign Prince, on pain of death and confiscation of all their property. From Milan they hear of the levy of troops by the King of Spain for Flanders, and that the Secretary of Venice had great difficulty to escape from the fury of the Spaniards when they learnt of the peace.—Augsburg, 28 April 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. *Ital. P.* 1.

April 28. **927.** ROWLAND JOHNSON to the LORDS of the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Has done his best to accomplish the building of the bridge in such manner as his poor experience will serve. There are some that go about to deface his poor skill, not only in that but in his other services; the bridge work had been in hand, building and repairing, for ten years, before he meddled with it, and the officers thereof had timber and iron with such other stuff as appertained to do it, and never one of them placed fender, or pillar, or brace, till he with great labour brought it to pass and set it as it is now. Beseeches them not to be miscontented with him because he writes of it. He was sent for by Sir W. Drury and Mr. Killegrew in Scotland, and for the space of ten days took the view of the Castle and town, and sent his full opinion for the choosing of the ground and the placing of the ordnance, whereby the matter would be clearly despatched within twenty days after they were so placed. Truly Mr. Killegrew used him well and paid all his charges, yet he ever looked that Sir W. Drury would have called upon him to have gone with him in that piece of service, but truly the Marshal called such as were fitter for the service than he, wherewith he is contented. Is thankful that he has better choice, yet would he have been glad to have tried himself in that place.—Berwick, 28 April 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2¾.

April 29. **928.** SIR VALENTINE BROWNE to LORD BURGHLEY.

Perceives the captains . . . . . to find more difficulty in this enterprise than was before . . . . . knowledge spoken of, and they of the Castle work hard; trusts they will be more tractable after the next summons. Sir W. Drury writes earnestly for money, finding the soldiers are forced to spend more than their wages to their victual. It will be twelve days ere the batteries be planted. This morning Sir Henry Lee, Mr. William Knolles, young Killegrew, and a brother of Mr. Dyer's are departed into Scotland with twenty of their own servants.—Berwick, 29 April 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Mutilated. P. ½.

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April 29. **929.** THE REGENT'S PROMISE to HUNTLEY and ARBROATH.

In the pacification made at Perth it was provided that in the matters of the remission of the murders of the late Regents, and of the fruits or moveable goods taken from persons professing the King's obedience by damages or scaith, they would observe and perform what the Queen of England should advise. Her full advice is not yet returned, so that the parliament cannot conveniently give their declaration upon these two points, and so has ordained that it shall run and continue till the last day of August, hoping in the meantime to receive the Queen's resolute advice. He therefore promises to all persons comprehended in the pacification that whatsoever the Queen shall advise he will perform and observe the same with consent of parliament. If the Queen's advice is not returned before the last day of August, or if she happen in the meantime to have departed this life, he will perform what the commissioners who were at Perth with the Earl of Rothes, Lord Glammis, and Lord Herries shall advise. —Holyrood House, 29 April 1573.

Endd., with date, by Burghley. Broadside.

[April.] **930.** THE PACIFICATION with HUNTLEY and the HAMILTONS.

Queen Elizabeth to the Regent of Scotland.

Is right glad to hear of his wise and moderate dealing touching the pacification, and that the noblemen were disposed to come to so good a unity. Considering the long shaken state of the realm it has more need of quietness than further troubles, and for that they have in part been already revenged, she is of opinion that all inquisitions, searches, and revenges by justice of the murders of the two late Regents be put in oblivion, nevertheless that the parties specified in the abstinence should be excepted. She finds so much honour, wisdom, and faith in him that she dare affirm to Huntley and the Hamiltons, that he will observe the accord himself and do what lies in him to make others observe it, and cause the party to be punished that shall attempt to violate it. For the good and sincere doings they have begun to shew in the accord, and the hope of their honourable and discreet dealing hereafter, and that they have promised under their signs and seals to relieve her of the bond, and because she would the King and the whole realm were in quietness, she is content to promise that those noblemen shall hold to their word, wherein if they fail she will aid the King and the Regent to punish them.—Greenwich, 11 April 1573.

Copy of the fourteenth and seventeenth articles of the Pacification.

Agreeing to move the matters relating to the murders of the two Regents, and the seizure of fruits and moveable goods to the arbitration of Queen of England (*vide* No. 780).

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The Regent's promise to Huntley and the Hamiltons.
Copy of preceding document, 29 April.

Declaration of the Regent and Council to the same effect.

The Regent with the advice of the Council has caused letters to be directed, commanding the judges to desist and cease from proceeding in any action or cause mentioned in the fourteenth and seventeenth articles of the pacification against the persons comprehended under the same, until the full advice and resolution of the Queen of England be had thereupon.
Copies. Pp. 6.

April 30. **931.** PARLIAMENT in SCOTLAND.

A list of the names of the noblemen, clergy, and commissioners from boroughs present at the parliament, and of some of the matters passed therein.
Endd. by Burghley. Pp. 1½.

932. Copy of the same.
Endd. P. 1.

933. Another copy of the same.
Endd. Pp. 1½.

April 30. **934.** STATUTES passed in the SCOTTISH PARLIAMENT.

The accord with Huntley and the Hamiltons. Those that devortise from others being joined in lawful matrimony are liable to excommunication and divorce. The home bringing of wine and prices thereof. Ratification of the act made anent the acts and proceedings done in the name of the King, and the invalidity of all things done by any other authority. Forbidding the transport of salt from the realm, except in the case of strangers of Norway and others who bring in timber, and can transport salt in exchange for their money. The transporting of forbidden goods. The slaughter of fishes and the using thereof.
Endd. by Burghley. Pp. 6½.

935. Copy of the same.
Pp. 5½.

April 30. **936.** RENEWAL of the INTERCOURSE between SPAIN and ENGLAND.

Proclamation in the name of the Queen of England notifying the renewal of intercourse with the King of Spain's dominions.—Greenwich, 30 April 1573. "Imprinted at London in Powles Churchyard."
Black-letter. Broadside.

937. Manuscript copy of the same.
Endd. Pp. 2.

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[April.] **938.** The DUKE OF ALENÇON to the QUEEN.

Expresses his sorrow at not having been present when the Earl of Worcester came to Paris, in order that he might have declared the affection with which he desired the object of the negociation, but trusts that the Queen Mother has done so in accordance with his instructions.—*Hol. Signed.*

Add. Fr. P. ¾.

May 2. **939.** ADVICES from VENICE.

Venice, 2 May 1573.—Great assembly of the gentlemen of Poland for the purpose of electing a king. Levy of soldiers in the Milanese for the service of the King of Spain in Flanders. Disarmament of ships of war and renewal of trade in the Levant.

Endd. Ital. Pp. 2½.

May 2. **940.** The REGENT of SCOTLAND to the TOWN of EDINBURGH.

Desires them to cause proclaim that no inhabitant raise dearth or height the price of victuals upon the men of war, but furnish and entertain them in their meals and bed upon their reasonable expense. Also that the pioneers promised by them be in full readiness the "morn" at afternoon. The price of their "meltats" should be not dearer than sixteenpence Scots, where they eat they should pay nothing for their bed, and where they have a bed and eat not fourpence Scots may suffice.—Holyrood House, 2 May 1573. *Signed.*

Endd. Copy. P. ½.

May 2. **941.** H. KILLEGREW to the EARL OF LEICESTER.

Upon the fourth of the month the General intends to plant his battery, although the Regent and others believe they will never abide the extremity. Their water shall be taken from them when the ordnance is laid both within and without. Hope of succour there is none. Sends the roll of their names, both "tag and rag," and is informed that eighteen of the best of them would fain be out. The Earl of Huntley and the Duke's children remain well content until some further declaration be had of the Queen's mind.—Edinburgh, 2 May. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

[May.] **942.** *The Castle of Edinburgh.*

The names of those within the Castle, amounting to one hundred and ninety-two persons, of whom there were forty-two women and thirteen boys.

Endd. Pp. 3. *Enclosure.*

May 2. **943.** ADVICES from ABROAD.

Lyons, 21 April 1573.—Assault on the Bastion del Evangelio [at Rochelle] reported, with great loss to the besiegers, the Strozzis, the Duke of Nevers, and other leaders being wounded.

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It is reported that Montgomery not being able to get to Rochelle on account of contrary weather has made a descent on Picardy, but has not done much harm.

Naples, 24 April.—Naval and military movements in Italy. Ships sent to the Goletta.

Rome, 2 May.—Audience of the Ambassador extraordinary of Venice with the Pope. News in the court. Seizure of 800 head of cattle by Fabio Farnese near Pitagliano. Levies of soldiers for Flanders.

Ital. Pp. 4.

May 3. **944.** EARL OF HUNTINGDON to LORD BURGHLEY.

As he has not heard contrary word to his opinion for placing the ten hostages come from Scotland not nearer to the borders than Durham, he has followed his own mind in the placing of them. If their abode be long the Regent minds to relieve them with hostages of the Earls of Huntley, Cassilis, Eglinton, and Glencairn, the Earl Marshal, and others. It seems the Castilians be very stout, and he cannot blame them if so much has been said to them as has been talked of, that if they stand to their defences for a while, either they shall be released with aid or the Queen will withdraw her forces, but such may not now be suffered, for if respect of surety did sufficiently persuade to take the enterprise in hand respect of honor persuades sufficiently the achievement of it. Doubts not but that there be sundry devices used to dissuade the Queen from following the matter, but trusts none shall have the power to do it. Had the number of soldiers and pioneers been greater at the first entry, they had made quicker despatch, and the charges no whit the greater; by some that have come from thence he hears that the pioneers be almost over laboured, which makes him bolder to write. —York, 3 May 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1¾.

May 3. **945.** SIR W. DRURY to SIR VALENTINE BROWNE.

Has received a hundred pounds, for which he heartily thanks him, it came not without need, all was gone, and so will shortly this. Will not depart till he be revoked by letters from the Queen or Privy Council, which will not be before the seven days of his last imprest be run out, therefore he must provide and coin for them.—Edinburgh, 3 May 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¾.

May 3. **946.** SIR FRANCIS ENGLEFIELD to CHAPIN VITELLI.

In commendation of Hugh Owen, a Catholic gentleman, who on account of his religion has been obliged to leave his country and family, and desiring that he will assist him in obtaining the payment of a pension of 20 crowns per month promised to him by the King of Spain.—Malines [Mechlin], 3 May 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. *Ital. P.* 1.

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May 3. **947.** Sir Francis Englefield to Hugh Owen.

Touching his suit at the court he counsels him with patience to bear the delays and little favour used towards them, and to wait a convenient time, as six or eight weeks, before he comes from thence. They will send him money to supply him for that time. Whenever the Duke appears abroad he is to tell him that Albanos can give no resolution touching the King's patent which he brought. Parrot was forced thus to do, who entering where the Duke dined received his resolute refusal from his own mouth, which Owen must have if he would return into Spain.—Mackelyn [Mechlin], 3 May 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

May 3. **948.** Valentine Dale to Lord Burghley.

On the 1st inst. there came a captain from Monsieur to the King to advertise him that there was some motion of treaty at Rochelle, and thereupon the King sent Secretary Pinart thither to travail for an end. It is said that they of Rochelle are much discouraged because Montgomery withdrew himself, and yet it is affirmed that touching the Bastillion whereabouts they have been all this while, there is no more done but that it is fallen down with the mine, and serves neither party, The poorer sort of the camp are much distressed for victuals.—Moret, 3 May 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. *P.* ½.

May 5. **949.** Sir Valentine Browne to Lord Burghley.

The 29th April, Pilston, Sir W. Drury's man, departed from the camp, where the ships were in safety arrived, and the ordnance two days ago fully mounted, and the most carried up to Holyrood House, where they yet remain staying only upon the trenches and platforms, which are not finished meet for the battery, albeit there is as much done as may be by the pioneers whereof a new company is taken of the Scots, and the soldiers are not therein spared. The circuit is large and the trenches and platforms great. Hopes on Whitsuneven all the batteries shall begin, and bring the matter to good effect by one means or other. Beside the carriages at the camp, all the horses he can get travel by land with pickaxes, shovels, and spades, for which they continually cry out, and for cornpowder, and match, and now they begin to call for drink. There is not one idle minister used in the service. Could wish there had been 3,000*l.* sent, which might then have been employed in the cassing of the great numbers, lest they afterwards linger on to great charges for want of their pay and conduct homewards. Is borne in hand from the camp that this day their prest comes out, but it does not until Thursday. Has provided that on Friday they shall have a new imprest for 10 days.

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Prays all possible diligence may be used for the expedition of the supply; a trusty man with secrecy having it in gold might bring it in safety.—Berwick, 5 May 1573.
Pp. 1½.

May 5. **950.** H. KILLEGREW to LORD BURGHLEY.

Heard this morning by one that came out of Flanders that the Count of Montgomery was met at Conquet with the number of ships specified in his letter, farther that the Prince of Orange's navy by sea in Zealand had obtained a great victory over them, which from Antwerp and other places went to the victualling of Middleburg. There was not so full advice given in the Queen's last letter to the Regent as was looked for. All is now quiet, and the Regent and his friends at leisure to attend the expugnation only; he does in all things promised perform the proportion and more. Their obstinacy within is such void of all reason that there was no remedy but to land the ordnance, which being a large proportion asked more time for planting than was well considered before, for this night of 24 pieces of battery and four mortars there were but six planted, which he hopes on the 7th will play, and take their water from them, and dismount some of their pieces which lie dangerously against the place where the main battery must be planted. There are but two men slain hitherto, one through his own folly. Lord Herries made a motion to have been with the Earl of Rothes to speak again with them of the Castle, to see what might yet be done, and because they were both to be suspected it was answered that the summons being made it were both more honorable and convenient that they within should desire a parley than that it should be offered them. They said they had no more than when the Earl of Rothes went before, but they would be loth to see their friends cast away if they might help it. Another way was judged more reasonable, that the Logans should desire to speak with their Chief, who is in the Castle, and should marry Mr. James Macgill's daughter, to see whether he might be got away, and by this means to minister them occasion to desire parley. This was thought good to see if the Queen's powder and charges might be lessened. They work still as though they would abide all extremity; God's will be done, they can but perish in the end. Verac's man and Livingstone's are still where they were. The man who spake the words of the Queen in the Castle was called Sandy Smith, and slain since at the well, shot through the throat whence came the sound of the blasphemous words. —Edinburgh, 5 May, late in the night. *Signed.*
Endd. by Burghley. Pp. 4.

May 3. **951.** *The Baillies and Council of Dundee to the Regent of Scotland.*

According to his commission directed to them, they have apprehended certain persons come out of France, who all

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landed in England at Orfordness. The Laird of Melgrund after he had passed one day's journey returned again to the ship, the others came through England to Berwick, where they received passport, and came therewith to the Earl's sea at North Berwick; landing at Fife they came with diligence to this town last Saturday at even, and so departing through the town they apprehended them and have them in keeping. This day William Linlithgow's ship arrived, wherein the persons were, and thereafter the merchant landed, and amongst others the Laird of Melgrund, and one other passenger, whom they have reserved to his pleasure. Their bailiffs boarded the ship and arrested all that was there, until the time they might search for writings, and left officers behind them in the ship.—Dundee, 3 May 1573.

Endd. by Burghley. Copy. P. 1. *Enclosure.*

May 6. **952.** H. KILLEGREW to [LORD BURGHLEY].

Is moved, upon the death of Mr. Lovel, the gentleman porter of Berwick, to write for his favour for the placing or staying in that room of William Scopeham, who has thereupon bestowed most of his substance. The man is not much known to him, yet the good report he has heard moves him to crave that he may be at least continued in the place till the Queen be further determined therein.—Edinburgh, 6 May 1573. *Signed.*

P. ½.

May 7. **953.** SIR VALENTINE BROWNE to LORD BURGHLEY.

It has pleased God to take into his mercy Mr. Lovel, the gentleman porter of the town; he is therefore a humble suitor that the office be given to one of his own bringing up, called William Scopham, who has honestly and diligently served the Queen for eight years, and sometimes in the leading of soldiers, as in the late rebellion, and as he now does, with a hundred under Sir W. Drury; he is of good parentage, and of such honest fidelity that he would be bound in life for him. By the advice of Sir W. Drury he has committed the charge to him until the Queen's further pleasure shall be determined. Would be glad himself to serve the Queen in so mean an office if he might be disburdened of his dangerous room, being put at the present to the loss of the greater part of 3,000*l.* laid out in corn, which has taken such heat by long lying on the seas that it must be cast away.—Berwick, 7 May 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1¼.

May 8. **954.** EDINBURGH CASTLE.

"A true copy of the mutual bond betwixt the Castle and town of Edinburgh, contracted in the obedience of the King's Majesty our sovereign lord, published that all men may the better perceive how the Laird of Grange, against

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his faith, honour, and promise, is and has been the instrument and occasion of the present unquietness and bypast vastation of the town, to the suppression of the exercise of God's true religion, the hindrance of justice and policy, and calamity of the whole commonwealth."

At Edinburgh, the 8th day of May 1568, it is agreed between Sir William Kyrkcaldy of Grange, captain of the Castle of Edinburgh, and Sir Simon Preston of that ilk, provost of Edinburgh, that as it is not unknown that the Queen, the King's mother, and certain of the nobility seek by all means to depose him of his authority, and for the more hasty performing thereof are already in arms for the invasion of the Regent and all others who will not assist them in their ungodly proceedings, that they will upon their great oaths take plain and true part together in defence of their sovereign and his authority. They will fortify and assist all others for the defence of the sovereign and his authority against any that shall molest or invade them. Neither shall hear or see damage done to others in their lands or goods, but shall warn others thereof, and make impediment to the famine to the utmost of their power.

Imprented at Edinburgh be Robert Lekpreuik, anno 1573. *Endd. by Burghley. Broadside.*

May 8. **955.** ADVICES.

1. Vienna, 29 April 1573.—The Princes of the Empire have sent envoys to the lords of Poland for the purpose of furthering the election of the Prince Ernest. The Turks have taken and burnt a town two leagues from Castel Nuevo.

2. Venice, 8 May 1573.—The seignory have disbanded the men that they had in Padua. Siege of Rochelle. The Venetian ambassador has had audience with the Pope. Action between some Ragusan vessels and a Venetian galley through mistake. Election in Poland.

Endd. by Burghley. Ital. Pp. 2¾.

May 9. **956.** NEWS from ITALY.

1. Rome, 9 May 1573.—Audience of the Venetian ambassador with the Pope relative to concluding a peace with the Turk. Unimportant news from different parts of Italy. Landing of Algerine corsairs near Ajaccio.

2. Vienna, 6 May 1573.—Levy of troops in Germany. News from Warsaw.

Endd. Ital. Pp. 3½.

May 10. **957.** SIR W. DRURY to SIR VALENTINE BROWNE.

His man has supplied them with money for ten days beforehand, the leaders of the pioneers and labourers think themselves something behind-hand. Has increased their number by fifties for certain days, for were there five hundred more they might well be set on work. With so few hands

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there has not been done so much labour as is now done; they all that be there of any degree take spade, pickaxe, and shovel in hand to perform the same. The labourers are over-wearied. Hubbard has been ten days underground, and now almost under the Spur. Without money they can do nothing; in this hazardous enterprise he could but wish he were not in debt. On Tuesday they begin with the greatest part of the ordnance. If the pieces there be plied as the case requires they will spend the powder that is there in three days, they must borrow some serpentine powder, which he requires him to send by the first vessel that comes. Last night he understood certain were come out of the Castle towards the well, and gave orders to put them in again; those of the English lying near the walls were entertained with shot and stones, and no one hurt except Nicholas Nevill, who was shot through the thigh with a harquebuss. Is called for, and must away, God be with him, and if they meet no more in this world, farewell for altogether. Cannot live without money; if they had some cheer they would set Scottish men to work with petty wages, who without money cannot work; they have fair words but little help.—Edinburgh, 10 May 1573. *Signed.*

Endd. by Burghley. Copy. Pp. 1½.

May 11. **958.** Sir William Drury to Lord Burghley.

Has received a letter from Grange touching some earnest desire of his, which he sends, and because the same is misliked of the Regent will not grant it. Intends on Wednesday next shall be the battery, having between that time sufficiently to do for preparation thereof. Must by force deal with the Castle, which by some is rather desired than otherwise. On Friday last he understood that certain men were come down to a well standing under the trenches, and sent certain to put them in again, but they were entertained with stones and shot as though they had a world thereof, notwithstanding they were repulsed in the end. Mr. Thomas Cecil is looked for this night. Coming out of the trenches to make this despatch was out of the Castle twice narrowly missed.—Edinburgh, 11 May 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. by Burghley. P. 1.

May 11. **959.** Thomas Sutton, Master of the Ordnance at Berwick, to Lord Burghley.

Has already made a motion to the Earl of Leicester to be a mean that he might have the charge of the ordnance in this journey, but understands the place is laid upon Nicholas Errington for avoiding charges. His purpose was mistaken, for it was his purpose to have supplied the place at his own charges. Thought it neither stood with his honesty or credit to loiter at home, when other his companions in service venture their lives abroad, whereupon he has taken upon himself to see their service, not as an officer but a private soldier,

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wherefore he beseeches pardon if he has made any offence in coming without leave, and to require the General to license him to see the end. For his office and for his furtherance since in other causes he offers his poor service. Reason leads him to think he is persuaded against him, but trusts he has not lifted him up to give him the greater fall.—Edinburgh, 11 May 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. by Burghley. P. 1.

May 12. **960.** H. KILLEGREW to LORD BURGHLEY.

By the General's conference with the Regent, old friendship, somewhat shaken, was renewed. Indecent words being renewed again by those in the Castle, and coming to the General's knowledge, he desired the Regent that he might charge them, whereunto he consented, and offered his own body to the revenge of it. What he will do will be known some time this day. Will observe his warning not to spare the posts, but having nothing to write but of things pertaining to the General's charge, it might breed some jealousy, whereof he would be loth. Can write of no more speed in the expugnation, yet the General is careful, and has as much assistance from the Regent as he requires. The quantity of the artillery is great, and the trenches long a working by reason of the rocky ground. About the 18th all will be ready and then the matter will take some end. Mr. Cecil with Mr. Cotton arrived yesternight, and after supper must needs see the trenches; he says that he (Burghley) does not know of his coming, but hopes not to be long absent; his presence is comfortable both to English and Scottish.—Edinburgh, 12 May. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

May 13. **961.** H. KILLEGREW to LORD BURGHLEY and the EARL OF LEICESTER.

Other than common letters to friends, the Regent cannot get any matter of weight from those who came out of France and were stayed, and Sir James Irwin, who also is in his hands, being lately arrived out of Flanders. He is minded to use them after another sort if they will not confess the sooner, especially Irwin, against whom he has vehement presumptions. He thought they had brought over certain books, in answer to Mr. George Buchanan's written against the Scottish Queen, but they were others written by Twye the Jesuit in answer to a book of John Knox. One of them confesses that one of the answers to Mr. Buchanan's book was delivered to the English ambassador in France, and further that certain bulls were brought over from Rome, and sent to the Rector of the University of Aberdeen. Both he and the General were borne in hand that the ordnance might have been planted ere this time, but it required more labour than they were ware of. This morning the General desired to have some scaling ladders, two falconets, and certain harquebusses, for which the

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Regent took order incontinent, as he does always for anything that lies in his power. The battery which is the chiefest is to be placed before the Spur or blockhouse. They remain indurate within still. Cannot see what hope they have so to do, otherwise than they hope to resist the first brunt, and so afterwards make as good bargain for themselves as before with more honour, for hope of aid he sees none. Their end must be miserable without they obtain mercy. They have wrought so much for their defence since they heard the Queen's forces were coming into Scotland, that the supply of powder may be scant, for by the force of cannon the entry must be made. The mine is very near the place it would be at to make a way into the Spur. Hears of none slain since his last except one labourer, and yet have they planted all the ordnance saving one battery, for which the platforms will be ready in two days. The Regent has assured him that not only his 700 soldiers shall to the assault, but as many more as will do anything for him, and has sent warning to all his friends to be here against that time, and is without fear of any trouble or let that may grow to the enterprise, though some be jealous thereof. There is good account made that for every defendant there shall be twenty assailants. The Regent and Scottish captains be of opinion that they within being in doubt of their company, will never abide the assault.—Edinburgh, 13 May. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

May 14. **962.** SIEGE of EDINBURGH CASTLE.

Prests and other payments made to the army in Scotland for ten days, to end on Monday, 17 May 1573, amounting to 1,063*l.* 10*s.* There remain in the hands of the treasurer 543*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* which will not furnish the charge above five days more, that is to the 22nd May, and in that time the charge will augment by the fifty new supply of pioneers, which are sent for.—Berwick, 14 May 1573.
Endd. by Burghley. Pp. 2⅓.

May 16. **963.** ——— to GIACOMO SPINOLA.

Insurrection in Switzerland. Death of Stephen Battori, the son of the King of Transylvania. News from the Court of Spain and from France. The naval preparations of the Turk proceed slowly on account of the plague and other hindrances. Liberation of galley slaves taken in Cyprus, and negociations for the restoration of that island to the Venetians. —Venice, 16 May 1573.
Add. Endd., with seal. *Ital. Pp.* 1¼.

May 16. **964.** VALENTINE DALE to LORD BURGHLEY.

Has stayed the moving of Badonaire's cause at his own request. Pinart is now returned; he went with great hopes of pacification, by reason that Montgomery had withdrawn

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himself from Rochelle, and great offers were made to them of the town that they should enjoy all their privileges and full liberty of religion, so that they would acknowledge the King's authority and admit a garrison. Upon this Brantome and Douartes were sent into the town for hostages, and two citizens came into the camp, but in conclusion they of Rochelle, understanding that Montgomery had taken Belle-Isle, made absolute answer that they would neither admit a garrison or make peace for themselves, unless the edict of January might take effect throughout all France, and so the treaty broke off. Further, they say that Montgomery has left BelleIsle, but not unfurnished, and is come near Rochelle, whereof they are all in "a damp" at the court; and whereas the King had determined to remove to Compiegne, he now breaks off his hunting and pastimes, and has his council closely attending upon him with such silence that men mistrust some greater thing than is yet known. The Count De Retz, to whom the King had departed with BelleIsle, is in great displeasure because it was not better furnished, to the great grief of the Queen Mother. The victuals which were wont to come in great store to the camp from Britanny are now cut off. Monsieur affirms that he will not away from Rochelle before it be won, and his hope is for lack of victuals, by intelligence; and by making a mine. There are 500 Swiss arrived at the coast for the guard of the King, and it is said the rest, about 5,000, are towards the camp. The Cardinal of Lorraine is come to Paris with great countenance to help forward the sale of the church lands for the maintenance of the King's wars. The Scots ambassador has been at the court to make his moan, for they have news of the matters of Edinburgh, and sent twice before he had audience. Monsieur daily vaunts that he will give the assault shortly with all his force, and will not endure this dishonour.—Moret, 16 May 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. *Pp.* 1¼.

May 16. **965.** *Occurrents of* 16 *May.*

News of the capture of BelleIsle by the Count Montgomery. Taking of several strong places in Dauphigny by the Protestants, who number 2,000 harquebussiers. On the 24th ult. there passed by Chambery of Spaniards and Italians 3,000 harquebussiers and 1,200 horsemen sent to the succour of the Duke of Alva. News from Vienne about the Emperor, the election to the crown of Poland, and the Sophy. Successful sortie from Rochelle. The Marquis of Maine is coming to Paris to seek the perfect cure of his leg. List of towns and strong places held by the Protestants in Guienne, Bearn, Languedoc, and Dauphigny.

Pp. 2. *Enclosure.*

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May 17. **966.** SIR VALENTINE BROWNE to LORD BURGHLEY.

Thanks him for the acceptation of his suit for William Scopham. Wilton has served well, but now being grown into years is not so apt as he has been; could well be contented to take one of the pensions that falls here. The General does all that he may to have things perfect before the battery begins by mine and platform. Cannot extend his money to more than the 22nd of the month. The General presses to have some portion of money beside ordinary wages or charges to remain to answer all events, whereof he desires direction. For four or five days more he can by credit enlarge if the same come not in time. Yesterday night some friends of the Castilians out of the trenches shot to them an advertisement tied to an arrow which, by shooting clean over the Castle, lighted in the trenches on the other side among the soldiers, the effect whereof being in plain speech was of the covenants between England and Scotland, and the bringing in of English forces; the rest was in cipher not yet deciphered.—Berwick, 17 May 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. by Burghley. Pp. 1¾.

May 17. **967.** H. KILLEGREW to LORD BURGHLEY.

Wishes himself able to relieve him of his burden, but sees the impossibility thereof otherwise than by doing his duty, and does not mistrust that after hard news he shall hear better. This day at one in the afternoon some of the pieces began to speak such language that it made them in the Castle think more of God than they did before, and all men to think the enterprise not so hard as before they took it to be. The General does not doubt the matter, and yet captains and soldiers desire that places may be thought unexpugnable that their honor and desert may be the greater. Sees no cause to complain of the Scottish forces, or fear of betrayal, unless he would say it is a thing may be done, and so it may be answered with great reason, "if the sky fall we shall take larks." For anything the men can want above the Regent's promise, he will see it performed, likewise if any soldier have cause to complain of ill usage, either in lodging or victualling, let them come to him, and he has offered openly to see it remedied. The causes why he thinks the time long are want of skill and want of hands not to fight but to labour, at the first coming the soldiers should have put to their hands, but they have kept themselves for the battle, no exploit or enterprise has been done more than was before by the Scots, nor well could without hazard of men before this day and yesterday. The Englishmen begin to play their parts to the comfort of the Scots without and the terror of those within, and "upon my word in all doings the Scottish soldiers arm in arm with the English in like case, the gunners with ours, &c." Trusts

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this friendliness will with the emulation of honor make both strive who shall climb foremost if it come to the assault. All the pieces for battery be planted saving six cannons, which could not be done until now because the approach was dangerous and the place required great work in preparing, which has made the General and all others say what proved not that the battery should begin such a day, according to which speeches he has written. If there be anything to be feared in the achieving of the enterprise with speed it will be want of powder, whereof the allowance is short of the proportion sent up by Captain Errington by 15 or 17 last. When the battery shall be once laid, which they say will be the 21st of the month, the matter will be at a point before the end of the same. It has been hitherto with less blood than if the ordnance had sooner been planted, and this conjecture they have to lead them that they want store of powder within, for they suffered all the ordnance to be planted and shot yesterday all the afternoon without harm from them. At the first there was a great and lamentable cry within heard plainly of divers. Wishes all the rest were as sufficient to discharge their offices as the gunners. The artillery has been so long in planting that they within have had plenty of time to build at every place where they may be annoyed. Wishes for more powder, but before this comes to his hands is sure it will be too late to send it from London. Robert Hamilton who came last out of France is sent to the Duke, between whom and the Regent there is great kindness. This peace has renewed certain old private debates between sundry noblemen, to wit the Earl of Athol and Mackintosh, about a great slaughter committed in the Highlands. There is some trouble between Lord Drummond and Lord Ruthven upon the dispossession of the old Lady Drummond, aunt to Lord Ruthven. Sir James Irwin confessing nothing in effect is to be sent prisoner to Blackness. A messenger that came with letters in cipher from the French Ambassador is taken, and shall be hanged because he is a Scottish man and would have gone into the Castle, whither some good fellow shot an arrow three days past, which had about the head thereof two bills, the one in cipher the other not. The enclosed is the effect of that in cipher. The other was a copy of the articles passed between the Regent and the General touching the Castle. Upon this proclamation was made that all soldiers or others who served in the last troubles against the King, and now out of the hands, should depart and not come within four miles of Edinburgh during the siege on pain of death. The like was made of the wives of the soldiers of the Castle remaining in the town. The Regent has a guess at him that wrote the cipher and shot the arrow, it should be young Barnboghe, Grange's nephew. Mr. Cecil says he came to learn to be a soldier and not an ambassador, and therefore continues with the General; the Regent has

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bidden him be no stranger with him or his friends. There is none small or great but does like well of him, and for one thing above the rest, which is for serving of God at the times convenient.—Edinburgh, 17 May, at night. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 6.

May 14. **968.** *The Cipher shot into the Castle.*

The number of the Englishmen are not past six hundred. The Castle was thought in the beginning a light matter, but now it is thought a stronghold. They are undermining the fore block-house and think to blow it up. The Marshal is lodged in Robert Gurlaw's house. If they would bestow a shot on that house when the Marshal and his company are in it they shall be advertised by the shot of two harquebusses out of a house, the windows whereof shall be stopped with straw. The Englishmen and Scottish men are "mellit" through with the others in the trenches, and keep stark in the night. But if they would assay them, it would be done in the daylight with thirty men or thereabouts at the fore point of the block house, for there is no good watch kept there in the day. If they be scant of men let him have a sign, and he will hazard to come in and bring men with him. If they suffer the powder to lie where it was, they have taken in hand to shoot at it and set it on fire. Rochelle is not won. *In cipher, deciphered.*

Endd. P. ½. *Enclosure.*

May 18. **969.** Sir W. Drury to Lord Burghley.

Had good success yesterday by discharging and sending into David's tower and other parts thirty-four demi-cannons, a show of the good will they bear and owe them for their obstinacy, which by the cannoniers were so well bestowed that no man could better have wished them spent. After the first "tier" of ordnance was discharged, great cries and shouts were made by the women of the Castle, terming the day and hour black. Notwithstanding the soldiers within showed themselves in no small companies here and there, but especially they showed many on the top of David's tower, with great pride displaying two ensigns, and shooting at every advantage they saw very near. But in fine the cannoniers plied them so cunningly and well, and drove them so clean from the tower top, that they once durst not look out or show themselves. Prays that more powder may be sent to Berwick. Caused three demi-cannons to be levelled at the place where he judged in the night they would gather them unto, which fell in the place where they wished.—Edinburgh, 18 May 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

May 14. **970.** *The Cipher shot into the Castle.*

Copy of the enclosure to Killegrew's letter of the 17th May.

Endd. P. ¼. *Enclosure.*

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May 18. **971.** Sir Valentine Browne to [Lord Burghley].

The battery is already begun with those pieces that be already placed; it is looked that to night or to-morrow the whole does set on. Has this morning sent to the camp the fifty pioneers out of the Bishopric, and has received letters from Drury for more money, wherewith he furnishes him with one hundred pounds. It seems they mean to employ much more provision than was looked for about the engines. Beseeches him for a new supply of money, the days will be run out on Friday next.—Berwick, 18 May 1573. *Signed.*
P. ½.

May 20. **972.** Valentine Dale to Lord Burghley.

Understands from Rouen of the rigging of the ships at Dieppe and along the rest of the coast, and though they do and will pretend that it is done to withstand Montgomery's attempts, yet he desires to know whether he shall make to the King any motion thereof. The King has again sent to Rochelle further articles of pacification. The Cardinal of Lorraine has come very triumphantly to the Court. They have already made loans in Paris, until their sales may be made of the church lands. They be in the more jollity here, because they do not hear that Montgomery attempts so much to succour Rochelle, but makes himself strong about Belle-Isle, where they do not fear him much. It is not yet well known what is the cause of the imprisonment of the young Rhinegrave, some say for evil words used of the King and Queen Mother, touching the massacre of Paris or the overthrow at Mons, and some for secret and indirect practise with the Prince of Orange. They are nothing sorry here for the loss of the Duke of Alva upon the seas. It is reported that Marshal Tavannes is dead.—Moret, 20 May 1573. *Signed.*
Add. Endd., with seal. *Pp.* 1⅓.

May 20. **973.** Pietro Bizarri to Lord Burghley.

Movements of the German and other troops intended for service in Flanders. Orders have been given through all the ports of the King Catholic that the Venetians are not to be molested. Don John of Austria has commanded that all the coast fortifications in Apulia should be inspected and put in a good condition of defence. Munitions of war are also to be sent to La Goletta. The ambassador of Venice has informed the Cardinals appointed to receive him, that if he cannot have audience with the Pope according to the tenor of his commission, that he will return home again as he has been directed to do. Levy of troops in Savoy and Milan for the service of the King of Spain. Signor Gio: Egolpho à Knorringen, a canon of Wurtzburg, has been made Bishop of Augsburg.—Augsburg, 20 May 1573. *Signed.*
Add. Endd., with seal. *Ital. Pp.* 1¼.

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May 21. **974.** QUEEN ELIZABETH to CATHERINE DE MEDICIS.

Has learnt by her letters and those of the Duke of Alençon, and also through M. de la Mothe Fenelon, the great desire that the Duke has to come over to England in the matter of the marriage, and has been required to declare her good will, and grant the necessary safe conduct for the said journey. Cannot promise to accept him as her husband before she has seen him. If they will assure her that no offence will be taken, whatever the event may be, she will grant the safe conduct required for his journey.—Greenwich, 21 May 1573.

Copy. Fr. P. 1.

May 21. **975.** QUEEN ELIZABETH to the DUKE OF ALENÇON.

Is obliged to delay granting his request for a safe conduct for certain reasons which she has communicated to the Queen Mother, as she can never consent to accept any person as her husband before having seen him.—21 May 1573.

Copy. Endd. Fr. P. ¾.

May 22. **976.** H. KILLEGREW to LORD BURGHLEY and the Earl OF LEICESTER.

Since his last writing the pieces beat their defences, and then they began the battery in two places, which the Castle, having been cold all this while, began to impeach with hot shooting, but in vain, for none was hurt with their great shot, but a common soldier was slain with a small shot. This stayed a little the General's ordnance from battering, and made him direct them for the dismounting of those pieces which might hinder his battery. By this means Sir Henry Lee's breach was in more forwardness, which lies at the north-west side of the town at their postern gate, so that he was fain to breathe him, lest he be too forward. If the General want not powder, the matter in two days will be ready for the assault, which he sees men willing to give. Some faults have been committed through negligence or want of skill, that have made him become a pioneer these two nights, for making two mounts to flank the breaches. The mine is not come to the place but as near as may be, but the General has so many things to do that he cannot answer all that is to be done. The gunners to his judgment have done their part best of any of their quality. Although he has no office pertaining to the wars, yet must he be doing somewhat, because the General has not the help he looked for, yet Sir Henry Lee, Sir George Cary, Sir Francis Russell, Mr. Cecil, and Mr. Knowles be both painful and vigilant. The powder is not yet come from Berwick, which is some discouragement. —Edinburgh, 22 May. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

May 23. **977.** SIR HENRY LEE to LORD BURGHLEY.

Of his former suspected doubts there is no sign; they remain doubtful yet hope the best, each man's force is ready to with-

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stand the worst. Craves his favor for the better furthering of that licence which it pleased him to get for him from the Queen.—Edinburgh, 23 May. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

May 23. **978.** Sir W. Drury to Lord Burghley.

On the 21st the cannoniers began to batter David's tower and a curtain where the night before the Castilians had placed certain cannons to annoy a mount called by his own name, from which they suffered them to shoot many shots against their wills. When they began they ceased not from shooting till they had sent twenty-five cannon shot, whereby the cannoniers, labourers, and some others were often buried with earth, during which service although so hot he lost not a man, neither any hurt but one whose head took a knock with a stone. All this while the cannoniers ceased not, by whose perfect shooting into their "lowpes" their ordnance was so well displaced that they could no more send that day, forgetting to send as they had promised cannon for cannon. Their small shot they plied the English with all this time, as they do them day and night, whereby one was slain and two or three others hurt. How they speed within he cannot judge by reason of the height they dwell on. After finishing hereof a great part of David's tower fell. The understanding of the powder to be sent does not a little glad him. Mr. Cecil does very orderly behave himself.—Edinburgh, 23 May 1573. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. 1.

May 24. **979.** H. Killegrew to Sir Valentine Browne.

Trusts he is better of his sickness, whereby he may better take substantial order for Verac and such like at their coming, whom the Regent will not have come hither. If Lord Livingstone come, let him stay till the Regent's mind be known, and James Livingstone is not to be suffered to come till the Castle be at some other point. The powder came surely and in good time. The King has had the small pox and begins to be well again; at Stirling all the youth almost were infected with the same disease. The Regent acquits himself well, and the Scottishmen will not leave the company of the English, if the matter come to assault; all this while they have lived brotherly together without dissension. Trusts he will return Verac with speed to London, and send some one that may see his doings by the way; there is a Scottish boy that brought a letter from him, who is hanged for his labour. The cipher is supposed to have been intended for Lethington, although the messenger delivered the same to Archibald Ruthven.—Edinburgh 24 May. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

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May 24. **980.** SIR VALENTINE BROWNE to [LORD BURGHLEY].

The ship with the ten lasts of powder is arrived at the haven in safety. Has dispatched advertisement to the general to know his pleasure what should be done with the same.—Berwick, 24 May 1573. *Signed.*

P. ½.

May 26. **981.** VALENTINE DALE to LORD BURGHLEY.

1. The President of Tours is now at the court to have his dispatch unto the Queen of Scots, touching the account of her dowry upon the passport of the Queen's Majesty. He seems a man of a very inventive head, and is taken to be a man of practice, and chosen expressly by the Cardinal of Lorraine.

2. Jacomo, Mr. Walsingham's man, sent word from Paris, that the Scotsman who came over with silks to the Scottish Queen, vaunts that, notwithstanding all the diligence which was used, he conveyed letters to her and brought letters from her which he carried under the "toas of his feete." As for Monsieur's mine at Rochelle, they of the town have made a very deep ditch along inside the walls, and pits in their bulwarks to "event" any mine that should be made under the same. From the camp it is advertised that Montgomery sent in a ship privily to Rochelle with 25 barrels of powder, and has promised the town aid within 15 days. They make great rejoicing here at the election of Monsieur as King of Poland; but are much grieved with the matters of Scotland. The Cardinal of Lorraine is much made of at the Court, and is busy gathering the clergy to make money.

3. Tavannes is not yet dead, but so sick that Madame de Retz came to the court upon hope that her husband should have his office.—Moret, 26 May 1573. *Signed.*

4. P.S.—Commends the diligence and fidelity of the bearer Thomas Vale. On the 18th instant there was a skirmish before Rochelle, where the townsmen lost 30 good soldiers, and the others about 60, amongst whom there is great moan made for Puygalliard, governor of Angers. Notwithstanding their humble submission and great presents, the Pope cannot be induced to be reconciled to the Venetians. The King's ambassador has written out of Spain, that the King of Spain made the Venetian ambassador a mild answer, that if the Venetians thought good to make their peace with the Turk he was not offended. The Venetians have sent Messer Andrea Badovero to be their ambassador resident with the Turk. The Turk minds not to make any great preparation this year. Such forces as he has by land he is determined to employ against the Sophy.

Add. Endd., with seal. *Pp.* 3¼.

May 26. **982.** The COUNT OF MONTGOMERY to LORD BURGHLEY.

Has just arrived, and sends the bearer, his son, to inform him of what has passed during his late voyage. Intends to

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start with the first fair wind for the Isle of Wight, and desires that he will send instructions by the bearer as to what he shall do next.—Plymouth, 26 May. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Fr. P. ½.

May 27. **983.** H. KILLEGREW to LORD BURGHLEY.

Sees no cause to doubt of Hamilton or Huntley, or of the good success of the enterprise by force or treaty. Verac's man is to be dispatched to his master with answer that he cannot come hither. Means to carry Mr. Cecil before his return to see the King, the Blackness, and Dumbarton. The Castilians desire to speak with him and the general whereupon there is an abstinence; the Regent cannot with the King's honor and the concurrence between the Queen and King in this action suffer them to treat without he be a party; will do the best he may that he be not offended, for by the "sorte" of Rochelle there is need to keep him and this country in good devotion. The Scottish will not be behind at an attempt against the Castle.—Edinburgh, 27 May. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. 1.

May 27. **984.** H. KILLEGREW to LORD BURGHLEY and the EARL OF LEICESTER.

About 5 o'clock at afternoon the Captain of the Castle and Robert Melvil, for whom Sir Henry Lee and George Fleck the Regent's servant went in, came to him and the general and to the Lord Boyd for the Regent. The effect of their demands was to have surety for the lives and livings of all that were within, that Lethington and Lord Home because of particular quarrels might go into England, and Grange to remain in Scotland, with a licence to depart the realm if he found himself ill-used, that they might have their goods within the Castle, and to deliver the rest with their obedience to the King and Regent; farther that the Countess of Argyle might not be delivered into her husband's hands. To all this it was answered that he should put his submission and petitions in writing and deliver the same in the morning at 6 o'clock, and he should receive answer. The ship with powder is come to Leith. The Regent confesses that he was suitor to stay Verac in England, willing him not to come here but on his peril; his man is commanded to depart in the morning under pain of imprisonment. The Regent would have Verac returned to London, and heed taken he take not shipping to land in any other place.—Edinburgh, 27 May, at night. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. by Burghley. Pp. 2.

May 28. **985.** SIR W. DRURY to LORD BURGHLEY.

Desired Killegrew to inform him of the winning of the Spur, which if it had been well manned, or had had but the

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accustomed number, which were under twenty, would hardly have been gotten. Mr. Cecil does well, and only stays to see an end, which by fair means or force will be seen within five days, and then he will return to the house at Burghley. Will not hearken to the requests of the Castilians farther than the Regent and the Ambassador shall allow of. The ten lasts of powder came yesterday.—Edinburgh, 28 May. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. 1.

May 28. **986.** SIR W. DRURY to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Stood at first in good hope to get the Spur from the Castilians by undermining, and so to have blown up part of the wall, but perceiving it to require a longer time than might be spared, as well in that the service grows towards ripeness for the assault, as to keep them occupied from working themselves into new strengths, did on the 26th in the morning scale the same by force of men, and not long after enjoyed it. That time of day was best liked being the time those within the Castle were accustomed to take rest, and that the danger of the ordnance might be eschewed, and every man's part therein better perceived. Before the enterprise was put in execution some soldiers were appointed to attempt the breach at the back of the Castle, to draw them to defend the same, in which attempt eight soldiers were hurt and slain, and at the winning of the Spur twenty soldiers, or thereabouts. Not long after the Castilians sent word they had good desire to speak with him, and after speech together for more than two hours it was promised that this day they would give in writing their minds. The powder come hither yesterday.—Edinburgh, 28 May 1573. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. 1.

May 28. **987.** CONDITIONS of the SURRENDER of EDINBURGH CASTLE.

The Castle of Edinburgh being recovered by the forces of England shall be rendered with the munitions, jewels, &c., to the King's behoof and the Regent in his name, within such convenient space as shall be appointed. The whole prisoners being within the Castle shall come forth single without armour and submit themselves to the mercy of the King and Regent, and shall all be pardoned and suffered to pass where they please except Lord Home, Grange, Lethington, John Maitland of Coldinghame, the Bishop of Dunkeld, Robert Logan of Restalig, Robert Melvil, Alexander Creighton, and Pitarrow, who shall be reserved and kept until the knowledge of the Queen's advice. James Mossman and James Cockey shall likewise be reserved prisoners. The soldiers shall be suffered to bring forth their own bag and baggage. They of the Castle must give declaration of their acceptation or refusal betwixt this and nine hours of the night.—Holyrood House, 28 May 1573.
Endd. by Killegrew. P. ½.

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988. Another copy.
Endd. P. ¾.

989. Another copy.
Endd. P. 1.

990. Another copy.
Endd. P. ¾.

May 29. **991.** SURRENDER of EDINBURGH CASTLE.

The Regent with the advice of the secret council ordains a herald or any other officer of arms to pass to the market cross of Edinburgh and other places needful, and there by open proclamation charge all the King's subjects that they suffer the soldiers and others within the Castle who have been pardoned to pass where they please, and in no wise to attempt to do them violence or injury in body or baggage, or use any manner of reproach in word or action against them, under pain of death.
Endd. P. ½.

May 30. **992.** ADVERTISEMENTS from FRANCE.

1. M. de L'Autray upon suspicion that he was an espial being put on the rack at two several times, confessed that there were certain gentlemen of good account in the camps at Sancerre and Rochelle who advertised the townsmen from time to time of all their enterprises. From the 13th inst. until this day there have been done three sundry exploits upon the Bastillion de l'Evangile; in the first M. de Guatz entered by surprise, but in the end was driven out with loss; in the second he and M. de St. Colomb were sore hurt; in the third it is reported that one Besme (who in the late massacre at Paris slew the Admiral) had his thigh stricken quite off with a cannon, and a great number besides slain or hurt. On the 21st the Rochellois sallied out and "cloyed" four great pieces of artillery, and brought away with them six ensigns. Monsieur was determined to give the general assault on the 28th inst. MM. de Retz and Fiasque departed on the 22nd with 20 ships and six galleys to drive Montgomery out of Belle Isle, and he perceiving them too strong for him has forsaken the isle.

2. News from Flanders of succours of Spaniards and Germans who have lately come to the Duke of Alva.

3. Those of Navarin daily increase in numbers. Six ships have entered Rochelle. The clergy are to meet very shortly at Paris for the granting of their money. There is a rate made that they should pay 60,000,000,000 franks (*sic*) for the payment of the King's debts. They impute the election of Monsieur to the worthiness of his person and to the oration of Monsieur de Valence, others judge that it was through fear lest the Emperor's son being so mighty would make the kingdom hereditary. It is agreed that the clergy shall contribute 300,000 crowns to the charges of Monsieur.

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The King has dismissed his men of arms to refresh themselves till June 20. The Marshal of Poland is looked for very shortly as ambassador from thence.
Endd. Pp. 2½.

993. Copy of the above.
Endd. Pp. 2.

May 30. **994.** SIR W. DRURY to LORD BURGHLEY.

Thought good to address Sir Henry Lee to the court to report on the good conformity grown to with the Castilians; his diligent travail and service in this exploit deserve great commendation. Has willed the bearer to declare to him touching his own particular, which he beseeches him have consideration of.—Edinburgh, 30 May 1573. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. 1.

May 31. **995.** RALPH LANE to LORD BURGHLEY.

North has already spoken with Spillman, and received from him a letter from the Duke of Alva, which he sends herewith. Sends also a note of the articles subscribed by the Duke which Spillman keeps. To-morrow or the next day there comes a Spanish captain like a merchant, who is to take their musters, and who brings order for the disbursement of so much money as is expressed besides the 12 lasts of powder. Lewis Larder's offer touching the surprising of Flushing is not liked by the Duke. By this new order they must be ready in Lowestoft Roads the 25th of June to be bestowed where the Duke's commissioner shall appoint.—London, 31 May 1573. *Signed.*
Add. Endd., with seal. *P.* 1.

996. *Agreement for the Hire of certain Ships by the Duke of Alva.*

Twelve ships of charge to be ready in Lowestoft Roads by the 25th June, whereof the Admiral to be 140 tons, with six cast brass and six iron pieces, and six quarter slings, 40 small shot, and 20 bows and 40 sheaves of arrows, with 120 men; the other vessels to be furnished in proportion to their size. The captains to be bound as Catholic professors to serve the Duke against all princes except the Queen of England, and to receive as many soldiers as it shall please the Duke to put in them, and to land them in what country soever the Duke shall direct. The time of service to be four months, and the ships to have one French crown a ton. Pay and allowance for victual given. 500*l.* to be presently disbursed in prest.
Pp. 1½. *Enclosure.*

May 31. **997.** VALENTINE DALE to the QUEEN.

1. Had procured audience against the very time that he received her letters, which was the 27th instant, of special

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purpose to "feel" some such matter of the King and Queen Mother as might be meet for Her Majesty to know. And because the King was then presently ready to take his horse towards his hunting, besides his usual shortness, he had the less particular speech with him, and when he began to declare Her Majesty's great good will to understand of the quietness of his realm, he answered shortly that she should be assured of the like amity of his part, which he hoped would now increase, both by the new good fortune of his brother, and by the further alliance which he trusted should grow by the matters begun between her and his brother. On Dale's reminding him what great regard Her Majesty thought there should be to foresee that it might not be any diminution of amity between them, if things should not take such effect as was wished, he said that he thought all should be well, and so shortly ended. The Queen Mother was very desirous to know what was Her Majesty's inclination towards M. le Duc. Dale said that there could be no doubt of her good liking to the amity between the two realms, but he was expressly commanded to remind her to have great care that the matter might be so dealt that there might be no occasion of diminishing of that amity if the matter should not take place. She answered that her son would abide that danger, but that she hoped that all things would be to his expectation. Talking of the election of Monsieur to the crown of Poland, she made account that he would pass by way of Calais and Dantzic, as it is to be doubted what will fall out between Germany and them. Could get nothing out of her touching the affairs of France, but that Montgomery either was or shortly should be driven from BelleIsle.

2. At a later audience the Queen Mother assured him of the sincerity of M. d'Alençon's desire to visit the Queen after the taking of Rochelle, which she doubted not would be shortly won by force, and that he would think his travail well bestowed however it happened, and also for the King's part they would not mislike anything howsoever it fell out.—Moret, 31 May 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. *Pp.* 3¾.

998. Copy of the above.
Pp. 7.

May 31. **999.** VALENTINE DALE to LORD BURGHLEY.

Has written unto Her Majesty at large, and particularly his whole doings, whereby he may perceive that the desire of M. le Duc to come into England is not feigned. The matter of Rochelle cumbers them all. Thanks him for Thomas Wilks, his secretary, who is sufficient for that college and a better place. Knows that the statutes will bear him out, as he was of that college [All Souls] himself. Complains of the dearness of everything in France, and thinks it is requisite

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that the Queen should appoint some one living or other on him who shall serve her there.—Moret, 31 May 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. *Pp.* 1½.

May 31. **1000.** VALENTINE DALE to LORD BURGHLEY.

1. Sends him a copy of his letter to the Queen. Their own commodity here moves them to be desirous of Her Majesty's amity, and therefore they will condescend unto anything, but as touching the performance it lies in God's hands. The Scottish matters are canvassed here with the Cardinals of Lorraine and Guise by the Scottish Queen's Ambassador, but he cannot perceive any hope that they have, and therefore the Scots of that faction were never more submissive. The Ambassador came to Dale himself to move him for Vergys, that is coming over for the Scottish Queen's accounts, wherein he gave him courteous answer; but when he began to enter into further talk that England dealt sore with them at that time, he passed over into other matter. They are at their wits' end for Rochelle and wish it had been never begun, fain would the two Dukes be about their own business and let the matters of the realm alone; they will not tarry for composition, and wise men think the assault will be over dangerous and doubtful. Sends him his collection of the French estate as he gathered it in England. Gondi has been sent to him and the other ambassadors with news of the publication of the King of Poland's election, and in the end opened to him that they heard, that the Queen of England armed her ships. Told him that it was to waft the wool ships for doubt of them of Flushing.—Moret, 31 May 1573. *Signed.*

2. P.S.—Brulart is sent to Rochelle of late with most large articles of pacification. The young Queen is much made of, to the end she may pacify her friends in Germany. The Queen of Navarre has been sick of late, and is not with child at this present. Sends him a plot of Rochelle; although Monsieur lies in the dike under the curtain, yet the rampart is theirs of the town, and what trenches or fosses are within are not known, but there are divers gabions and platforms which command the rampart at the place of the breach. There happened a fray yesternight between the servants of the Pope's Nuncio and those of the Spanish Ambassador, wherein two of the Nuncio's servants are hurt. There is like to be some business about it.

Pp. 3½.

May 31. **1001.** SIR VALENTINE BROWNE to LORD BURGHLEY.

Without speedy supply of money the Queen's charge will be the longer continued for want of pay, which now upon the cassing of the bands must needs be had. The whole of the bands, except some to attend the ordnance that may stay

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for want of wind, will be retired within eight days. Has extended the pays only to the 2nd June, so that the days that shall be more spent in that realm must be borne with such money as may be gotten among the merchants, to be repaid in English money, which being beneficial to them, they must be forced unto. Trusts the service being brought to this prosperous end will be comfortable to the Queen and Council. —Berwick, last of May 1573. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. ⅔.

1002. *Siege of Edinburgh Castle.*

Prests and other payments made for the army in Scotland since the last reckoning, viz., for the space of 16 days, beginning on Monday the 18th May, and ending on Tuesday the 2nd June 1573, amounting to 1,255*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* There is laid out more than is received in the 16 days 7*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* The charges to continue in tarrying about the dismounting of the ordnance and retiring to Berwick are esteemed at 10 days, to be fully finished the 12th June, and so the whole money to be supplied for the cashing of the charges 1,137*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*
Endd. Pp. 3. *Enclosure.*

May. **1003.** News from Italy.

From Naples there is news that the Turk has put to sea with 300 galleys as is thought for La Goletta or Malta. Preparations made for the defence of Malta, and movements of the King of Spain's navy. The Venetians are disarming, and are desirous of a peace with the Turk.
Endd. Ital. Pp. 1½.

May. **1004.** Names of English Catholic Gentlemen of the Faction.

Sir Thomas Cornwallis, Sir Henry Jernyngham, Sir Edward Bennyfield, Sir Thomas Lovel, Mr. Hayer, and Mr. Rows, of whom the meanest gentleman may dispend a thousand marks yearly. They have the mass and other Catholic service in their own house, and come not to their parish church, neither will they come to this heretical and schismatical service now used in this realm of England, supported by the Duke (of Norfolk). Sir Nicholas Strange, chamberlain to the Duke, a cold Protestant. Sir Richard Fulmerstone, his treasurer, a Catholic; his comptroller is also a Catholic. Mr. Barker, his secretary, a Catholic. Mr. James Guilford and Mr. Nicholas Myne, his collector at the court and London, both Catholics. Mr. Haselte, his collector for his matters concerning the law, a Catholic.
Endd.: "Found in Edinburgh Castle." *P.* 1.

May. **1005.** Advices from the Duke of Alva.

Middleburg and Armuden have been revictualled, and Haarlem is so closely blockaded that the Duke hopes soon

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to be able to punish the rebels inside that town. On the 9th May, 1,300 of the enemy endeavouring to seize on the dikes between Amsterdam and Utrecht were defeated by certain garrisons in the neighbourhood. The Duke desires that the Queen will prevent her subjects from coming over to trouble the dominions of his master. On the 8th May those of Flushing sustained a great defeat from the Spaniards. In addition to the Spanish infantry which came from Italy, there have been levies of troops in Germany to uphold the authority of the King.

Endd. by Burghley. Span. Pp. 1¼.

May. **1006.** ADVICES from ITALY.

1. Vienna, 12 May 1573.—Election in Poland. Threats and promises of the Muscovites and Turks.

2. Venice, 23 May.—Reported intended interference of the King of Spain in the affairs of Pitagliano in behalf of the Farnese family. Disarmament of the Venetian fleet, with the exception of 12 galleys for the purpose of guarding the gulf from corsairs.

3. Rome, 26 May 1573.—News of the Papal Court. Skirmish near Pitagliano. Unsuccessful attempt of Montgomery to relieve Rochelle. Capture of a corsair. It is reported at Turin that the Duke of Medina Celi will marry a daughter of the Prince of Orange, who will then lay down his arms and be restored.

4. Padua, 18 May.—At Padua there have fallen drops of a red colour like blood, and the writer encloses some leaves stained by them. The common people regard this as a portent.

Endd. Ital. Pp. 5½.

May. **1007.** ADVICES from ITALY.

1. Venice, 30 May 1573.—The Duke of Anjou has been elected King of Poland, to the great displeasure of the Czar of Muscovy. Depredations by corsairs.

2. Genoa, 15 May.—Account of preparations for an expedition to go to Goletta.

3. Naples, 15 May.—Departure of the son of Ali Bassa.

4. Rome, 23.—Expected attempt of the Turks upon Goletta. News of the Papal Court. Siege of Rochelle.

5. Vienna, 20.—Discontent at the election of the Duke of Anjou.

Endd. by Burghley. Ital. Pp. 4¾.

[May.] **1008.** ELECTION of the KING OF POLAND.

"A pleasant discourse upon the French King, Charles IX.; offers to make his brother King of Polonia; and upon the prophecy that Queen Mother shall see all her sons kings." States that the prediction that Catherine de Medicis should see all her sons kings was the cause of the suit of the Duke

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of Alençon for the hand of Queen Elizabeth, and also of the candidature of the Duke of Anjou for the crown of Poland. Recapitulates the different promises that Charles the Ninth has made to the Poles, with comments on each of them, principally inveighing against his tyranny, perfidy, and inability to perform his engagements. Prophesies an evil ending to Charles, his brothers, and the Queen Mother.
Endd. Lat. Pp. 4.

[May.] **1009.** ROUGH NOTES concerning the SIEGE of EDINBURGH CASTLE.

The names of such as were in the Castle when it rendered, in number 200 men, women, and children. There were at the siege 1,500 Englishmen and 500 Scots. There were, one with another, 30 pieces of artillery. Part of the spoil of the Castle was given to the soldiers, the cannons, munitions, &c., were left to the King; if the Englishmen by force had taken it, it was decreed they should have had the whole spoil except the artillery, and so should have enjoyed it for the space of three days. The Castle was besieged in five places, where were erected mounts. Names of the captains, thirteen in number. The siege was begun 29th April, and the Castle was taken 28th May 1573. Causes of surrender. 1. Lack of water, the well within the Castle was stopped and defiled with ruins; the other, which was without, could not serve them for there was a mount made to hinder them; another water there was which was unknown to them without, and taken when the Spur was taken, out of which they were wont to have a pint a day for each soldier. 2. Divers sick. 3. Divers hurt. 4. Not many to maintain the Castle, which had no space to take any rest, they were so plied and outwearied. 5. Divers divided in opinion from the rest. 6. Some were no soldiers, and came from friendship only. 7. No aid was to be looked for; James Kyrkcaldy being taken coming out of France with powder and other things necessary. Verac had the last leave to go thither, but as he came to Berwick the Castle was rendered, and afterwards he sending for a passport from the Regent he was answered he should tell his master that he sent another man, for he was but a knave, they knew his dealings so well. Ten do stand upon the Queen's mercy. Executed of them that were taken the Laird of Grange, Constable of the Castle, James Kyrkcaldy, his brother, and two more. The battery began on Trinity Sunday, 17th May.
Partly in Latin. Pp. 4.

June 1. **1010.** SIR W. DRURY to LORD BURGHLEY.

One part of the prisoners remain with him in his own lodging, the other with the Regent. It was determined Lethington to have been lodged in the custody of Mr. Killegrew, but the exclamation and outcry of the people was

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such at his first bringing from the Castle to the house he (Drury) lodges in, that he thought good to remain with him. Beseeches his good means to the Queen for her speedy resolutions how the prisoner shall be bestowed. Will with all diligence haste him and his charges to Leith for the speedy shipping of the ordnance, and will stay there until he receive instructions. His own part being only an executioner by force, he thought best to like of such conditions as the Regent allowed them. Has sent home the artificers and gunners of Berwick, and discharged the labourers except sixty, whom he stays for the carriage of the ordnance and munitions. Prays that the treasurer of Berwick may have money to clear the reckoning. Also that he will procure licence for him to repair up after his return to Berwick.—Edinburgh, 1 June 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

June 1. **1011.** H. KILLEGREW to [BURGHLEY].

Now the Castle is won is to put him in remembrance of Lord Huntley and the Commendator of Arbroath's suits to obtain the Queen's advice to the Regent touching the spoils and the deaths of the two Regents, according to his promise made at Perth, without which no peace had been concluded. If she send it not they can have no security, [the inquiry about] the deaths of the Regents being but deferred, and so hanging over their heads. Reminds him of the pensions to be granted to the Regent, Argyle, Huntley, &c., and of the league defensive if it be thought necessary. If the Queen intend to proceed no farther but with the Castle desires him to procure his return. Refers him to the bearer, who was an eye witness, for the matters of the expugnation. The Regent is about to restore the abbeys of Arbroath and Paisley to the Duke's sons, which are yet holden against his will, and must be recovered by force. Knows not what to write of the prisoners more than he has done. Sends a letter to the Queen from the Earl of Huntley, and refers the delivery of it to his wisdom.—Edinburgh, 1 June. *Signed.*

Endd. Pp. 2.

Feb. 23. **1012.** *Killegrew's promise to the Earl of Huntley and the Duke's Sons.*

Copy of No. 782.

Endd. by Killegrew. Enclosure. P. 1.

June 3. **1013.** The DUKE OF CHATELHERAULT to H. KILLEGREW.

Has directed the bearer, his cousin and servant James Hamilton, to him fully instructed of his mind, whom it will please him to credit as himself.—Hamilton Castle, 3 June 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

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June 5. **1014.** H. KILLIGREW to SIR THOMAS SMITH.

After the battery was laid the Castle was rendered in six days, and he wrote before it would not continue ten. Could not write of what Verac did here because he came not. Lord Livingstone may come home in case he will acknowledge his duty to his King. He made him afraid with the good news the French Ambassador pretended to have, for his good news is always evil for them. If Rochelle or Montgomery be distressed it were good to confirm them here by league, pensions, and the Queen's advice in behalf of the Earl of Huntley and the Duke's children, and this should be done before the French may practice anew while the iron's hot. Here be many soldiers and others that will now serve in other countries; he does what he may to persuade them to go to Montgomery, but there be that would have them go into Sweden, which would offend the traffic to the Neva; if the Queen has any meaning towards the use of them desires that he may know. The General is at Leith trussing homeward as fast as he may; the prisoners be with him expecting good news from the court, which will be ill news to the most and best part of Scotland, especially the Regent, who will not like they should live, and for his own part "thinks them now fitter for God than for this world, for sundry considerations." They have left many letters and papers behind in the Castle which be of some importance; among others he sends a copy of a letter sent to the Duke of Alva, which he prays him communicate to the Lord Treasurer, to shew that the unthankfullest thing that may come out of England to the Regent and the best Scots will be a suit in the favor of the three chief prisoners, or any suspending of their execution. The ministers preach daily that they shall be plagued who procure them favor, unless there appear as evident tokens of their repentance as there has been proof of their great treason. Hears they repent, but that they were not able to execute their designs. Beseeches him have his old suit for his revocation in remembrance.—Edinburgh, 5 June. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

June 5. **1015.** SIR W. DRURY to LORD BURGHLEY.

On the 3rd after having made proclamation for all Scotsmen to demand all things due to them by the English, he with all the soldiers and the prisoners from the Castle departed from Edinburgh to Leith, and will there remain till the Queen's pleasure be advertised in the bestowing of the prisoners. The sixty labourers occupied in bringing down the ordnance shall be cashed as soon as the same is delivered into the ships, which will be in a day or two. Had appointed the ships first laden to pass towards Berwick, but stayed them upon an intelligence brought of two pirates haunting the direct passage at a place called the May, until the others being in readiness they shall with

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more safety perform their voyage, and has taken order for one ship to be in readiness to be a wafter to the rest to help to prevent dangers unlooked for. By computation there have been near 3,000 great shot bestowed against the Castle, and the bullets for the most part recovered and brought again, paying to the Scottish people for every bullet a piece of their money called a "bawbee," in value English 1½*d.* Albeit the Queen charge amounts great, yet trusts there shall no detractions in any private cause appear to be respected before the disburdening thereof.—Leith, 5 June 1573. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. 1.

June 5. **1016.** SIR W. DRURY and H. KILLEGREW to LORD BURGHLEY and the EARL OF LEICESTER.

There have been means made to them of sundry here that were of the late rebellion that they would write in their favor, and among the rest one Slingsby, a tall man, has made great suit, his friends assuring them that he never offended since his being here, but rather offered to venture his body for the cancelling of his great fault. Beseeches them to pardon their boldness in commending this man, who may do good service in Ireland, and to make their pleasure known how far they may hereafter give ear to such suits.—Edinburgh, 5 June 1573. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. ½.

June 5. **1017.** SIR VALENTINE BROWNE to LORD BURGHLEY.

Has no hope to obtain of Mr. Hodgson, Selby, and others a thousand pounds for lands purchased of the late Earl of Westmoreland. Has again troubled Newcastle and the Bishop of Durham, whereof he is in hopes to speed within four days. Has earnestly written to the General to despatch away all his people saving two or three hundred, but cannot bring it to pass, he being not of mind assured to cass any, saving the labourers, till he hears full resolution thence. No man is more desirous to have the charge decreased and brought to the ordinary than he is.—Berwick, 5 June 1573. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

June 5. **1018.** SIR VALENTINE BROWNE to LORD BURGHLEY.

Has received a letter directed for the receipt of one thousand pounds from Mr. Hodgson, Anderson, and others of Newcastle, for certain lands purchased of the late Earl of Westmoreland, due on Midsummer day. Has despatched this day to them, and will advertise how they perform the same. The charges now in Scotland continue only for want of order from thence. Wishes that at least one half of the soldiers might be sent away, they remaining yet at whole charge, saving that 180 labourers be discharged. The soldiers there are 1,050, and in Berwick 300, which daily together will raise great sums. Berwick, 5 June 1573. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. 1.

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June 5. **1019.** GEORGE BEVERLEY to SIR VALENTINE BROWNE.

Believed the seven days imprest would have been sufficient to bring the garrison to Berwick, but now perceives the contrary, for the General will remain for answer from the Court how the prisoners excepted in the capitulation shall be bestowed, which cannot be sooner than Tuesday next, and then two days or more to come home. The General in his letter to the Lord Treasurer desired the supply of money, the want thereof might be some occasion to continue the charge, which otherwise might be cut off.—Leith, 5 June 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¾.

June 6. **1020.** to GIACOMO SPINOLA.

Newsletter from Venice of 6 June 1573.

Endd. by Burghley. Add., with seal. *Ital. Pp.* 3.

June 8. **1021.** TREATY between ENGLAND and SPAIN.

The confirmation and ratification by King Philip of the treaty concluded between Lord Burghley and the Duke of Alva for the renewal of intercourse between England and the Low Countries.—Madrid, 8 June 1573.

Draft. Endd. Lat. Pp. 3⅔.

June 8. **1022.** SIR VALENTINE BROWNE to LORD BURGHLEY.

Has received by Pilston 1,000*l.*, before whose coming he had gotten 600*l.*, and therewith discharged all the gunners and officers, the carriages with all the labourers, 150 soldiers of the supply left at Berwick, and 50 soldiers sent by the General with their conduct homewards. To-morrow looks to hear from Newcastle and the Bishop, from whom he will receive by loan about 800*l.* more. For the money of Hodgson and the rest he has received no answer. Has written to the General to send the most of his people away, but he has written that he cannot disperse his company till he have order from the Queen, and makes account yet of ten or twelve days continuance. If he might have had the soldiers sent home he would have saved thereby 600*l.*—Berwick, 8 June 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

June 9. **1023.** SIR VALENTINE BROWNE to LORD BURGHLEY.

Has heard nothing of the artizans and labourers, which are six score persons and their officers, and fifty soldiers which the General sent word he would send, yet was all the ordnance shipped on Sunday last. Sent yesterday five days pay for the soldiers beforehand, and paid the debts for the time past.—Berwick, 9 June 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

June 9. **1024.** QUEEN ELIZABETH to the REGENT OF SCOTLAND.

Is glad that without great bloodshed the Castle is reduced to obedience, and hopes that equal justice shall be ministered

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to the robbers and disquieters of the Borders. Can as yet say nothing of his prisoners referred to her advice, not fully understanding the several offences laid to each man. Would have wished not to be needed to advise for the punishment of offences done in another prince's kingdom, but for neighbourhood and love she has been content to do so, and requires in writing the quality and quantity of the offence with which each man is chargeable, and in [the meantime] thinks it reason that they should be in safe cus [tody] with men who be not with them at deadly feud, and may be suspected that they will violently murder them. Touching the agreement at St. Johnstone's her mind is that [the inquiry into] the murders of the two late Regents be suspended till such time as the King shall take the government of his realm, with condition, that he shall not proceed without her advice and assent. The other matter of the spoils done in time of hostility, and for rents and other moveables, she thinks impossible to be remedied, but rather to be buried in perpetual oblivion. The Countess of Argyle complains that she had been driven to seek refuge in Edinburgh Castle by the unkind dealing of her husband, from whence now being driven, she fears she will fall into the hands of her enemies, by whom she should be delivered to her husband; is loth to intermeddle betwixt husband and wife, and thinks it convenient the lady be left in such place where she should not remain in fear of violent death. Trusts that upon the great goodwill she has shown wherein she has hazarded her own subjects and offended the French King, they shall be friendly neighbours. It pleased her much that the Scottish joined with the English as if they had been brothers.—Greenwich, ... 1573.

Endd. by Killegrew. Very much mutilated. Pp. 3.

June 9. **1025.** VALENTINE DALE to LORD BURGHLEY.

Took occasion to visit the Queen Mother, and desired to know of the particularities of the election of the King of Poland, and what other news they had of Rochelle, that he might advertise the Queen of England, which the Queen Mother said that she would send to him. Has as yet heard nothing about Poland, and as for Rochelle she said there was nothing but of an assault which had been fondly attempted, but of no great importance, and so she entered into her old matter. She thanked the Queen of England for her favourable treatment of De la Mothe, and said that she doubted not but that the matter of Rochelle would be ended out of hand, as the King had sent M. de Villeroy thither. Their answer is cold to the suit of M. le Duc for Badoniere, as M. de Foix says that they will not enter into the examination of any wrongs done at that time, as if the King should make restitution he would give the world to understand that it was done by his commandment, and that many others might make the like

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suit. Sent the proclamation for the intercourse with Flanders to the Spanish Ambassador, which he seemed to take very kindly. The fray between his men and those of the Nuncio is pacified. The bruit is privily that there has been an assault at Rochelle, where there should be lost 1,500 of the assailants. The wise indifferent sort here made great discourse of the quiet that the Protestants are like to have by the departure of the King elect, who will carry away the men of courage with him. All their treasure which they had devised to spend in persecution will be too little to bestow upon such a number of gentlemen as come out of that country, and other rewards, and the voyage of the King elect. They say it cost the Emperor 100,000 crowns before the election. The hearts of all men are either bent another way or discouraged with this long siege that they have had to no purpose, and the Protestants daily increase in Languedoc and Bearn. "The King, good gentleman, his heart bleeds to see the misery of his people, that die for famine by the ways where he rides."—Paris, 9 Jan. 1573. *Signed.*
Add. Endd., with seal. *Pp.* 2¼.

June 10. **1026.** VALENTINE DALE to LORD BURGHLEY.

The bearer Vergis, the President of Tours, comes over for the accounts of the Scottish Queen. Told him that he had nothing to do with his passport, but advised him to govern himself so plainly and openly that he might avoid all suspicion; whereas if he entered into practises as others had done before, he should put himself in trouble, and do his own ministers hurt and ill service.—Paris, 10 June 1573. *Signed.*
Add. Endd., with seal. *P.* 1.

June 9. **1027.** *Occurrents.*

1. Those of Rochelle since the assault given made certain shows on their curtain in derision of the King's camp, bedecking some with cards and dice, signifying that those of camp did nothing else but play.

2. The coasts of Italy are beset with the pirates of Algiers. The Venetian Ambassadors after long and great entreaty, about the 9th ult. had audience of the Pope, before whom they remained a quarter of an hour on their knees and stood a good hour to let him understand the reasons why they were constrained to make peace with the Turk, and to be absolved of the excommunication, but the Pope would grant them nothing but some hope. The King to make money has augmented certain offices which are to be sold.

3. At the assembly of the clergy it has been concluded to give at one payment towards the voyage of the King-elect to Poland 800,000 crowns, and to the Queen Mother 200,000, and within three years to redeem of the King's revenues 600,000*l.* per annum. The clergy make a great piece of their money by policy without their own charge, for they have

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obtained that the King should make four general receivers of their decimes and subsidies, which offices they will sell for 600,000 or 700,000 crowns. On the 7th June bonfires were made and Te Deum sung in Paris for the election of the King of Poland.

Enclosure. Pp. 1½.

June 10. **1028.** SIR W. DRURY to LORD BURGHLEY.

Refers all the occurrents happened since the departure of Sir Henry Lee to the report of the bearer, Mr. William Knollys, whose behaviour in the service appeared such as there is no more to be looked for in any [of his] young years. Leith,—10 June 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

June 10. **1029.** PIETRO BIZARRI to LORD BURGHLEY.

The Turkish fleet consists of more than 300 ships, and preparations for resistance have been made in Sardinia, La Goletta, and Malta, and reinforcements of men and money are looked for from Spain. Victuallers captured by the Turks. Piracy in the Adriatic. Report that the Duke of Anjou has been elected King of Poland, and that he has sent to the King of Denmark for permission to pass through his dominions. Civil war in the south and west of France with the Huguenots. Capture of Belle-Isle by the Count of Montgomery. Rumour of the death of the Grand Turk.—Augsburg, 10 June 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. *Lat. Pp.* 1½.

June 11. **1030.** WILLIAM HERLE'S DISCOURSE with the PRINCE OF ORANGE.

1. Points out that the King of Spain had long determined to make war and possess himself of the realm of England under colour of utterly rooting up all those of the reformed religion, as is manifested by his sinister practices and devices in the matter of the Papal bull, and by stirring up the Queen's subjects to rebellion; also that he is moved thereto by the refuge and hospitality afforded in England to those of the Low Countries whom he has condemned as his sworn and deadly enemies, but more especially by the great commodities which England would bring to him, to the infinite increase of his power and wealth. Shows the easiness of the exploit if the Low Countries were once subdued, by the help and furtherance of the Pope and other princes, the commodity of ships, mariners, soldiers, &c., which he would then have; the division for religion and private humour, and the proneness of England to favour innovations, together with the delicacy and lack of experience of war in the English nation. Finally, the wars in the Low Countries once finished the Spaniards have nothing in more certain determination than to prove their forces against England.

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2. The way in which this may be met without great charges is by the Queen joining with the States of the Low Countries against Spain, the fear of which alone occasioned the Duke of Alva to confirm the agreement for the intercourse of the merchants, which is accounted the greatest act of wisdom that ever he did, having pursued thereby his courses, which were certainly ready to fall. Alva will only keep faith with those whom he reckons to be heretics as long as it may serve his turn, preparing in the meantime his plats and intelligence as he knows to be favourable and desirous of novelties. This danger may easily be avoided by Her Majesty declaring herself openly in favour of the Low Countries against the King of Spain, who has neither havens, shipping, or skilful mariners to attempt any enterprise, the Protestants having the rule of the seas, and he not able to supply his lack from Spain, as all pitch, tar, cables, masts, and other apparel for a navy must come chiefly by means of the Low Country. Gives other causes of the weakness of Spain in marine affairs, and shows by the example of Flushing, which is neither rich or puissant, how impossible it would be for the Spaniards, if the Queen of England declared against them, either to maintain war in the Low Countries or to advance against England.

3. On the contrary side, if the Queen stays till those of the Low Countries be once subdued, the war will be renewed furiously upon her own state and cost whole millions of gold, beside the danger to lose all according to the uncertain events of war, England being a country void of strongholds, which with the delicacy of the people and the intelligence of conspirators and the Scottish faction would make well nigh all things open for a conquest.

4. The Prince of Orange complained very bitterly of the Queen of England's refusal to aid them, and especially of her terming both him and the States of Holland no better than rebels, after they had been entertained with some better hope. He protested "for his part before the Almighty Majesty of God that those wars which he had made were not for ambition or gain, having enough in Germany and elsewhere to content him withal, to the delight and quietness of his mind and to the comfort of his friends, which kind of life he did prefer to all other, but for the defence of religion and of his country and for the lives and liberties of the people of the same, who were all to be rooted out, for the which he would refuse no travail or danger till the last drop of his blood were spent." He declared that he had ever eschewed the place of sovereignty, though entreated by them all to take it absolutely upon him. Touching that they were rebels he said they could justify their taking arms for their defence both by divine and human laws, which had been allowed in the Chamber of the Empire at Spires, which is their sovereign tribunal and resort. He knew that Her Majesty in terming them rebels had some

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further respect inwardly, it being meet perhaps that it should be known to the world that she had used them somewhat sharply, which contented him very well, yet humbly beseeching her to interpret graciously of those who are not only joined in the same religion with her, who had commended themselves entirely to her faith and grace, but also desire to do her faithful service with body, goods, and life for ever. Which they are more bound to do (he said) in that Her Majesty took it very ill that some counsellor of hers should persuade the rest to accept the four towns offered by the States, and then to deliver them to the King of Spain as rebels, which was the way to win an everlasting trust and friendship with the said King. But her modesty and greatness of mind did well express themselves at once in this as they had done in all other things. The Prince having conceived very dearly of Herle (as he said) desired him upon his allegiance to declare to the Queen and Burghley what he had heard from him, who commended into Her Majesty's hands once again the entire possession of Holland and Zealand, which was the earnest desire of the States of the land, and hoped that she would take upon her their protection and save that which otherwise were utterly lost. "But rather than they would fall into the Spaniards' hands (if Her Majesty refused them) they would not only die with their country, but before they died entangle the same with such a devil as should root out the name of the Spaniards for ever from them, which they should be compelled to do, reserving only their conscience and liberties to live withal." In case she accepted their offer and set foot in Holland she should presently have Flushing, the Brill, Rotterdam, and Enkhuisen in possession, with what other places she would desire. They would also contribute yearly 800,000 or 900,000 crowns, and all her charge would not rise to 400,000 crowns, which would be given without grudge or difficulty in gathering it. Enumerates the different sources of revenue. She would have besides the Low Countries 32 great walled towns towards France and on the Rhine and Meuse, with whom they have already secret intelligence, and would also have the most puissant navy in Christendom. To conclude, the Prince promised to procure as of himself that the Germans should seek of Her Majesty, as to the sovereign head of the religion, to have an assured league confirmed between her and them. If she were thus settled in the Low Countries and knit with Germany, neither were the Bayonne league or that of Lansberg able to prevail. Hereupon he devised three men to deal with her in this, namely, an Earl of Wittensten, Zuleger a counsellor of the Palsgrave, and Berslips a counsellor of the Elector of Saxony.

5. If all this cannot move the Queen to deal openly in the cause, he desires that the Queen would speedily and secretly aid with 40,000 or 50,000*l.* until their revenues were ready, for which he offers as assurance to let her have a garrison in

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any place she would. If she refuses all aid they will be forced to set all upon 6 and 7, and commend themselves to that resolution, which they would be loath to do, as in that case the French King will aid them with men and money and be master of the whole, who has promised pacification to his subjects, excusing the murder upon the King of Spain and the house of Guise; alleging that if he laid hands on the church goods he had sufficient treasure to maintain any quarrel for many years, and that the Turk had promised him 3,000,000 crowns yearly to endomage the King of Spain.—London, 11 June 1573. *Signed:* W. H.
Pp. 15.

June 11. **1031.** SIR VALENTINE BROWNE to LORD BURGHLEY.

Perceives by his letter that his declaration of the eleven hundred pounds that was esteemed unto and for to-morrow is come to the same, and trusts that his late estimate is, being for a longer time. Wishes that within that time the forces may be cassed, whereof he sees neither decrease nor likelihood, and yet they remain only upon the Queen's revocation; if it come yet within ten or twelve days he is furnished of money to serve the turn, and relieve all odd reckonings and demands. Has borrowed of the Bishop of Durham four hundred pounds, and of the mayor and his brethren of Newcastle eight hundred pounds; if needs be he can have two hundred pounds more at Durham. Sends the answer of Mr. Hodgson and Anderson touching the thousand pounds owing for the late Earl of Westmoreland's lands.—Berwick, 11 June 1573. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. 1.

June 12. **1032.** H. KILLEGREW to LORD BURGHLEY.

The Regent is content that Lord Livingstone, who offers to put in sureties to serve the King, should come home into this country, if there be no longer occasion for this stay; prays him to be a means to the Queen for his passport. The artillery with the appurtenance departed yesterday with a fair wind, and is thought to be now safely arrived at Berwick. The General remains still at Leith abiding the Queen's answer.—Edinburgh, 12 June 1573. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. 1.

June (13). **1033.** JEWELS of the KING OF SCOTLAND.

Memoir of the King's jewels now being in the hands of the Marshal of Berwick, which lying in "wed" to divers were brought to Leith to Grange, and by him delivered to the Marshal. Others were delivered to the Marshal by Mr. Archibald Douglas. Certain being laid in wed to the umquhile James Morsman for certain sums of money were

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delivered by him, the day of the rendering of the Castle, to Grange, who placed them in a coffer in his chamber, which came into the Marshal's hands.

Endd. *P.* 1.

June 13. **1034.** GRANGE'S DECLARATION respecting the CROWN JEWELS of SCOTLAND &c.

The jewels laid in wed to Lady Home he redeemed after the coming home of Lords Seton and Fleming. Cannot tell what the Secretary has done with the jewels laid in wed to him. James Morsman alledges he delivered certain jewels to him the day he rendered the Castle; it is true he gave him some gear in an evil favoured clout, but what it was he saw not, but cast it in an open coffer in his chamber, in which at that time were both Englishmen and Scots. Knows not what has become of it since, for he understood the General had got grant of all that was within to his behoof, otherwise he might have provided for sundry things he has lost. Brought nothing out but the cloth was on him and four crowns in his purse. Not only has his wife and his daughter's children lost their own clothing and some small jewels to the value of one thousand crowns, but he has lost a good part of his own stuff, for his coffers were opened and searched thrice ere they came out of the gates. Offered the Regent all the jewels unlaid in wed, with the crown, sceptre, and sword, if he would give him the silver for the jewels laid in wed, and required nothing but Farniehurst's evidence, and his own house and yard to his wife. Intending to give Lady Thame some jewels which he marked in the margin of the inventory, but because she refused them it is blotted away; craved her coming to the Castle when she was at Restalrig, but she refused. Could never persuade the Marshal (of Berwick) to receive anything at his hands or at the hands of any of the Castle, but found him deal uprightly in his sovereign's cause; his persuasion did much at their hands but took not the good effect looked for. It is true he has continued for two years in a common cause with some noblemen wherein there has been some blood-shed and other enormities, nevertheless he will make this offer now when his back is at the wall, if any man can justly accuse him of taking any man's goods but that he has paid for, or else is "obliste" to pay, he will be content to suffer death for the same.—Leith, 13 June 1573. *Signed:* "I do affirm this to be a true copy, William Drury." George Beverley and John Williams witness that Grange not only delivered his writing to this effect, but desired the same be read to Sir William Drury.—Edinburgh, 13 June 1573.

Endd. by Burghley. *Pp.* 2.

June 13. **1035.** H. KILLEGREW to SIR THOMAS SMITH.

Of Lethington's death the General did advertise. Now the war is done he may see by the enclosed how the nation is

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given to stray abroad, some into Sweden and some into Flanders, whither more will to the Prince of Orange if they had comfort given them. The rebels and Papists in the country are now very thin sown. Trusts the country will be peaceable, especially if the Queen send her advice as he wrote. There is such a bull come into the north part of this country as came into England for which Felton was hanged; one Andrews of Aberdeen, a learned Papist, being suspected, is fled. The Commissioners for matters of religion prosper marvellously. The prisoners be still under the General's ward, who would not so fain be rid of them and at home as the best and most part here would have them, save for the example to posterity of these great treasons. Lord Livingstone has leave to come home. If the Queen would confirm their devotion by some pensions to the chiefest, it were time to strike while the iron is hot, lest French practices alter their humours, whereof he has no great fear, because the ministers be as earnest in their sermons against that King as though the news of the Admiral's death came but yesterday. The artillery and munitions are gone to Berwick. Is prest towards Stirling to the Earl of Angus' marriage, which shall be to-morrow.—Edinburgh, 13 June 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

June 6. **1036.** *Troops for the Low Countries.*

Captain Thomas Robson having obtained licence to levy three hundred waged men of war to depart to the Low Countries for serving against the persecutors of God's religion, has obliged himself as principal and Sir John Menteith as cautioner, that he shall not levy or transport soldiers without the Regent's licence, that the like number of culverins, hand guns, corslets, and morions taken with him shall be brought again to the realm before the 1st of February next, that he shall cause his men to live upon their own charges till they be transported, that they shall be no partakers with any subject of Scotland against one another, that they shall not trouble, pillage, or take gear from the subjects of Scotland or their friends, that they shall not serve with the Papists against the Protestants, and that musters shall not be held within sixteen miles of the Castle of Stirling, under pain of five thousand marks.

Copy. Endd. Broadside. Enclosure.

June 13. **1037.** to GIACOMO SPINOLA.

Venice, 13 June 1573. Disarmament of the fleet with the exception of 50 vessels, which are required to check the corsairs, who are committing great depredations in the Adriatic. Rome, 6 June. Vienna, 27 May and 5 June. Different rumours and reports, chiefly relating to the election of the King of Poland.

Add. Endd., with seal. *Ital. Pp.* 5.

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June 13. **1038.** SIR VALENTINE BROWNE to LORD BURGHLEY.

Has received of John Williams five hundred pounds, which together with the sums he formerly wrote of remains with him. Sent yesterday to the General by way of imprest five days wages for him and his whole company beforehand, to end on Wednesday next the 17th, letting him therewith to understand that it is looked for that he should rather presently determine the whole extraordinaries than to diminish the same. Till he sees what he shall resolve he cannot signify what his estate shall be for money, but hopes that shall suffice all or within little. This afternoon the ordnance and the remainder of the powder safely arrived.—Berwick, 13 June 1873. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

June 14. **1039.** OCCURRENTS from ROME.

1. From Vienna 11 June. The King of Poland is sick still, and has answered the Turk that he could not give him the Prince of Wallachia, he not being in his hands.

2. The Emperor has returned to Vienna from the baths and is very well, and has granted a patent to gather soldiers for Flanders.

3. From Rome 14 June. The Pope has lent to the Duke of Alva 50,000 crowns, and the Duke of Florence and others 200,000 more. The Marquis de Maine left Venice the 17 June in the night time. It is thought there shall be a marriage made between the Duke of Urbino's daughter and the Pope's son, giving him the duchy of Camerino. The Venetians were forced to forsake the siege of Castel Nuevo, for the great multitude of Turks that came against them.

Endd. P. ¾.

June 14. **1040.** SIR W. DRURY to LORD BURGHLEY.

The ordnance yesterday arrived safely at Berwick. Has thought all extraordinary charge might be well spared, allowing of no more but of those thought fit to guard the prisoners here, and themselves to Berwick. Will not fail to march to Berwick with no less expedition than if he had made great wagers for his speedy return thither. Hopes upon his arrival to have the Queen's licence for his repair up, his lordship knowing his wife's state as well as his own, besides sundry other occasions not a little moving him thereto. —Leith, 14 June 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

June 15. **1041.** SIEGE of ROCHELLE.

Occurrents of June 15.—There are advertisements sent from Rochelle by M. Brulart of the 8th inst. that they of the town put out 400 women. The cannon was shot at them and slew of them 25, but afterwards pity made them stay their shooting, and so the women remained, some at the disposition of the

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licentious soldiers, some others went to seek their fortune, and some returned into the town. It is understood by the prisoners that there are 200 strangers and 800 townsmen fighting men remaining in the town. There is another mine making and a new battery to give the assault. As they have no hope of composition they have determined to get it by assault if possible this month, or else to break up the camp and make fortifications about the town. There are but 2,000 Frenchmen and 4,000 or 5,000 Swiss in camp before the town. The Swiss work like labourers to carry away the earth from the old breach. The Baron des Adrets the younger, M. Montassier, and some others, are either slain or in danger of death. They devise a new way into Poland athwart Italy, and through the dominions of the Venetians and the Turk.
Endd. *P.* 1.

June 16. **1042.** VALENTINE DALE to LORD BURGHLEY.

1. There have been such bruits in this city by the space of these two days, and so contrary and for the most part untrue, that he thought it his duty to give advertisement of as much as he could learn, lest some untrue report should be brought over for truth. On the one part it is reported that Rochelle is won, and on the other that the Dukes of Guise and Longueville, the King of Navarre, and others, are slain. Can learn nothing for truth but that they prepare another mine and have brought ordnance to Port St. Nicholas about the marshes, and that the Switzers work as day labourers to rid away the earth of the breach.

2. They make their reckoning that they shall have the town some time this month, whereunto they are put in comfort by some one who has come out of the town. If they miss their purpose they mind to break up their camp and make fortresses about the town. The capitulations of Poland are kept here for secret matters, and as soon as he could get them he sent them by way of Rouen on the 13th inst. Sends both the orations of M. de Valence by this bearer; had much ado to get them, for they were appointed to be translated into French and corrected in divers places that might not abide the light in these parts, and now they are kept to be suppressed. If there is anything worthy to be read of this country these many years it is these two orations, as by them the French designs may be perceived and understood. They have invented a new way for the King elect to pass into Poland by Marseilles, Pisa, and the Venetian and Turkish dominions. Is much moved by the death of Dr. Weston, and begs that the Queen will bestow upon him the deanery of Wells, it being a mere donative and not subject to the rules of other churches. Will endeavour to make his collection somewhat perfect, but as there daily increases matters to augment the number of them that are dead, so the whole argument touching them of the religion is cut off by the persecution

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until some better time. The Scottish party here do much dissemble their grief. Since Verac is come they will be full of matters of England, and therefore he has already sent to have audience, both to countenance him and feel their humours whilst they are green. Cannot yet have it because the Court is moving from Monceau to Madrid.—Paris, 16 June. *Signed.*
Add. Endd., with seal. *Pp.* 2¾.

June 18. **1043.** VALENTINE DALE to LORD BURGHLEY.

Yesterday there came advertisement from Rochelle that the mayor was come forth to Monsieur to "parlement," and very late there came a courier in all post haste with letters that the pacification was concluded, and that the King-elect [Anjou] was appointed to enter the town as upon yesterday. Upon receipt of these news the Queen Mother sent to him to come to Laigny this day to dinner for audience. — Paris, 18 June 1573. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. ¾.

June 18. **1044.** SIR W. DRURY to LORD BURGHLEY.

1. On Monday last towards night delivered to the Regent in presence of the Ambassador the prisoners committed to him, viz., Lord Home, the Lairds of Grange and Coldinghame, and Robert Melvil, whom the Regent intends to keep in Holyrood House. In the meantime he sent the soldiers to march to Haddington, and the next day, the 17th, the soldiers being for the most part wearied, could but win to Coldinghame, but this day arrived here. Abides the good hour in which he would receive the Queen's letters for his repair up, without which he fears neither he nor his wife can long endure. Has been earnestly pressed by the Earl of Athol and others that Lethington's body might be buried, and not remain above earth as it does; thinks good to let him know thereof, to the end the Queen's resolution therein.

2. The hostages and Lord Livingstone are come hither. Berwick, 18 June 1573.
P. 1.

June 19. **1045.** PATRICK ADAMSON to KILLEGREW.

Sends copy of verses in praise of Queen Elizabeth, which he has sent to the printer Lekpreuik to be put into type. Desires him to commend him to the Regent.—St. Andrews, 13 Cal. Jul. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Lat. P. 1.

June 29. **1046.** H. KILLEGREW to LORD BURGHLEY.

Trusts the sequel will prove more comfortable to him, only desires him not to be won to sue for favor for the prisoners until he sees their state, which he will bring with him, also some articles rough cast touching the league, somewhat about Border matters, and a request to have the Bishop of Ross

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and Ferniehurst, with an offer to deliver the English rebels here. Hopes somewhat touching the "great matter," whereof he thinks good to warn him. Trusts to be homeward before the 26th.—Edinburgh, 20 June. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. by Burghley. P. 1.

June 20. **1047.** REMEMBRANCE of some MATTERS for the LORD TREASURER.

Order is taken according to the contract for the hurt men and the wives of the dead, and although the Castle was rendered upon composition, besides the spoil that divers had the Regent is content to give the soldiers of Berwick one month's pay. Necessity not hope of favour at the Queen's hands made the Castilians yield, for had they stayed six hours longer the soldiers within had hanged Lethington over the walls. Has copies of some other letters found in the Castle which prove the French King's purpose to aid them, somewhat there is concerning the money that was taken, but no great matter touching the Duke of Norfolk's practice, which Lethington did burn the night before he came forth. Will gather what he can from Robert Melvil touching those matters. Arbroath is to be rendered out of doubt, and the Earl of Argyle is to besiege Paisley the 28th, if he deliver it not before that time. The Regent has cassed all his soldiers, having two hundred under Captain Home and given them one month's pay; they go all to the Prince of Orange, and those which served the Castilians go to Sweden under the Master of Ruthven's conduct. The Earl of Angus' marriage confirms the devotion of the house of Erskine. Buccleuch has slain "Hopshawes," a great chief of the Elliotts, and in Annandale there has been slaughter of late among the Armstrongs which will make true men fare the better. The Regent longs for a good governor to be sent to Berwick, whereof Killegrew will open more of his mind; if France shall seek to renew their league again he will never consent to any offensive as it stood heretofore. The Earl of Huntley's brother demands leave to go into France for lack of living in Scotland. The Papists yield to subscribe by the hundred, such as refuse have no favour but the law. Lords Semple and Rosse and many of their servants be excommunicated. The sheriff of Ayr has found surety to do penance three Sundays for adultery. Athol and Seton warned to subscribe, or feel the smart of the law. Anderson of Aberdeen, a great learned Papist, is brought to subscribe. The Countess of Marr and the Master be yet forborne because of the King, but the Regent is determined for avoiding of charges to bring the King's house, his own, and the Castle of Edinburgh under one charge. The Countess of Argyle and Lady Grange went over into Fife the day of the general departure. Ladies Home and Lethington remain in this town. Lord Home because of some of his friends resort to the town was conveyed to the Castle the

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18th, the rest be still kept in the Regent's house and honestly used. Of such jewels as Grange had or were in his keeping, the Regent can come by none yet, saving some that lay at gage. Such hurt men as remain behind the General the Regent paid for their surgery, and gave them money to carry home them that were so desirous; only one labourer remains hurt, who shall want nothing.

In the handwriting of Killegrew. Endd. Pp. 3.

June 20. **1048.** ——— to GIACOMO SPINOLA.

1. Rome, 13 June 1573.—News from the Emperor's Court. Troubles at the election in Poland on account of religion. Siege of Rochelle. Great breach made by a mine, and repulse of an assault. Galleys equipped to sail against the corsairs. Question of precedence between the Knights of St. Maurice and those of Malta decided in favour of the former. Troops and artillery for the King of Spain. The dead body of Antonio Monte, a Bolognese, found in the Tiber. Capture of Turkish vessels.

2. Venice, 20 June.—On Sunday a Florentine gentleman named Francesco Ferri, whose father or grandfather killed the old Prince of Orange, was found in a well tied up in a sack. He was accustomed to wear a golden chain, which was the cause of his death, for certain ruffians meeting him took him into an empty house, where they murdered and robbed him. Great storm of wind and lightning. The Grand Duke has sent a present to the Archduke Charles and the Princess of Bavaria, consisting of a lion and a lioness, apes, parrots, and other animals.

3. In Padua one Tappa, a famous master of fence, has been slain by a Frenchman.

Add. Endd., with seal. *Ital. Pp*, 4.

June 20. **1049.** NEWS from ITALY.

Rome, 20 June 1573.—News of the sailing of the Turkish fleet to the number of 300 sail. Preparations to withstand them. Don John has 160 galleys and 40 other vessels, 24,000 Italians, 9,000 Spaniards, and 7,000 Germans. The Turk's design is against La Goletta. Preparations by land and sea in different parts of Italy.

2. Vienna, 11 June 1573.—News of the Emperor's court and the Diet. Spoils by the Turk in Hungary.

Ital. Pp. 3½.

June 22. **1050.** VALENTINE DALE to LORD BURGHLEY.

There has been lately an escalade given at Rochelle, in which were very many gentlemen of name and divers others slain and hurt, the manner whereof is very evil spoken of by all men, for it is reported that during the time of the treata of peace there came down secretly towards the evening a

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good number of gentlemen of the best sort, by twos and threes, into the fosse, as it were but only to walk for pleasure, to the number of 80 or more, who on the sudden gave the escalade and got the rampart, but found a mighty trench before them, and so were constrained to turn on one side to find passage. The King-elect and the whole camp cried "ville gaignée." The Rochellois suffering them to come so far, when they were entered set upon them both before and behind with such fury that they were all either slain or hurt, and the rest who were coming to succour the foremost repulsed with great loss. It is thought there are about 60 gentlemen slain and hurt. It is reported that they have lost so many that those remaining are not [willing] to give any further assault, and are so out of credit with them of the town that there is no more hope of pacification.—Paris, 22 June 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. *Pp.* 1½.

June 24. **1051.** PIETRO BIZARRI to LORD BURGHLEY.

Ambassadors have been sent by the Pope and other Italian potentates to the new King of Poland and to the Senate, to congratulate them on the election. On the other hand the Czar has taken up arms, and many of the principal people in Poland and Lithuania do not approve of the choice. The Emperor has offered the new King a safe passage through his dominions. Intelligence from Genoa of the movements of the Christian and Turkish fleets, and also of the sending of reinforcements to Malta. Intended passage of troops from Italy to Flanders by way of Luxemburg.—Augsburg, 24 June 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. *Ital. Pp.* 1½.

June 25. **1052.** NEWS from ROCHELLE.

Readiness of the Protestant gentlemen about Bordeaux and Rochelle to rise, and movements of the party in Languedoc and elsewhere. Famine in Saintogne. Plague in the King's camp before Rochelle. Loss of several of his captains. Rochelle well provisioned.

Endd: "24 June 1573. Reports of one come from about Rochelle." *Pp.* 1⅓.

June 25. **1053.** WILLIAM LITTLETON to LORD BURGHLEY.

Encloses a packet of letters for Henry Cobham, and craves pardon for his boldness in writing, and hopes that he will think him a true and trusty servant to Her Majesty.—S.S. [St. Sebastian] in Biscay. 25 June 1573.

Add. Endd. P. ½.

June 26. **1054.** SIR W. DRURY to SIR THOMAS SMITH.

Finds by his letters that the Queen pleases within three or four days to resolve for Lord Hunsdon's coming, and for his

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repair up, for which he gives her most humble thanks. He thinks it a very hard case if Lord Hunsdon's stay there should at all hinder his (Drury's) repairing, having indeed no just cause to provide for his wife's present state which somewhat concerns him, but in like for his own, which is so grievous that unless he have the sooner help, he shall not need to entreat for licence or anything else. In respect to his late being in Scotland, he awaits nothing except the Queen's resolution touching the prisoners . . . . . The present state of Scottish causes he leaves to Mr. Killegrew the ambassador.—Berwick, 26 June 1573. *Signed.*

Endd. Very much injured by damp. P. 1.

June 26. **1055.** The REGENT OF SCOTLAND to LORD BURGHLEY.

Thanks him for the good quietness they that day enjoy, to the furtherance whereof he has at all times shewn himself a good instrument. Wishes if the Queen have to do with any like enterprise hereafter, that good regard be taken in choosing him that shall direct the forces, for at that time means were taken to make the war long and terror given to the young gentlemen of England of the difficulty to assault the house without much bloodshed, wherein appeared the slender goodwill and forwardness of the commander. May justly give the first praise of the expedition and success to the Queen's ambassador, his lordship's brother-in-law, if the Queen may be moved to send any ministers in time coming is a suitor that he be employed. Touching the persons apprehended in the Castle and reserved to justice, prays him to be a mean to further the Queen's resolution according to justice, and as their deserts have craved. It will be some satisfaction to the King's good subjects for the loss of their friends, goods, and houses, when they see the chief authors of the calamity receive the reward of their just deserving. There is appearance to bring things to better order on the frontiers as elsewhere, for which purpose he is drawn still to entertain some men of war, and to bear greater charges than the rent of this State may well sustain, therefore requires his favour and goodwill that he may be supported by the Queen at her good discretion. "The ground of the trouble herewithal remains in her Majesty's hands and power, whereunto I doubt not her Highness will put order when she thinks time." They have to acknowledge with thankful hearts the Queen's great goodwill towards their King and country, which to their power they are willing to acquit with assurance of fidelity and friendly neighbourhood.—Holyrood House, 26 June 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1¼.

June [26]. **1056.** MEMORIAL of the REGENT OF SCOTLAND to KILLEGREW.

To present his letters with humble thanks for her comfortable aid. To deliver the notes of the offences wherewith

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the chief persons apprehended in Edinburgh Castle are chargeable, that he may have the Queen's advice returned how soon conveniently it may be, for their long keeping cannot but do harm. To declare his intention to bestow his travail for quieting the Borders, and to request that commandment may be sent to the Wardens that they join with him to have out fugitives and thieves, nor let their goods have rest, and to stop any victual that is transported for their sustentation. That Home and Fast Castles may be delivered into his hands, without which no man will take the charge of Wardenry of the East Marches, whereby also the living of Home may be levied to his use, and for the discharging of such promise as he made touching those hurt and slain in the siege. He may report that never was injury offered to the Countess of Argyle, nor had she cause to pass to that unlawful company now divorcement is passed betwixt her and her husband. The Queen's advice shall be followed touching the two points of the pacification at St. Johnstone's referred to her. They are willing to declare the Queen's goodwill and favour with thankful hearts, and to enter into contract with her for the maintenance and defence of the true religion, and to make all convenient security that may tend to the weal and surety of both the realms. As no invasion can be made against one realm that is not to the hurt and prejudice of both, if any force of strangers arrive from any foreign country the Queen shall send forces to resist them. The Queen shall not enter into any contract with any foreign princes wherein this realm shall not be comprehended, and the King of Scotland shall be enemy to the enemies of England. If she and her realm be invaded, or troubled by inward commotion, he shall furnish such number of men as his realm may. Must beseech the Queen that he be discharged of the contract for recompense of the ordnance broken, in the siege and for the powder and shot, for none of the ordnance were broken by service, and the value of the powder and shot spent is greater than he is able to satisfy, but also that the King be granted some serpentine powder for the better furnishing of the Castle. Has written to the Queen touching the delivery of the Bishop of Ross and Ferniehurst. Has written to the Lord Treasurer touching the great charges of the men of war. The ground of the troubles yet remains in the Queen's hand and power, and thereunto he doubts not she will put order when she finds time.—Holyrood House, June 1573. *Signed.* The last paragraph noted in the margin, "The removing of the bosom serpent."

Copy. Endd. Pp. 4.

1057. Another copy of the same.

Pp. 5.

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June 26. **1058.** The REGENT OF SCOTLAND to THOMAS RANDOLPH.

No goodwill shall lack on his part to bring the matter wished for by him to the desired "fyne." Killegrew has so governed himself amongst them that they have almost forgotten Randolph, and they are sorry to want his (Killegrew's) company. If his hap shall be again at any time to visit them he shall be welcome, and in the meantime desires him to let him know the common occurrents of the world, from which charge Killegrew's being there has relieved him.—Holyrood House, 25 June 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

June 26. **1059.** AFFAIRS in SCOTLAND.

A collection of matters in Scotland during Killegrew's embassy from the 26th January 1573 till the month of June in the same year. Appointment of the Earl of Morton as Regent by the Parliament, and capture of the Blackness. Negotiations at Perth. Stay of Scottish ships at Scarborough, wherein was M. Verac sent by the French King. Abstracts of letters from the Queen of England to the Earl of Morton, chiefly containing advice for the pacification of Scotland, and directions how he should proceed in his government, together with the Regent's answers. Proceedings in the Scottish Parliament, &c.

Noted in the margin, and endd. by Burghley. Pp. 6½

June 27. **1060.** NEWS from ITALY.

1. Venice, 27 June 1573.—They have received sketches of a diabolical monster lately discovered in Verona, which they think has been born of some woman and abandoned. The ambassador has departed towards Constantinople with great presents, for the purpose of negotiating a peace. On May 28th there sailed from Constantinople 125 galleys, and others are being prepared which will raise the number to 300. The Muscovites have entered Lithuania with 200,000 men.

2. Verona, 20 June 1573.—Strange sketch of a creature with claws and tail, which was found in the ditch of the old castle at Verona and taken to the Bishop. The populace scoffingly say that it was the soul of a Turk who died in prison.

Endd. Ital. Pp. 2.

June 28. **1061.** M. DE LA MOTHE FENELON to LORD BURGHLEY.

Informs him of the arrival of M. de Vergier, President of Tours, for the purpose of rendering the Queen of Scots an account of the state of her dower. Desires that he will furnish him with a passport to the Earl of Shrewsbury in order that he may obtain access to her, and also that the bearer, M. de Vassal, may be allowed to accompany him, to whom he has

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entrusted 2,000 crowns and certain cordial waters for the said Queen.—London, 28 June 1573. *Signed.*
Add. Endd., with seal. *Fr. P.* 1.

June 28. **1062.** SIR W. DRURY to LORD BURGHLEY.

Hopes that he will procure his licence for him, for which he will be most bounden. Beseeches that the late arrival of Lady Hunsdon at court, whereby it is thought her lord's absence will be longer from Berwick, may not hinder his request, his lordship knowing the unfeigned and great occasions moving him thereto.—Berwick, 28 June 1573. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. 1.

June 30. **1063.** H. KILLEGREW to SIR THOMAS SMITH.

Being at Berwick he thought good to make as good speed homeward as the packet, and therefore did not write, but when he came to this town he was troubled with the stone, so as for his life he shall not be able to make such haste. Beseeches him to declare this much to the Lord Treasurer, and to cause the enclosed to be sent to his wife. Left all well in Scotland.—Alnwick, last of June. *Signed.*
Add., with seal. *Endd. P.* 1.

June 30. **1064.** VALENTINE DALE to LORD BURGHLEY.

They spread things so directly contrary to the truth that he has difficulty in sending news. They make countenance as though they were not miscontented with the message of Mr. Horsey, but mistrust that he has some privy meaning to help them of the religion. Has set the matter of Thierry Badoniere on foot again.—Paris, 30 June 1573. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. ¾.

1065. *Occurrents.*

Articles are accorded to them of Rochelle that they should have life, goods, and conscience at liberty, and that Montauban, Sancerre, and Nismes should also have free exercise of religion; also that those of Rochelle may find a garrison of themselves. M. Montmorency has been sent to the Emperor to crave passage for the King of Poland through Germany. The numbers up in arms in Languedoc, Dauphiny, &c. are increased to 25,000 as is judged. Monsieur was proclaimed King of Poland on the 18th inst. in the camp before Rochelle. The Pope's legate, who is come with the rose of gold for congratulation, has been desired to stay till the King of Poland's coming.
Enclosure. Pp. 1½.

June 30. **1066.** HORSEY and DALE to LORD BURGHLEY.

It has been secretly spoken since yesternight that peace should be concluded at Rochelle, of which the Ambassador

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of Florence has sent them word, and immediately after Cavalcanti also brought them word that he heard the same of the Queen Mother at her dinner.—Paris, 30 June. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. ½.

June 30. **1067.** EDWARD HORSEY to LORD BURGHLEY.

Has been very well received and heard both of the King and the Queen Mother, and having delivered to them the whole of his message, it has not appeared that they have taken any grief at anything that he has said in Her Majesty's behalf. Has not yet received answer concerning the dealing for pacification for the Protestants, or his going to Rochelle. When he first moved this matter to the King he answered that divers offers had been made to those of Rochelle, who would accept none. Horsey "in humble manner" requested that he might see them, whereunto the King answered somewhat hotly that he was not to render account of his doings to any. Horsey desired him not to conceive of his speech in that sort, but rather that they might be published in England to His Majesty's honour and the reproach of those who obstinately refused his offers. The King then consented either to send them to his Ambassador in England or to let them see them. The Queen Mother found the deferring the interview very strange, seeing no other princes had offered so far as her son had done to come without conditions. Horsey told her that his earnest dealings against the Protestants at Rochelle was no small hindrance to his cause. She seemed to say that he could do no less for his brother's service, considering that it appears by their refusing the King's offers that their obstinacy proceeds rather of rebellion than religion. (They have had large offers without any assurance, and been so often deceived that now they remember the old proverb, "the burnt child dreads the fire.") The conclusion of the pacification at Rochelle has been sundry ways reported, and yet it appears, both by the King's speech and by the sending of 25 waggons with powder, that the town is not rendered yet, nor like to be without more loss and greater charge to the King. His brother is very earnestly pressed into his new kingdom, but thinks he will be loth to depart leaving the town in that sort to his great dishonour. Means to-morrow to urge his dispatch home or else to Rochelle.—Paris, 30 June 1573. *Signed.*
Add. Endd., with seal. *Pp.* 1½.

June. **1068.** *Siege of Rochelle.*

List of gentlemen and officers slain and hurt at the siege. *Enclosure. Fr. Pp.* 2.

June. **1069.** INSTRUCTIONS for EDWARD HORSEY.

After delivering the Queen's letters to the French King, the Queen Mother, and the Duke of Alençon, he is to say that the

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Queen of England having been informed by the French Ambassador that his master was content that the Duke should come over without assurance of marriage, and being required to give her answer, she has deliberated with her Council, who at the time, with the circumstances of sundry things happened in France, required some stay in answering, especially from coming over as soon as Rochelle was won, which would be very ungrateful to the greater part of the realm. He is to say also that since the death of the Admiral and the great multitude with him at Paris last summer, and afterwards infinite numbers of others, manifestly slain only for their religion, there has grown generally no small doubt of the good success of this marriage, and that it has been thought meet by her Council that she should deal plainly with the King, his mother, and M. le Duc, to require to understand how their continual proceeding so earnestly in this manner of persecution daily of their subjects to death and destruction, with the hazard of many of their own dear servants of great value, may be otherwise interpreted than as the world judges, a determination generally as far as they may to root up all persons who profess and exercise the reformed religion. Her meaning to utter these conceits to the King is not to offend him, but to discover the causes which move her council to advise her not to be hasty in granting to the Duke's coming, until he gives some better hope of his moderation in religion than he does by continuing at the siege of Rochelle, which will be interpreted by her subjects that he will come to sue for marriage with a sword imbrued with the blood of those who profess the same religion that here he shall find generally received and favoured. To show that she means nothing but well to the King she offers to mediate between him and his subjects. If the King shall agree herein Horsey may consider whether it will be to good purpose for the help of those of the religion, and so use his discretion to go to the camp and desire to speak with some of the principal of Rochelle, and understand how they like the King's offers; he shall also use some good speech with the Duke to move him to be a furtherer of peace and for the sparing of any further bloodshed, by which doing he will gain great praise and the goodwill of this nation. As for the coming of the Duke he shall determinately conclude that he can give no hope of assurance that it can be grateful to this realm until some other proceedings be seen there in France. He is not to make the Duke's coming utterly desperate until she may see some success of this other matter for their safety that be of the religion. And for that cause as he shall find the state thereof either likely to decline or otherwise to increase, so shall he accommodate himself either to further them with some composition to save them with liberty of their religion, or on the other part he may use more remissness in his dealing for the said composition. As for matters of Scotland, he may say that seeing that they did but dally

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the time, she came to an agreement with the whole nobility of Scotland. except two or three "petty companions" in the Castle, who for no persuasion would come to any reasonable accord, and at the general request of the three estates in their Parliament sent aid whereby the Castle was reduced and the whole realm restored to a firm and general peace. In all this action she has entered into no new league with Scotland, or gone about to abolish or diminish any league between France and Scotland.

Endd. Pp. 6.

1070. Draft of the first part of the above in the writing of Lord Burghley.

Endd. Pp. 7½.

June. **1071.** SIEGE of ROCHELLE.

M. Villeroy is expected to return to-day or to-morrow. Preparations for a general assault are made in case the negotiations for peace do not succeed. As for the escalade whilst the townspeople were amused by a feigned attack on the Bastion de L'Evangile, Captain Guasq [Giazzo] and some others with 11 ladders scaled the ramparts on the side of the salt marshes with more than 60 men, but not being followed by any more were driven out by the townspeople with great loss, many gentlemen being killed and wounded.

Fr. P. 1.

June. **1072.** [VALENTINE DALE] to the QUEEN.

At the coming of Villeroy from Rochelle it was taken for a thing desperate that Rochelle would either be taken by force without a long time, or that peace would be concluded by reason of the escalade which was given during the time of treaty for peace. Since that time on the 23rd inst. M. de Ferragues came from Rochelle in post with certain capitulations, which were very long and much debated in the council, and on the 24th M. de la Mole came with other articles more to the contentment of the King, and this was the present state here at the coming of Mr. Horsey on the 25th instant. Their audience being deferred till the 28th, in the meantime they had conference with the wisest of such as do travail faithfully for the Queen, and namely with Bienvenu, a gentleman for the Duke of Savoy, and with Captain Thomaso, and by much discourse found out that Rochelle is so well fortified, and the soldiers without so much discouraged and weakened by their losses and hurts in their former assaults, and those within so constant and courageous, that the town cannot be taken by force in any short time, and the departure of the King of Poland comes on so fast that the King must be constrained to take such capitulations as are demanded by the town. For the better furtherance whereof, to the intent that the poor men should not think themselves utterly without

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friends, they devised that it might be notified in the camp, and consequently in the town by means of Thomaso (as of himself), that Mr. Horsey was arrived from Her Majesty in the favour of the cause of religion. On the 26th inst. the Abbot of Guadagno arrived at the court with other letters from Rochelle, and was despatched in all haste the 27th with full resolution to make some end or other. They learn that the difficulty stands only upon the manner of the assurance for the performance of what shall be agreed on, for the King is content to suffer them of Rochelle, Sancerre, and other Protestant towns to have free exercise of religion, and also to remit his garrison, and that M. de la Noue shall be governor of the town for the King, with certain bands appointed and paid by the Rochellois. Gives an account of Mr. Horsey's audience with the King (see June 30) and Queen Mother. They had some other talk touching the attempt of the Count de Retz on Guernsey, and the relief of the Count of Montgomery's wife and children.

Draft. Pp. 10½.

June. **1073.** COMMUNICATION for the FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

The Queen having imparted to her council the contents of the last letters sent to her from the Queen Mother, and also the Ambassador's late negotiation with her concerning the coming over of the Duke of Alençon to sue to her for marriage when Rochelle shall be recovered to the King's obedience, she has commanded three or four of her council to make report to him of what has been thought convenient to be considered in this cause. This motion of marriage by the Duke is well allowed and liked both for the greatness of his birth and the friendship of the King and crown of France, and also for the good qualities and virtues of the Duke himself; yet there are many things which carry some show of impediment which it is their office as her counsellors to consider. Her Majesty has already weighed and passed over the lack of his age, but as for the liking of his person that can only be determined by interview, and they as her counsellors do not think this time convenient for the Duke to come, without some things are changed for the better in France. It is well known that when the first motion of marriage was made for M. D'Anjou there was no let so great as the difference of his religion, and since that time how things have been altered in France by the massacres at Paris and other parts of the realm, to increase the difficulty for religion, is over apparent and lamentable to be spoken of, for what else has been done but killing and persecuting all estates of people who favour the religion used in England. Though the King's doings are not to be disputed by them, yet seeing the Duke his brother is offered as their Queen's husband, and that he accompanies his brother the Duke of Anjou by arms to persecute those that favour the Queen's

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religion, what can they think would ensue of his coming into England from the victory and bloodshed at Rochelle? Though there may be some persuasion that the Duke will not attempt anything prejudicial here, yet the people will not but repine against his coming until there is some moderation of the King's persecution in France. Nothing will more further the Duke's marriage than his forbearing to be an actor in this war, or that the King may recover the obedience of his subjects without bloodshed, by permitting them according to his former edicts to have free exercise of their religion, to bring which thing to pass no prince may do more good than her Majesty.

Draft in Burghley's writing. Pp. 4.

June. **1074.** ADVICES from ITALY.

1. Venice, 4 June.—Rumours of the death of the Grand Seignior, and consequent proceedings in Turkey. Capture of corsairs and release of Christian galley slaves.

2. Rome, 27 June 1573.—Oath of fidelity taken by the grandees of Spain to the Prince Ferdinand. At Naples, Don John of Austria has caused a Spaniard who was discovered to be a spy of Occiali's to be drawn in quarters by four galleys.

Endd. Ital. Pp. 2½.

July 2. **1075.** SIR VALENTINE BROWNE to LORD BURGHLEY.

Has fully paid and cleared all the charges of the Queen's forces late in Scotland. Has received the 1,000*l.* assigned him from Mr. Hodgson, William Selby, and others of Newcastle. Has paid all the money he borrowed in Newcastle and Durham. Prays him to write to the customers and officers of the port of Hull to suffer his provisions to pass to Berwick notwithstanding the late restraint, the stay whereof is both to his hindrance and charges, some evil payers taking occasion thereby to drive him off the delivery of the things he has long since paid for. The time of the year draws on fast that may be dangerous for shipping, and the provisions must serve the winter.—Berwick, 2 July 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

July. **1076.** EXPUGNATION of the REBELS in EDINBURGH CASTLE.

A brief estimate of the Queen's charges in the aid of the same under the conduction of Sir William Drury, Marshal of Berwick, from the first preparation therefor to the end of the same. Charges grown before the entrance of the aid into Scotland, 1,182*l.* 6*s.* The charges of the aids in Scotland for 56 days, to end the 12th June, 5,195*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* Further charges of the General and soldiers in Scotland, conduct money, ships, &c., make the whole amount of the charge 7,422*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*

Endd. by Burghley. Pp. 3.

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July 3. **1077.** SIR W. DRURY to LORD BURGHLEY.

Is emboldened the rather to put him in mind of his word, whereby, the service ended, he had some hope of his present repair up, for that he gathers the Regent intends to discover the continuance of misliking him, as to remove him from further having to do in these parts, and not without the knowledge of some one English person. But to the end that the cause might not be hidden from the world, what his late or former dealings have been in any cause wherein he has been employed, beseeches that he may have the Queen's licence for his repair up, where he may answer to no less than may be objected against him. Should he be the first that has advertised of the Regent's intention, prays that the same may be kept in secret till further show thereof by others. —Berwick, 3 July 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

July 4. **1078.** DR. VALENTINE DALE to LORD BURGHLEY.

The Ambassador of Spain sent his secretary to him to make his moan that the Queen did either send or permit Montgomery and divers soldiers to go to the succour of the Prince of Orange, being very sorry there should be any occasion of misliking between the Queen and them, and was desirous to know how many ships there might be that went. He answered that some that had been with Montgomery might seek their adventure abroad to find themselves occupied, but the Queen did not countenance them, and that he did not know the number of vessels, but they could not be either of any number or men of any account, and it might be they were either of the Low Countries or French. There died a Savoyard within the liberties of the Scottish Queen, by reason whereof his goods are due to her by right of "aubaine"; the wife of the "Grand Esquier" of Savoy is a suitor to have a grant of this confiscation, and has procured the Duchess of Nemours to be a suitor to the Scottish Queen. The news of the peace is confirmed by divers messages from the Queen Mother, but can hear no more of the capitulation. They are inquisitive to know whether the Queen sent Mr. Horsey for a delay, or else to shift off the matter clean; he is appointed to have an audience to-morrow.—Paris, 4 July 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1¾.

June 25. **1079.** *Anne d'Este, Duchesse de Nemours, to Mary Queen of Scots.*

Desires that Madame la "Grande" of Savoy may have 12,000 francs from the goods of the late Master Lawrence du Bois.—June 25. *Signed.*

Endd. Fr. P. 1. *Enclosure.*

July 4. **1080.** PROCLAMATION in BRITTANY.

The King and M. de Montpensier, his lieutenant-general in Brittany, command the inhabitants of the town of Vitre,

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formerly of the new opinion, but who have now made abjuration therefrom, and profession of the Roman Catholic religion, that they hear mass all Sundays and feasts, and receive the sacraments of confession and holy communion, especially at Easter. The curés, rectors, and others shall register the names of those who have not satisfied, and give copies to the Governor and Judge Royal of the city. Curés and other of the clergy are forbidden to inter the corpses of those that die in the new opinion in holy places, under a fine of a hundred livres for the poor. Persons who have formerly made profession of the new opinion are not to keep schools under pain of death, and no inhabitant is to send his children elsewhere than to the public schools; those who have children in England and elsewhere being especially enjoined to cause them to return within a month, under pain of 500 livres. They are forbidden to show joy by word or sign at the news of the successes of those in arms against the King. They are to keep their houses when the body of Christ is borne in procession. They are forbidden to visit or preach to the sick, nor to sing publicly or privately the psalms put in rhyme by Marot. Those who have not made profession of their belief are enjoined to do so within 10 days.—Vitre, 4 July 1573.

Endd. Fr. Pp. 2¾.

July 5. **1081.** DR. VALENTINE DALE to the EARL OF LEICESTER.

The assault at Rochelle is given, and in vain. The mine was made three sundry ways to the intent it might have the more force when it should be blown up. Strozzi and Gohas [Giazzo] were appointed to give the assault, and were flanked with 400 harquebussiers and 1,200 Swiss. The mine was blown up and the assault attempted, but they had so well flanked the breach within, and were so ready to receive them that gave the assault, that the first rank of M. Strozzi found it so hot that there were none that would follow, and so the assault took no place. The report goes that there should be five or six hundred slain. They say at the court that this happened because they that gave the first onset found the breach not reasonable. Some say they were so well provided for within that no man could come but to his death. It is said also that when the mine was blown up the rampart fell outward towards the breach, and the ruins filled it up in such sort that the rampart was more inaccessible than before. Strozzi finds fault with them that should have seconded him. They that were on the ramparts saw them within in squadron ready to have tried it with blows if the assault had not been repulsed. They let not to say they look to have the town shortly, but it must be by composition for the soldiers will come no more at it. The Queen Mother is at Paris to prepare money for the setting forth of the King-elect of Poland, howsoever the King's debts be paid and his

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service done. Mauvisiere comes over to be resident Ambassador upon that color the better to treat for other things. There is talk that the treaty of marriage between the King elect and the Duke of Saxony's daughter is reversed. Villeroy one of the Secretaries of State, is gone to Rochelle with full determination of accord if they can be trusted; this is the third secretary sent for the purpose. Has written to the Privy Council of the merchants' matters, and the incredible dearth there is here.—Paris, 5 July 1573. *Signed.*

Add., with seal. *Pp.* 2.

June 5. **1082.** *Election of the King of Poland.*

The Assembly was in the "champion" of Warsaw with a concourse of people occupying 15 miles compass, to the number of 200,000 horsemen, besides a troop of borderers to the number of 14,000. The Cardinal of Comenduno was the first to recite his oration exhorting the subjects to elect a Catholic. Seigneur Rosenberg, the Emperor's ambassador, in the Bohemian tongue, to the great liking of all, most eloquently showed that in the Prince Ernest were all those good parts that were required in a good and true prince; by his voisinage he was so fit a person that on him should depend the perfect observation of privilege; and by the pacifying of Prussia and Livonia they would be united to that crown, promising to adjoin there to the Duchies of Bar and Rostock, and to maintain a hundred gentlemen in good "studies" by means of the Emperor and the King of Spain, with the rest of his kindred. He promised all their forces to the defence of the kingdom, advising them that if they chose a stranger whose forces were far off, neither should he be able to supply or defend them. There was no trust to be placed in Turkish promises, and the Emperor has taken truce with the Turk for three years, it resting in his hands to prolong it at his pleasure. He offered to the Senate regions of the Turk, and touching religion the Prince could so accommodate himself that all things should pass without bloodshed. The King of Spain's ambassador being very desirous to follow was put back by the French, willing him to observe the order that those should first speak that first entered into the kingdom, and he was not permitted to speak but what he had already given in writing, which was to make the same offers that the Emperor had made. By this means the French ambassadors, of whom two were apparelled like prelates and the third soldier-like, had audience. Beginning in praise of the noble house of Valois, how they had always been defenders of the Holy Church and Catholic religion, and that none of their blood was ever spotted with heresy, they descended to high commendation of the Duke of Anjou, being so valiant and adorned with such virtues as might become a prince of his descent, and so made offers of him to be their king. The Admiral was worthily punished, as one

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that manifestly conspired against the King's blood. All the revenue Anjou had in France should be employed in Poland, and spent at the discretion of the Senate for the benefit of the kingdom. The King offered that in the service of the lords of Poland to spend the benefit of his crown, and in occasion of wars to give them strong succour; he promised likewise to recover from the Muscovite all those territories he holds of theirs, and that with very small difficulty they should have certain aid of the Princes of Germany further to add states to their dominions, meaning Wallachia. He offered perpetual peace with the Turks, to bring a good number of readers in all the services at his charge, and to maintain a number of the nobility in the study of good letters. There was also a letter sent to the Bashaw, by way of Wallachia, which commanded them either to elect a Pole or the Duke of Anjou. The ambassadors of Sweden made their oration in behalf of their King as fitted to be chosen for his nearness of blood, declaring him to be a great creditor for sums lent their late King to defend his country against the Muscovite, saying that his forces adjoined to the power of their kingdom were able to bridle him, if they chose him not King then to restore him his own money and the dowry promised him, whereas if they did elect him he would remit it. Hitherto the Muscovite Ambassador came not forth, considering perchance that it was not for his honour, but a letter was presented which comprehended many fair proffers, concluding that if they would bestow the kingdom upon him he would not call himself King of Poland but Emperor, with great hope of winning new countries and to correct the enemies of Christ.

Endd. Pp. 3. *Enclosure.*

July 7.- **1083.** DR. VALENTINE DALE to [LORD BURGHLEY].

The King has much ado to please the Pope and them of Spain and Lorraine, and others that desire persecution of religion. He has despatched a post to satisfy the King of Spain therein; whether they do discover anything of their intention to entrap them of the religion, as they have done at the making of other peaces, he knows not. They of Spain do enter into jealousy of renewing their former practices in the Low Countries now upon this peace, the more because De Lumbres is here and keeps himself secret. Franciotto and Cavalcanti are doers here in the matters of the Duke. Although it be true the King has signed the agreement for the peace, yet it is not known whether they in Bearn, Languedoc, and Dauphiny have accepted it, or whether they have laid down their arms. The little help of munitions that came from England maintained Rochelle till the time of the peace, without which they could not have held out so long.—Paris, 7 July 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

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July 7. **1084.** *Dr. Valentine Dale to the Queen.*

After Mr. Horsey's first audience the King and Queen Mother assembled the Council to advise for the conclusion of the peace, and after two days deliberation the King signed the capitulations against the will of such as have always advised to root out them of the religion by sword. As divers think it much against the King's honor to condescend so favourably to his subjects in cause of religion, they do not as yet publish the peace with any solemnity. On Sunday they had access to the Queen Mother, who hoped that now peace was concluded the Queen of England would speak "*franchement*" touching her son's suit, and trusted there would remain none other excuse. Mr. Horsey said she had cause to take great advice in so weighty a matter, and entered roundly into the miscontentment of her subjects by reason of the massacre, so that the Queen Mother was constrained to use long speech for their excuse, and to deny many of those things which have been reported, both of the manner and for the number, very desirous as it seemed to be purged in her opinion. Mr. Horsey wished it might be published that the intercession of the Duke had been the cause of the conclusion of peace, that always he might be noted to be a favorer of them of the religion, with other particular talk of the conformity he should need to use in religion for the contentment of her subjects. The Queen Mother said the Duke had been a great persuader of the peace indeed, and that he, she, the King, and the King of Poland had bound themselves in honor for its performance, so that it stood them all upon to see it kept, and for matters of religion the Queen of England might rule him at her pleasure. Afterwards the King came forth and uttered that he concluded the peace rather in contemplation of her, and how many ways he perceived her goodwill towards him, and then recommended the suit of his brother. Mr. Horsey was in hand with him again touching the massacre, but the King said the most part that was reported was untrue, that he was sorry for that that was done, and wished he had lost his arm rather than it had happened. Her "ambassade" in the opinion of many has been a great declaration of her care for the re[pose] of them of the religion, and has procured them p[eace] with more speed and more favourable conditions; for it plainly appears that there were many adversaries to it, both in respect of religion and also in point of honor; it was concluded without delay upon Mr. Horsey's coming, and there is further hope that it will be much better performed. Touching their suit they hold themselves contented with her answer for the present, the causes of the misliking of her subjects being at large deduced by Mr. Horsey, cannot but give them to understand that it was given on good grounds.—Paris, July 1573. *Slightly injured by damp.*

Copy. Pp. 5¾. *Enclosure.*

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July 7. **1085.** PIETRO BIZARRI to LORD BURGHLEY.

1. The Ambassador who was sent to the Emperor by those of the Polish nobility who favoured the election of his son, and who adduced reasons why the late election should be set aside, has left the Imperial court with some presents.

2. The Emperor will go to Prague about St. Bartholomew's day to procure that his son may be declared King of Bohemia. Count "Scheredinus" [Schærding] has collected 4,000 cavalry to impede the passage of the new King. The Moscovite and the King of Sweden have formed a league against him, to which the King of Denmark is not averse, and many of the German Princes think that his passage is by all means to be prevented. Poland is in a wretched condition through the dissensions of the nobility, and the new King will not be able to govern without great bloodshed. Among the pasquils against the election is one that the Polish nobility have been troubled quite enough already with the "Gallico morbo," and there is no necessity why they should perish utterly with a new one. The Duke of Alva obtained leave to raise 10 regiments, but in six weeks could only levy 600 men, and those mostly raw countrymen and very few gentlemen.

3. The Venetians have ordered all Jews to quit their territory within 15 days; but some of the richest of that people have promised to give the senate annually 60,000 gold crowns, and not to receive more than 5 per cent. interest instead of 12 and more, as they have been doing. Desires to be informed through Windebank whether this history has been presented to the Queen.—Augsburg, 7 July 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. *Lat. Pp.* 2.

July 9. **1086.** M. DE LA MOTHE FENELON to LORD BURGHLEY.

Recommends the bearer, an inhabitant of Rouen, to his favorable consideration, and desires his letters for him to the officers of Rye to enable him to recover his goods. Expresses his willingness to perform the same offices for any subject of England.—London, 9 July 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Fr. P. 1.

July 10. **1087.** IVAN BASILOWITZ to the QUEEN.

Whereas the King of Denmark lays claim to certain towns on his coast, and has commanded the English merchants to take letters of privileges for those places for him; he declares that the said places have belonged to him of inheritance, and desires her to command her merchants to go to sea with ships of war, that they may resist the King of Denmark's pirates, and he will also send his men-of-war to assist them.—Moscow, A.M. 7090 (*sic*), 10 July and of his birth the 48.

Copy. Endd. 1582. *Pp.* 1½.

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July 11. **1088.** ADVICES.

1. Rome, 11 July 1573. Rumour of the death of the Grand Turk. Great preparations of men, munitions, ships, and provisions against the Turks. Rendezvous of the Turkish fleet at Modon to the number of 265 sail. Unsuccessful assault on Rochelle.

2. Vienna, 2 July 1573. Presents given by the Emperor to the Ambassador of Poland. Invasion of Lithuania by the Muscovites. Ravages by the Turks in different places.

Ital. Pp. 3¼.

July 11. **1089.** OCCURRENTS in FRANCE.

The King of Poland has withdrawn . . . some say to Niort, some say to . . . . leagues from Rochelle. The French soldiers, which are not thought [above] 900, lie about the King of Poland. The Swiss lie near the town to keep it. The Prince of Condé is come to his house in Gastinois. The articles of pacification were not sent to the camp till the 6th. The soldiers do come ordinarily out of Rochelle to view the town, and repair there. They of the town keep themselves without offending them that are without. The port is kept strait as during the siege. The King and Queen Mother have sent to the [King of] Poland to come from the camp. The King and both the Queens are . . . . the time to Charleval in Normandy. It is said the King and Queen Mother . . back to Paris in time to meet . . . . . Poland on his return. There is very great and speedy . . . for the receiving of the ambass[adors] and for the entry of the King of . . . . Paris. Captains La Fleur and La Croix were taken as they issued out of Sancerre to seek succour, and La Fleur is executed. Although Sancerre be not in the pacification, yet it is thought they shall be received into mercy, and that they will lay down their arms.

Endd. Injured by damp. P. 1⅓.

July 11. **1090.** EDICT of PACIFICATION.

The memory of all things happened since the 24th of August last shall be extinguished. They shall not reproach each other, dispute, or use offensive words, but live peaceably together. The Catholic religion is to be established throughout the country, except at Rochelle and a few other places, where those of the new religion shall have liberty of worship. Bailiffs and judges ordinary are to see to the decent interment of those who die in the pretended reformed religion. Those who give security to change their religion shall be admitted indifferently to the universities, schools, hospitals, &c. All of that religion can sell or alienate their goods, and retire whither they please, provided it be not to the territory of any princes with whom they are at war. Various other articles relating to the discharge of prisoners for religion, &c.

Fr. Endd. Pp. 8½.

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July 12. **1091.** M. DE LA MOTHE FENELON to LORD BURGHLEY.

Sends some of the articles of the pacification, and will send the rest when he receives them. Has prayed the Queen to give answer to the requests of the King for an interview for his brother, to which she replied that his demand was reasonable, and she would confer with him [Burghley] upon his return to court to-day, and give answer before next Monday. Asks his influence with her to obtain an answer, and for a letter to the Duke of Alençon.—London, 12 July 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. by Burghley P. 1.

July 12. **1092.** SIR W. DRURY to LORD BURGHLEY.

If his stay at Berwick but depends upon Lord Hunsdon's coming, he can but wish he would hasten him, as he has been absent for twelve months. Assures him that though he has received something against him from the Regent, that not only in this last journey against the Castle, but in former at all times has he deserved to be well thought of by him, but how the same has been answered others can witness. Where Burghley writes that he wishes it were in his power to reconcile the difference, his lordship has such power and interest in him and to command him, that his will shall be but the instrument to execute his lordship's will. His sick wife wishes and calls for him there, and his creditors look for him, were it but for a time, to content them. His state of body is fitter to be in the physician's hands to cure that which else may be uncurable.—Berwick, 12 July. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

July 13. **1093.** MAISONFLEUR to LORD BURGHLEY.

1. Cannot send any news of the Duke of Alençon as Mr. Horsey has brought no answer to his letters to the Duke, which probably, as he is at Rochelle, he has not received soon enough to answer. Yesterday about four in the afternoon there arrived at "La vielle Poste d'Anvers," where he is lodged, five German gentlemen, each accompanied by two servants, who said they had been five weeks in the service of the Prince of Orange, but some say that they were seen a year ago with the Duke of Holstein when he was going to join the Duke of Alva. Had determined to raise two companies of foot soldiers to serve in Holland if the Duke of Alençon had not forbidden him to leave the kingdom. As he has not heard from him intends to depart in five or six days for the Brille where he has an equal number of soldiers with the sixty or eighty he has in this city. Expects besides a strong troop from Hampton and Rye. Will attend on him before he goes to receive any commandments for the Queen's service or his own. He would bestow a great favour on him if he would impart any news he has of the Duke of Alençon, or of what Mr. Horsey has learnt in France. Will bring a copy of the

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letter he has sent to the Duke of Alençon to persuade him from remaining before Rochelle.—London the 13th. *Signed.*

2. P.S.—Has just heard that the "Primrose" has taken some small French ships, with 200 or 300 French soldiers who have been stripped of their arms and accoutrements. The soldiers are very necessary to him to complete the troops he will take into Holland, and prays therefore for letters from the Queen to the captain of the Primrose, and others it may concern, that their arms and accoutrements may be returned. The Earl of Oxford has at the house of a merchant of this city thirty gilt morions, which the merchant is willing to sell if he can have licence from the Earl, which he prays him to obtain for him.

Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

July 15. **1094.** M. DE LA MOTHE FENELON to LORD BURGHLEY.

As upon the Queen's answer depends one of the most honourable and necessary alliances of Christianity, and the great and useful effects that are looked for between the two kingdoms, prays him to be a mean that it be written in such good fashion that the King and Queen Mother may see that he has not deceived them when he said that there was always sincerity intended. Will send one of his servants into France to take the Queen's letter and bring back answer, and prays him not to forget the letter to the Duke of Alençon that has been promised, and to send a form of security and safe conduct that he may see if they in France require anything more. London, 15 July 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Fr. P. ½.

July 16. **1095.** DR. VALENTINE DALE to LORD BURGHLEY.

Stays for the delivery of the Queen's letters to the King elect until he come near the town. They of Dauphiny and Languedoc think themselves not sufficiently provided for by those of Rochelle, and therefore remain in arms. The King elect leaves such matters to them that list. It is well he comes from Rochelle without dishonour. There has been slender order in the camp, and those advantages that they of the town have had have been as well by their own vigilance as through the negligence of the "assiegants." They blame M. Biron for planting his ordnance in place of least advantage. Some say the fault in the first assault was in the company of M. Strozzi. The gentlemen went always to the trenches and to the very walls unarmed and laid far otherwise than the Duke of Alva did before Mons, which gave them of the town leisure to entrench themselves, to discover their mines, and make divers sallies at their pleasure. The ships and fortifications in the haven were so slenderly looked unto at Montgomery's first coming that a small attempt would have brought in divers of his vessels. The vessel that came in escaped by them all before it was known whether she was friend or enemy. They had left store of wine, muscatels, and sack for three years, fish for a year, and biscuits for two months, and in these latter days did change with the soldiers

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without wine for flesh. There could be nothing done or intended by Monsieur but they knew of it in the town, and they had so entrenched themselves that they feared not any assault. It is bruited that the Duke will needs over, but the wiser and closer sort make no such brag. His wife requires to be with him so earnestly that he cannot but be moved, and indeed the charges of housekeeping in London are wanton and are more felt than when he has doing there himself. Prays the Queen may be made privy thereunto, and his wife present herself to know the Queen's pleasure.—Paris, 16 July 1573. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

July 17. **1096.** OCCURRENTS in FRANCE.

The camp is broken up from Rochelle. The Swiss and the rest of the soldiers that remain shall be sent to Dauphiny and Languedoc to the succour of M. Danville. There are 4,000 Swiss and Almains coming, some affirm to join the Protestants of Dauphiny, some that they were levied for the Prince of Orange. The King of Poland takes his voyage from Rochelle to Nantes and so up part of the Loire, either to avoid the pitiful clamour of the poor of the country, who are ruined by these wars, or else to try how he can brook the seas. The King has been troubled with voiding of blood, both above and beneath. The Swiss have gone to besiege a little castle not far from Rochelle that held out during the siege of that place.
P. 1.

July 18. **1097.** OCCURRENTS from FRANKFORT.

Great dissatisfaction in Poland on account of the election of the Duke of Anjou. Lithuania has separated from Poland and elected a Duke and entered into a perpetual alliance with the Muscovite. The Duke of Prussia has also taken up arms to oppose the election, to which Dantzic and some say Cracow have not agreed. Levy of troops in Germany. A new Diet spoken of. Troops raised for the service of the Duke of Alva. The Duke of Savoy has sent "Madame L'Admirale" to the Inquisition.
Endd. Fr. P. ½.

July 19. **1098.** ADVICES from DELFT.

1. M. de Batembouch failed on 9th July in his attempt to revictual Haarlem, and together with some other gentlemen was slain by the enemy. Two to three hundred of his men were killed, most of whom were townsmen of Delft. On the same day two galleys were taken from the enemy, who lost between 700 and 800 men. On the 15th or 16th Haarlem was surrendered on composition, which, however, was not observed, but every kind of cruelty committed. On the morrow the Spaniards wishing to sound the courage of the

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garrison of Alkmaar were chased back to Haarlem with the loss of 200 men. There is not a town in Holland which has heard of the treachery and cruelty of the Spaniards but is resolved to hold out more than ever, and have offered to send hostages to the Prince, who has refused to receive them, saying that their earnestness was the best hostage that he could have. His Excellency has been from town to town for the purpose of putting them in order.

2. M. de Lorges is in garrison at Leyden with the French companies, and is joined with M. de Noailles in the government of the town; he has also eight ensigns of Walloons and others near at hand. The English are in garrison at Delft. The whole country is in good courage to resist. The Count de la Mark is at Rotterdam less strictly guarded, who has promised to behave better for the future. All the ships of Brille and those which were in Haarlem Meer to the number of 80 have gone to Flushing to prevent the revictualling of Middleburg. Reported arrival of 500 Scots.

Endd.: 19 July 1573. *Pp.* 1¾.

23 July. **1099.** VALENTINE DALE to LORD BURGHLEY.

The Queen Mother is returned to this town. The King appoints to be at Madrid to give audience to the ambassadors come to congratulate the King elect, who does his pilgrimage on foot from Blois to Notre Dame de Clery. The Queen Mother has been very desirous to hear from the Queen, and Mauvisiere is commanded to make himself ready towards England. They of Dauphiny and Languedoc are waxen very strong, and M. Danville is had in some jealousy, therefore the Count of Retz is appointed to conduct such an army as they can make into that country; but until they have despatched the King elect they have no leisure to attend [to] their things at home. The publishing of the peace was referred to the Rochellois. The townsmen came to the King elect at his departure, desiring him to be a mean that such articles that were accorded them might be performed; he answered that he never before had made promise to the Protestants, but since he had he would see it performed. At his departure there entered certain ships, English and "Bretysh," with victual. The ships laid to stop the entry of the haven are withdrawn, and the carrick with other forts built by the King elect burned. Neither they of Languedoc, Dauphiny, or the town of Nismes accept the peace. The Protestants are possessed of a very strong town called Lodeve, where the most part of the riches of the country was bestowed, because by the situation it was taken to be inaccessible; they have gotten the harvest of the country as far as Toulouse, and had devised to surprise Toulouse, but were discovered. They are bent to be earnest in their suit now, at the return of the Duke, and there are some that get some credit to bring to the Queen Mother any word of hope therein. The Cardinal of Lorraine in an oration touching the grant

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from the clergy, to the King, declared that the massacre should be a matter deeply dissembled and much allowed of among themselves, applauding him for the manner in which using "d'une saincte simulation, et d'une dissimulation plaine de pieté," he has purged his kingdom of heretics, and brought his people back to the Holy Roman Church, comparing his conduct to that of King Josiah. The Queen Mother went to Dieppe for the preparation of the transporting of such as are to go to Poland by sea, and to inform himself perfectly of the commodities of the voyage for the King himself, for they cannot assure themselves which way they may take. Young Lansac comes by sea from Poland to try the passage that way. Paris, 23 July 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Partly Fr. P. 2½.

July 23. **1100.** OCCURRENTS IN FRANCE.

The King elect of Poland, to avoid the murmuring and mutiny of the soldiers, for that they were unpaid, took galley at Rochelle, feigning to go for his pastime on the sea, and took his voyage to Nantes, and thence the 20th of the month is appointed to arrive at Tours, where the Duke of Alençon, the King of Navarre, and the Duke of Guise come to meet him. It is said Marshal Tavannes died "ex morbo pediculari," which is much noted, as he was one of the greatest persecutors at the massacre. There is a great bruit spread that neither the Emperor or the Princes of Germany will assure any passage to the King elect. It is said that the Muscovite makes preparation against Poland. It is reported that the navy of the Turk is consumed with fire from heaven, but the Ambassador that is come to congratulate from Venice reports that there is not above the number of 20 ships consumed. It is further reported that the rest of the Turks navy is withdrawn for this year.

Pp. 1¼.

[July 23.] **1101.** HUGUENOTS of LANGUEDOC, &c.

List of towns and fortified places in possession of the Protestants of Languedoc under the government of M. de Boulliargues and M. de Gremeau. Names of such as have charge in Dauphiny among the Protestants.

P. 1.

July 25. **1102.** OCCURRENTS IN FRANCE.

M. Danville sent his secretary to the King for arms and succour, but he attends at the Court without despatch, as does the secretary of the Lieutenant of the Government of Limoisin, whose is sent to have order to levy money, otherwise the forces of the Protestants cannot be withstood. The Emperor and the Princes of Allemagne intend to procure the election of a King of the Romans, for fear lest the King elect of Poland should work some practice for the Empire if the Emperor should die. The Emperor understanding that there would come

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ambassadors out of Poland to the number of 1,500 horses, was content to give passage to certain that were already on their way, so that they passed not above the number of 200 horses, and has removed the posts from where they did lie, and laid them at Vienna, that no passage should come but by that way. The Muscovite makes war against the Poles, and has promised the Emperor aid to invade Poland. The King elect looks to 6,000 horses of the Turk, and to be invested of Wallachia.
P. 1.

26 July. **1103.** DR. VALENTINE DALE to [LORD BURGHLEY].

Captain Thomaso came to him with a sorrowful complaint that he was advertised by Battista Gondy, a notable merchant of Florence, in chief credit with the Queen Mother, that she should ask him if he did know a Captain Thomaso, for the King was advertised by M. de la Mothe that he had intelligence with the Queen's Ambassador, and his letters were shewed in her Privy Council. The poor man was much dismayed, and doubts how it may be taken against him, and more lest he have "a shrewd turn unawares." Writes that he may have consideration of his case, and weigh whether any such thing might be revealed to the Ambassador out of such a place. Paris, 26 July 1573. *Signed.*
Add., with seal. *P.* 1.

July [26]. **1104.** *Audience with the King and Queen Mother.*

The King being returned to St. Germains, Dale signified both to him and the Queen Mother that the Queen had written letters of gratulation to the King elect, and desired to know their pleasure when he should do Her Majesty's message, they answered that the King elect would be very shortly at Paris. The King had no great joy of the honor of his brother, but entered into talk of his other brother and of the peace, to which he answered he could say nothing. The Queen Mother had some discourse of the amity between the subjects of the Queen and of the King of Poland; she had written to the Queen for his favour for the passage of his soldiers; at Dieppe she did see a ship that had been coming from Dantzic but 15 days, whereupon he told her how ancient the amity had been between the Queen's progenitors and the subjects of Poland, what large privilege they had in England, and how necessary the amity of the Queen was for furthering or letting the passage of the King at all times, and for his wars with the Muscovite or with Sweden, or any other accident that might happen, how much her ships and mariners were in estimation with the Muscovite, and the Kings of Denmark and Sweden, and what riches did come of the staple that was at Dantzic for cloth. The Queen Mother said there should be as much amity on her son's part as ever had been, and if the third link of amity might be withal, what a force it would be when all should be knit together. She desired that the Queen might be advertised that

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when she was at Dieppe there came in certain Frenchmen that were spoiled by one Paiot, against whom they of the town made request that they might set forth six ships, which she would not do for avoiding of inconvenience, and therefore prayed her to travail for the quieting of the seas. Dale said that he did not know what Paiot was, or if there were any Englishmen in his governance, but when there was any great disorder the Queen set forth to apprehend such as were offenders, and he would advertise her of the request. Bienvenu, who goes to his country for a time, has told him that what countenance soever they do make to desire passage through Germany, it has been concluded that the King of Poland shall embark at Calais, which he had learned from so good a place that he had advertised the Duke of Savoy thereof. The Venetian Ambassadors both assure him that they have not made any motion to the King of Spain or the Venetians to have passage by Italy. The King of Spain has not sent any gratulation at all, which is much marked.

P. 2¼. *Enclosure.*

July 26. **1105.** DR. VALENTINE DALE to LORD BURGHLEY.

Whereas the Ambassador hitherto has been alone to work, he shall now have help of the Duke himself, and all other means that can be devised, it is a matter so earnestly minded. The Queen Mother now begins to commend his stature, and says he is much grown during his being at Rochelle, and they say his beard has grown, which helps much his imperfections. Is of opinion he would become Protestant, and there is hope conceived throughout the realm, by the departure of the King elect, if the King might rid himself of that godly prelate of whose ungodly oration he did last write, of whom they say the King is weary, for he is ever in hand for persecution. Will be as moderate in extraordinaries as he can, wherein if ever there might be favor shewed now there do arise charges daily which were never used; every passport a French crown, and twenty such like. Now that Bienvenu is gone and Thomaso discouraged, no man will come at him but he must have something either in money or presents. Pays for oats at the rate of five nobles the quarter of English measure, wheat twenty nobles, and yet it is very little better; wine better than sixpence the English quart; and now at these entries and triumphs there will arise divers occasions of great necessary charge. Knows he does not lack his furtherance, neither for the Deanery of Wells, nor in anything that occasion shall present.—Paris, 26 July. *Signed.*

P.S.—Has received a letter from Mr. Horsey saying that the Earl of Leicester stands his good lord touching that little deanery.

Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

July 26. **1106.** ANONYMOUS LETTER from SCOTLAND.

The calamity of that good country (Flanders) is not only lamented by them, but goodwill borne to relieve part of their

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burden. Some number of men of war are already repaired thither, others upon the coming of his servant Captain Ormiston are in preparation, but the third sort are desirous to hazard themselves if they were certain of his pleasure, and what assured entreatment they might look for. They are not such as have been levied by wages in former wars, but rather some in the rank of nobility, who have done valiant service in the cause of religion and repressing civil sedition here. For that purpose is Captain Montgomery, a gentleman of approved truth and good credit, directed towards him to understand the condition of their affairs, and to return speedily with resolution of his pleasure.—Stirling, 26 July 1573.

P. ⅓.

July 31. **1107.** THOMAS WILKS to WALSINGHAM.

Since the conclusion of the peace at Rochelle there has been nothing else talked of, and all other occurrents have yielded to that as the candle to the sun. The 26th, the King and Queen Mother went to meet the King elect at Estampes, but he making more haste than they were aware of met them at Chanteloup, seven leagues from Paris, and the next day they came to Paris, but very covertly. Since his departure from Rochelle the gentlemen of Poitou, and such as were neighbours to the Rochellois, have put themselves in arms, which is not a little wondered at, as they have remained quiet hitherto. It is most probable they mean to join with certain Swiss lately come out of Berne, and Switzerland, under the conduction of the Prince of Geneva, son of Madame de Rohan. The Rochellois are already in hand with their battered walls, and have 2,000 men daily working on them. The villages near to Rochelle where the camp is lodged were set on fire by certain stragglers; some say it was done by the King-elect's commandment, to prevent the plague, which began to be hot in those villages; they of Rochelle went out to save them, and being resisted by the *boutefeux*, set upon them and slew them every man, which seemed strange to the King at first, but since he seems to digest it well enough. The Count Gayazzo was sent with the Swiss to the Castle of Aubeterre with four cannons to besiege it, but finding it to be inaccessible, marches forth to meet M. Danville. The Protestants are possessed of a notable town within this eight days called Aiguesmortes. The Protestants of Languedoc refuse utterly the composition of Rochelle; the wisest judge this peace to be the beginning of greater wars. Fregoso is returned from Rochelle to the Duke of Saxe to continue the treaty of marriage between the King elect and the Duke's daughter. It is reported that the King of France endeavours to win the princes Protestant of Germany to make the King elect King of the Romans, and so give a push at the Empire; it is thought he can do it easier by the envy the princes bear to the house of

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Austria. The means he uses to win them is the intelligence he has with the Prince of Orange, whom he has aided within three months with the sum of 300,000 crowns. Mauvisiere is a great resorter and very secret conferrer with the Cardinal of Lorraine; surmises they have some exploit in hand which Mauvisiere shall execute at his coming into England.—Paris, last of July 1573. *Signed.*

Endd. Pp. 2½.

July & Aug. **1108.** ——— to GIACOMO SPINOLA.

1. Venice, 18 July '73. The report of the Turk's death is false, being merely a trick in order to see what the Seignory would have done if it had really happened.

2. Antwerp, 3 August. After the capture of Haarlem there was great hope that all the other towns in Holland would have surrendered, but they have replied to the Duke that they would rather die than yield. The Duke has divided his camp into three parts. Naval preparations at Antwerp.

Add. Endd. Ital. Pp. 1½.

Aug. 1. **1109.** DISBURSEMENTS for SECRET INTELLIGENCE.

Sir W. Drury, Marshal of Berwick, prays allowance for money by him disbursed for secret intelligence and sundry causes tending to the Queen's service, from the 17th February to 1st August 1573, amounting to the sum of one hundred and ten pounds. *Signed.*

Endd. P. 1.

Aug. 1. **1110.** CAPTAIN COCKBURN to H. KILLEGREW.

Saw Sir Walter Mildmay the day he departed, who "took well with him." On the "morn at night" came to York, when the Lord President looked at the date of his letters, "speirret" his age and marvelled. Departed from York at nine in the morning, supped with the Dean of Durham, and lay that night in Newcastle. On the morn came to Sir John Foster, who treated him well and made him good cheer; he read not his letters by reason he was playing at the tables. Came that night to Berwick; the treasurer treated him very well, thereafter to Coldinghame; he and his wife were away; came by Clerkington and supped in Ormiston, and delivered the tokens to her and the others. Thereafter came to his bed in Edinburgh, and in the morning heard that the Regent was in Aberdour, and would be in Edinburgh that Thursday at night. Met his Grace on Wednesday at the Queen's Ferry and there spake at length. He and all that fear God wish him here again, the ministers long for him. He has heard of Captain Robson's great success; there is great number to follow, and embarking daily. Montgomery has passed from the Lord Cathcart and other young noblemen, to know the state and return with speed. Lord Seton is excommunicated, and Athol has a short day to run or else to be excommunicated. The Earl of Argyle marries the Earl

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of Glencairn's daughter shortly. "The good Regent here is ever the longer the better loved." On the last of July John Dury preached before the Regent, and failed not to recommend the folks he knows, the King of France and his mother. There is a little book set out of their innocency, if it be of effect it will be thought that the Regent and Burghley have done them great wrong, but they have the better end of the staff. Understands a young woman of late has borne a bairn to Grange, and that he yesterday sent a love letter to her. Doubts not but he will cause his services to be commended to the Earl of Leicester, the Lord Treasurer, &c. Edinburgh, 1 August. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. 1.

Aug. 1. **1111.** DR. VALENTINE DALE to LORD BURGHLEY.

Cannot as yet get audience with the King, whether it be done on purpose, or whether their longing be satisfied by the Queen's letters, before the receipt whereof they were "with child" to hear the Queen's news. Has written his doings with the Queen Mother at large, so that the Queen may not only see the words, but also what by them may be gathered. Thinks the King of Poland will find the league of the Easterlings to be necessary to him.—Paris, 1 August 1573. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P 1.

Aug. 1. **1112.** *Dr. Dale to the Queen.*

The King has been so busy receiving the King of Poland, and the Queen Mother has had so much ado to compass money for this entry and the voyage of her son, that he cannot as yet have audience of them all, but the Queen Mother sent for him on Thursday last. First he opened at large her Majesty's care for the continuance of the amity, and that she found many difficulties that counterpoised her good affection to stay the earnest request of M. de la Mothe, and that she (the Queen Mother) might perceive her good meaning by the draft of the safe conducts he supposed she had seen. She said that it was the suit of her son to see her (the Queen), and if her son was not liked of as she wished, yet that the amity might continue as it had done; if she would give her son some general word of comfort they would be very glad, and all her doubt was she was determined not to marry, but if it were not utterly to forbear marriage, then they would adventure the rest. He said that it did not stand to her honour to give any further comfort than presently she found cause, and that it was far from her nature to give any ear to the suit if she were resolutely minded not to enter into marriage; he moved also that if passage was accorded to the Duke that it might not be bruited abroad, and that it might be under coverture of the King's repair to the seaside, or otherwise as a matter not of purpose but rather presented by occasion. Told her that passage had

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been granted to a gentleman to pass to Scotland, and desired that it might be one that would do good, and so declared Her Majesty's honourable dealing in that country, and that all her forces were retired. She passed that matter over as one that does not take it so much to stomach as some men would have her do, or else dissimuling it for the advancing of her present suit. Declared her contentment and that of her subjects at the peace that was passed, and how glad she would be if the rest were at repose. She said all was ended; but when he begun to press her that she perceived he understood the contrary, she said Montaubon had rendered, and that she thought Nismes would likewise be contented. She granted that they of Sancerre were yet besieged because they were obstinate. He said he trusted the King would not mislike if he made suit to him, not only for the care of his subjects, but for the quiet of his whole realm, and desired she would put her helping hand thereunto.—Paris, 1st Aug.

Copy. Pp. 6½. *Enclosure.*

Aug. 1. **1113.** OCCURRENTS in FRANCE.

The Protestants are possessed of a town in Languedoc called Aiguesmortes, one of the best havens in that sea, and a town of great force. The soldiers that came from Rochelle are arrived in Normandy, where the principal of them are selected, and others levied to furnish the number of 4,000 by M. de Milleray. The King has sent to desire passage by the land of the Turk, if need be, to Wallachia, and so by that way to Poland. The ambassador of Spain, understanding that a courier coming from Spain towards Flanders had been spoiled of his letters by the way, made suit to the King, of whom he had answer that the courier was going towards England with letters and jewels to the Queen and not towards Flanders.

P. 1.

Aug. 2. **1114.** ROBERT MONTGOMERY to KILLEGREW.

He shall not find him unthankful for all that he has obliged him where his ability and power may extend. Is directed by the Regent to go towards Flanders to offer the Prince of Orange 1,000 horsemen and 2,000 footmen to assist him in the general cause under Lord Cathcart. Prays he will inform the Queen, so that if they should arrive upon any of her coasts in their voyage they may find her favour and goodwill towards them upon their expenses.—Edinburgh, 2 Aug. 1573. *Signed.*

Add. P. ½.

Aug. 2. **1115.** DR. VALENTINE DALE to the QUEEN.

Had audience with the King and declared her goodwill towards his crown, and how earnestly she desired him to consider of those points of difficulty opened to his ambassador, and always be careful this treaty might not breed any mis-

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contentment of any part. He answered that he had many ways perceived her goodwill towards him; but forasmuch as she did speak somewhat ambiguously touching his brother's matter, he would write his mind to De la Mothe, to be by him declared to her at large. He (Dale) further declared what good contentment she and all her subjects had of the peace, and how glad she would be to hear that the whole realm was in quiet. The Queen Mother in effect used the same speech the King had done, saving that she added she must needs desire her to be resolute, and though it were wisdom to take counsel in all things, yet in this she should follow her own resolution. He said mildly that because the matter touched her so near she had most cause to be well advised. At his departure he recommended the quiet of the poor men of the religion, whereunto she said nothing but as she was wont, "*Il ne tient qu'a eulx.*"—Paris, Aug. 1573.

Copy. Pp. 2½.

Aug. 2. **6.** DR. VALENTINE DALE to LORD BURGHLEY.

Upon better advice they do not conceive much hope. They consider *la honte* the Duke might have if he should miss, and it is like they will be importunate to get some further word of comfort, and upon that determine whether the Duke shall come over; as for himself, he is ready to all things. He looked to have had some news, and showed himself glad to do anything he should be appointed. His pockholes are thick but not great, as are seen in many men, whose faces are little disfigured with them if the trait of the visage and the colour of the face do otherwise like. He was bashful and blushed at parting; his speech is not so fast, and seems more advised than his brothers'; "*statura mediocre.*" The King of Poland thanked him for the Queen's letters of congratulation, and said he would have the like goodwill to her at all times, and acknowledged how necessary the Queen's favour was for his greatness and safety. Franciotto takes upon himself to be a dealer in the great matter, and will come over into England about it. The Poles do not greatly long for the 4,000 Gascons that were to pass there, and therefore it is thought they shall pass not at all.—Paris, 2 Aug. 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Aug. 5. **1117.** The REGENT OF SCOTLAND to KILLEGREW.

On Monday the 3rd, Grange, his brother James, with Mosman and Cokky, the goldsmiths that made the counterfeit money, were executed. Sends the offers made for Grange's life, which are as large as possibly might have been offered; yet considering what has been and is daily spoken by the preachers, that God's plague will not cease till the land be purged of blood, and having regard that such as are interested by the death of their friends, the destruction of

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their houses, and the awaytaking of their goods, could not be satisfied by any offer made to him in particular, he deliberated to let justice proceed. Has written to Lady Lennox to crave at the Marshal of Berwick's hands the jewels of the King, which he is bound by promise to deliver; it may be that he will use them liberally at Court and make friends by them, therefore prays him advise her in what order it is best to handle the matter. Has caused Grange and Lord Home to be examined upon the report in print of their defection from the Earl of Murray. He shall receive their examination by Captain Cockburn. Trusts all letters they had will be deciphered speedily. There is a long one from Lethington to the Bishop of Ross at the time of Sussex being on the Border, wherein is enough of matter little worth the hearing. If Peter Young finds any difficulty he will direct them to him. Is well in hand with Border matters, having with him the principal of the Borderers and sundry of the chief thieves awaiting to see what appointment they can find. John Maitland, Lethington's brother, has declared that the French King, as fearing the dissolution of the amity between this realm and his crown, is altogether enemy to the King's estate, and would do what he is able to compass the overthrow thereof, as he would have uttered in effect if by the keeping of Rochelle his forces had not been diverted; that there is a league between the Pope, the Emperor, and the Kings of France and Spain, whereby they are bound with joint forces to assail this isle. The Pope seemed to be the procurer thereof, under the pretext of re-establishing the Catholic religion, but in effect was moved by the King of Spain for particular respects. There was a practice of marriage between Don John of Austria and the Queen of Scots, the course whereof by her restraint has been interrupted, but is yet entertained by ministers on both parts who are awaiting till occasion shall serve to prosecute further. The foreign nation in whom the Castle had greatest confidence was France, wherefrom they should have had threescore thousand francs by the year; that which Chisholm brought was the first quarter. The reason wherefore the King of France was so earnest to maintain that faction is that he thinks not only that he has lost through the King's party the amity and good intelligence so long continued between this realm and his crown, but also has received divers foils and been constrained to suffer great indignities of England; so he intends, having quieted his own country, to subvert the present state and alter the government here, which he thinks would be easy to compass either by force or by capitulation, or compounding differences with the Queen of England. Has sent a cast of falcons to the Lord President, and as many to Lord Scrope, and desired that the Earl of Leicester shall send direction to some at Berwick to receive such hawks as he will send.—Holyrood House, 5 Aug. 1573. *Signed.*

Endd. Pp. 2¼.

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[August.] **1118.** *Offers for Grange's Life.*

Fivescore gentlemen, the least of them having heritage worth 500 marks Scottish in the year, kinsmen, friends, and well-willers of Grange, offer to the Regent in their names and his that they will become servants, themselves and their offspring, perpetually to the houses of Angus and Morton, by giving of their bond and man-rent, and should hold their whole heritage of those houses, and for more thraldom shall pay 20*l.* annually. They offer, for satisfying of costs made by the Regent, 20,000*l.*, to be paid betwixt this and Michaelmas. In case Grange shall in any time hereafter come in the contrary of the King's service, they offer that they may lose their heritage and all other things that may serve for satisfying. There are jewels of the Queen's in sundry hands to the value of 20,000*l.*, which they offer to be delivered. *Signed:* Barnbowgall, for sundry gentlemen, who hereafter shall give their names in writing.
Copy. Endd. P. 1. *Enclosure.*

August 5. **1119.** The Regent of Scotland to Lady Lennox.

Advertises her of the execution of Grange and others. Of the plate and jewels little was left in the Castle, but dispersed and engaged for money to entertain the war, yet the inventory and manner of their disposition fell into his hands. Has since used his goodwill and diligence to recover such again as were recoverable, amongst others such as the Marshal of Berwick has as appears by Grange's deposition. Has thought good to let the craving of them from him now being in the south be by her, whereby he shall be the rather moved to do that which he is "debtbound" by accord and promise. It may be that he will be liberal of this gear and thus think to acquire favor at Court, wherein Mr. Killegrew shall give her his best advice, being well acquainted with the Marshal's dealings in this and other matters.—Holyrood House, 5 August 1573. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. 1.

August 5. **1120.** Sir Valentine Browne to Lord Burghley.

Perceives upon the hearing of his last account to Michaelmas 1571 touching the allowance of the fees of himself, the Controller, and the Surveyor in the books of the works, a special caveat has been entered to restrain his allowance from thence, until a new warrant were obtained from the Queen for the same. The knowledge of the restraint came not until Candlemas last, and the Controller and Surveyor had received allowance according to the former warrants from Michaelmas 1571 to Christmas last, and therefore is a humble suitor that he may not be abridged of any of the allowance until the time of the warning given to him. The same was granted to him on the breaking up of the fortifications, in consideration of the bargain for the victualling of

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the town, as without which he would not have adventured therein, being so hard a reckoning as he does every year spend thereon all manner of his own allowances and a good portion more, to the decay of his living formerly gotten, by reason of continual repair of decayed places in the weakened walls, wherein every year one piece or another of the old wall falls in. The Controller has not been there for two or three years, and the Surveyor not occasioned to send to any place out of the town. The bridge is presently in hand, wherein he has had somewhat ado with Mr. Johnson, the surveyor, to travail therein with his advice and attendance by reason of the restraint of his allowance, having besides no living of the Queen but eight pence by the day as master mason; beseeches for his encouragement to have letters to continue the payment of twenty-two pence per diem granted to him, which with the said eight pence makes two shillings and six pence per diem, wherewith he would be well contented, until he should be employed for any new fortification.—Berwick, 5 August 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

August 6. **1121.** ROBERT MELVIL to LORD BURGHLEY.

Understands how the Queen has been favorable to him in suiting for his life, and that he has been his special good lord in remembering the old favor shown to him at all times, and will return the same with service and good will.—Lethington House, in prison, 6 August. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

August 8. **1122.** DR. VALENTINE DALE to LORD BURGHLEY.

1. Cavalcanti told him that a great man, one of the most secret of the Council, conferred with him touching the Duke, and cast many doubts that the Queen should mean not to conclude this way, and what disgrace and dishonour it should be to them here, and what grief and offence it was like to breed, and that they would gladly know further of her mind before they went further, and therefore did mind to send some one better to feel her inclination, and to declare to her in secresy what dangerous enterprises had been purposed which they for good will had forborne, and what dangerous matter might be avoided by the amity; they doubted whether they should send him (Cavalcanti) alone, or the great man in post, and him to go before to know if it should be her pleasure that the great man should come, in which thing he asked his mind. Made answer he had no commission to deal in any such thing and therefore could say nothing thereon; howbeit to discourse as a friend he said the King and Queen Mother did best know how often the Queen by mouth, by letter, by him, by Mr. Horsey, and by all means declared her care lest this matter might breed unkindness, how they did not only protest that this matter should not diminish any amity of

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their side, the Queen Mother adding she would remain in amity though the Queen would the contrary; she would never give ear to their suit if she were determined to the contrary. One thing he would advise them well to beware lest they pressed her over much, for fear that while they went about to win some further point of her, they might break off all; for himself he never saw better way to do good than frankly to trust to her good nature. Advised him not to deal in this matter alone, but to have some man to help bear the blame if things were not well taken of either side. The Duke has been sick this three or four days and is thought to be upon recovery. Has sent the Secretary the very true copy of the peace of Rochelle, which is kept so secret here that they dare not shew it. They of Nismes have demanded respite to advise themselves whether they will accept the peace, and Languedoc remains in arms. M. de Valence is arrived with the ambassadors from Poland, except those stayed by the Duke of Saxony, who are released and are looked for at Metz shortly. The two Huntleys are arrived with great countenance, and Gondy sent word there are other two Scotchmen passed in haste from Spain into Flanders, to the intent he might inquire who they are and what their errand might be. Such is their jealousy with Spain, but the Spaniards are even with them, for they are ready to advertise any practise that may be wrought against England by them, for which purpose he does the more entertain the ambassador of Spain by message to and fro.—Paris, 8 August 1573. *Signed.*

2. P.S.—As far as he can gather it is the Count de Retz they mind to send; he shall come to Calais either for the setting forth of the ships for the King of Poland, or at least for the countenance thereof, and so take his passage and make his return before it be known. If he misses of the person or they change their determination prays him to help make his excuse, for in such a case he would rather advertise what he can gather than nothing at all. Upon his persuasion Cavalcanti said they are resolved not to press to win any further matter of the Queen, but that this man shall do all good offices of courtesy and persuasion. Franciotto is already towards England, and says he will do somewhat both in this matter and for them of the religion there.

Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

August 8. **1123.** THOMAS WILKES to WALSINGHAM.

One Mr. Gordon a Protestant, and servant of the King, and in times past preferred in England to the late Duke of Norfolk by the Lord Treasurer, and suspected of dealing between the Duke and the Queen of Scots, he being a Scot born, and times past servant to the Queen of Scots, came to the Court and told him that while the Queen Mother was at Charleval she took occasion to demand of him certain things touching the state in England, and particularly of the Queen's life and

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disposition. He gave that commendation of her virtues that he knew in his conscience to be true. Then she likewise asked him what he thought would be the success of their suit to her. He answered that the Queen would the rather accept their suit, as she would make the surer knot of amity between England and France, as not any way trusting the Spaniard, although she were now in league with him, and she would the sooner give ear to them, considering the state of England were to receive alteration, if it should please God to take her away without issue, she yet being in sufficient plight to bear children, and desiring the quietness and long weal of her state. What was of the greatest force and efficacy to prove the sequel was that the Earl of Leicester and the Lord Treasurer, who have borne the greatest sway under her since the beginning of her reign, and received great advancement, to the discontentation of those of the contrary religion, would by all means add their goodwills to the advancing of such a one by whom they might be defended from all storms of fortune, for the Duke has always been well affected towards the Hugenots, and it is likely will prove one if he come over into England, which argument was very well liked of the Queen Mother. These things he insinuated to him that the Lord Treasurer might know his goodwill towards England, and him particularly, and herewithal began to excuse himself of the suppositions had of him for dealing between the Duke and the Queen of Scots, and purge himself of the book that is written in the defence of the Queen of Scots, which he protests he never knew of. He offered to come over and abide the Lord Treasurer's disposition, and also to give such intelligence from time to time as he might without the prejudice of his credit where he is, he being a gentleman of the King's chamber. It is reported that Languedoc after a truce taken for certain days to deliberate whether they might accept the peace, are in the end yielded thereunto. Dauphiny requires four towns for their surety, and otherwise will not accept the peace, and therefore they have determined to cool them by force if they can. The entry for Poland is hastened sooner than it should have been by eight days, and it is thought he will take his journey through Germany. There was 50,000*l.* given for the preparation of the ships, which are called in again. There is great talk here of the setting forth of the Queen's navy. Sends copy of an oration pronounced by the Rochellois to the King of Poland on his departing thence.—Paris, 8 August 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

August 11. **1124.** DR. VALENTINE DALE to LORD BURGHLEY.

They have done nothing for matter of counsel touching their sending to the Queen, but have gone to make merry in this town and St. Germains, where there happened one thing very offensive in the house of De Prat, Provost of Paris, who

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was hostage with the Queen; his horses were taken out of his stables, and a few crowns borrowed of him in sport. Yesterday the Queen Mother desired him to advertise that the Duke had been sick for eight days of a fervent fever, and that now he was better amended, and the *pourpres* did appear upon him, and was like to do well shortly, which was the cause they had not sent any word to De la Mothe. Has spoken again with the King of Poland, who gives great thanks to the Queen's Majesty, and entertains all them that come to congratulate him, with such general words of thanks, without moving any particular matter.—Paris, 11 August 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

August 12. **1125.** R. MELVIL to LORD BURGHLEY.

Is not able to acquit himself of the great favour shewn to him in need, but to his utter power shall wish him all prosperity and be thankful for his benevolence. Prays him to be a mean to the Queen to solicit the Regent that he may find favour, as he has enemies who are busy to hinder him. Has written to the Queen to give her thanks for his life. Prays him present his commendations to his lady for her kindness to him in his misery.—Lethington House, 12 August. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

August 14. **1126.** ROBERT MELVIL to LORD BURGHLEY.

Prays him to continue in requesting the Queen to write in his favour to the Regent, and to write himself, for he has good hope in the Regent's goodness, but he has particular enemies that travail in the contrary, burdening him with knowledge or consent to every murder or bloodshed, but is fallen in this trouble for the promise made to the Queen being moved by others to deal therein. Killigrew will inform him of his part, and at his power he is willing to be a faithful servant to the King.—Lethington House, 14 August. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

August 14. **1127.** ROWLAND JOHNSON to LORD BURGHLEY.

1. Sir Valentine Browne shews him that he has been commanded to pay no more the 22 pence a day that was added to his poor fee of eight pence a day for his better relief; he humbly beseeches him to stand his good lord in the same, for he is a poor man, and may very evil travail in any long suit. When he was given a special charge for the building of the bridge when it was broken down with the great tempest, he must remember in what miserable case it then was, and for that he had special commandment, he searched his poor wit to do the best, and also the pains and diligence that lay in him to accomplish it according to the Queen's expectation, as Sir Valentine Browne can declare, who took no small pains

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in the same, for that he did see the work not only huge but chargeable and dangerous, being water work, and by his good relief to the poor workmen made them the more willing to apply themselves. For the wage of the last year's work, the Treasurer says that it is stayed, and if any of them all deserve any wage in the work, it was deserved the last year, for there wanted not all manner of pains and diligence that they could do. Beseeches him to signify his pleasure therein to Sir Valentine Browne that his favourable answer and direction may be known. Berwick, 14 August 1573. *Signed.*

2. P.S.—Till such time as his full resolution come in these causes, they can make no reckoning with Sir Valentine Browne, either for victuals or wages.

Add. Endd. P. 1¾.

August 15. **1128.** DR. VALENTINE DALE to LORD BURGHLEY.

The Duke is on recovery, but he cannot learn if they have made any further resolution touching his matter, but stand upon their former intention. They make hard shifts for money at the Italians' hands, who have marvellous gain in bargains of offices and other revenues of the King. It is secretly spoken there should be some quarrel at Dantzic between them of the town and young Lansac's men, which is the more like because they of Dantzic are a free city, who of late years have found themselves grieved with the King of Poland for that he did proffer to usurp upon them; and now they may well doubt by the example of Metz, that if they should admit the French, they would make themselves masters of that town to receive such forces as may come from time to time by sea. If they of Dantzic will not suffer their forces to land there, they have no good mean to bring any power of men from hence to Poland. Peradventure he shall think it good that the Dantzic men may be warned to stand upon their guard, and so let all the enterprises the French may have by sea. The peace of Rochelle is newly published in the Court of Parliament. The Duke of Longueville is dead, and the Prince of Condé sick. Paris, 15 August 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

August 16. **1129.** NICHOLAS GUILDENSTIERN to LORD BURGHLEY.

Excuses his delay in answering his letter. Has endeavoured to obtain repayment of the money owing to the merchants, but the war with the Muscovites and other difficulties have interfered with his success; but trusts that the matter may be settled on the return of peace. Stockholm, 16 August 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Lat. P. ½.

August 16. **1130.** THOMAS MORGAN to LORD BURGHLEY.

Encloses the particulars of their late success. The Duke pending his attempt upon Zealand, committed the direction

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of the affairs by land to Mondragon, by sea to Bevois, who with 40 hoys and 14 great ships, addressed for the victualling of Middleburgh, descended the river and landed near Campvere, at a place called the Hague. Flushing, 16 August 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. *P.* 1.

August 18. **1131.** Sir Valentine Browne to Lord Burghley.

Sends a packet from Robert Melvil brought to him that morning by Captain Home. To-morrow the Regent takes his journey from Holyrood to Peebles towards Annandale, opposite the West Marches, for taking order with the thieves of those parts. Has sent 40 soldiers of the garrison to watch that none of the rebels resort to these Marches for succour. Berwick, 18 August 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

August 18. **1132.** Dr. Valentine Dale to [Lord Burghley].

Two Poles, mentioned in a letter from Sturmius, showed him a procuration of them of the religion in Poland to deal with the French King and the King of Poland for them of the religion in France and Poland, and said in good Latin speech, that for as much as they could not compass the election of a Protestant, they were constrained rather than choose the Muscovite or one of the House of Austria, to choose one that was farthest off, who might be best ruled and do least harm. They had made a general league among themselves not to permit any innovation to the prejudice of religion, the King promising to confirm it at his coronation. They of Germany and Switzerland have also presented certain requests to be obtained for them of the religion. He answered that he could not do any service more to the Queen's contentation than to travail for the common cause of religion, and the quietness of all Christendom. Shewed unto them what peace had passed at Rochelle, and had been done at Montauban and at Nismes, and how they of Dauphiny and Languedoc remained in arms, and that men doubted of the execution of the peace here as of the performance of things promised in Poland, specially because the Pope had sent an ambassador to congratulate the King of Poland, and another with a rose of gold, and a third to follow the King into Poland to solicit him to continue in his old disposition, the Spanish ambassador did nothing else but persuade the same, and the Cardinals here would never suffer them of the religion to live in peace. Thought they had need to take heed lest the French should possess themselves of some seaport town by color of passage by sea, and so bring to pass practices with the Papists, further to consider whether the amity of the French with the Turk might not bring such inconvenience in Poland as had happened in Hungary and Transylvania. They were glad to hear of the state of things.

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Touching the surprising of their ports, they hoped the King of Denmark would not suffer any number of men to pass that way. They doubted not the Turk because this King was chosen against his mind, and they thought the King of Poland would make himself strong against him to keep his own State. Put them in remembrance that the French take the King of Denmark to be their pensionary, and if they were never so strong yet by factions many things might happen, and warned them that the French would have secret counsels and practices which they should be the last to know of. He will see that the King had promised liberty of religion and how secretly it is kept, to the intent to bring them of the religion to as slender covenants as may be, and yet have they not granted so much as they promised, and if they could have gotten by force would not have granted anything at all. Prays for directions how to govern himself to the Kings of France and the King elect and the ambassadors of Poland. The two Scottishmen that went through France into Flanders were two Hamiltons, whereof one slew the Regent. It is now spoken from the Count de Retz that he goes to England shortly. There is a great faction at the court between the friends of the Prince of Condé and the Duke of Nevers for the government of Picardy, void by the death of the Duke of Longueville. The Prince of Condé is so sick that some doubt of his recovery. The Duke of Alençon is yet very weak of his sickness.—Paris, 18 August 1573. *Signed.*

Endd. Pp. 3½.

August 19. **1133.** The REGENT OF SCOTLAND to LADY LENNOX.

Thanks her for the great care and goodwill she shews to the furtherance of the King's affairs. Trusts to hear shortly what expedition she is likely to find in the suit for the jewels, wherein that man's dealing he hopes will not be allowed or found honest. The pieces mentioned to have been delivered by Archibald Douglas are delivered in the hands of Sir Valentine Browne, who has disbursed the money for which they lay in pawn. Stands unresolved of a great part of the matters delivered to Henry Killegrew at his departing.—Holyrood House, 19 August 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

August 19. **1134.** The REGENT OF SCOTLAND to LORD BURGHLEY.

Has good cause to acknowledge with thankful heart and action Killegrew's honest and true part towards him; as he has found better dealing with none of that nation of his quality, would be most glad if it were the Queen's pleasure to return him here. Prays him to be a good mean in furthering the Queen's answer and resolution of that which was before unanswered, and of that which he has newly written.—Holyrood House, 19 August 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¾.

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August 19. **1135.** ALEXANDER HAY to KILLEGREW.

The Regent looks for more full resolution upon his reply, reposing chiefly on his good will and travails. Huntley means truth and peace, and could have wished his brother to have tarried at home or passed another way, but having a greater charge of attendants than his rent might bear, was constrained to cross the sea, by which he might be discharged of his burden. It may be that he shall not find such golden hills in France, but come home unpaid of his pension as many of his countrymen do; it shall not be evil done if the ambassador in France be warned to take heed of his state and behaviour. The Queen's advice concerning the murders condemn those folks to despair, and gives them matter to think what will be their relief when the King comes to perfect age. The general assembly of the ministry has plainly denied to discharge the Earl of Huntley of the thirds during the troubles, and has allowed the order for distributing the present ministry over all parts of the realm, which may help the policy of the Kirk, but not greatly enrich the King. There is no public trouble presently saving between Athol and Macintosh, and betwixt the Laird of Johnstone and the Grahams. The Regent has obtained many of the jewels that were dispersed in this realm, saving the piece that was in the Queen's hands, which in the end it is thought she will deliver, before the which she will not find greater favour. At Stirling the charge of the King's house is committed to Alexander Erskine. His presence here would do great good to their estate, and entertain the amity better than any other means.—Edinburgh, 19 August 1573. *Signed.*

Endd. by Burghley. Mutilated. Pp. 1½.

August 21. **1136.** SIR JOHN FORSTER to LORD BURGHLEY.

Has made repair to the Regent at Edinburgh. and had conference with him according to the tenor of the Queen's letters. The Regent is now at Peebles, and he shall use his whole power and force for the maintaining of his Grace's action. "At my house nigh Alnwick," 21 August 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

August 19. **1137.** *The Regent of Scotland to Sir John Forster.*

Will be at Peebles on the 20th, and Langholme on the 24th, and would wish their meeting to be on the 25th, letting him know of the time and place he thinks most convenient. Prays him to join with the Lord Scrope, for the power of the thieves has grown so strong within the West Wardenry, that the Warden of himself is not able to destroy them, or to give them (the Scotch) sufficient concurrence, not having his assistance.—Holyrood House, 19 August 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd.. P. ½. *Enclosure.*

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August 22. **1138.** Dr. Valentine Dale to Lord Burghley.

The coming of the Marshal de Retz is now to be a solemn embassy and many come with him. His coming is to feel the Queen's mind so far that they may resolve with themselves whether it be best the Duke shall come over. The Queen Mother is marvellously desirous of the matter. The Poles of the religion are bent to demand the things they have been promised in the articles. Touching the coming of the Count de Retz, the Queen Mother made a smooth tale that because his sickness let the voyage of the Duke even as he was coming, and he was not yet strong, they sent the Marshal to declare the desire they had to continue the suit, and also to visit the Queen, seeing she came to the seaside towards this realm. Entreated her earnestly for the poor men of Sancerre; she answered shortly that they had yielded and the King had taken them to mercy. Has at length gotten a letter to the Queen from the King of Poland; he gives as good general words as may be. The Prince of Condé has escaped his extremity and is like to have his office withal, more by the temperance of his competitor than otherwise; the people were marvellously sorry when it was said that he was dead; he has the *pourpres* as the Duke had.—Paris, 22 August 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

August 24. **1139.** The Duke of Alençon to the Queen.

His sickness has up to the present time prevented his writing, and has hindered him from seeking the interview he so much desires. Has prayed his cousin the Marshal de Retz to go and bear witness to her of his great grief thereat, and the sincerity of his friendship and affection. Beseeches her to credit him as himself.—Paris, 24 August 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Fr. P. ½.

August 26. **1140.** Charles IX King of France to Lord Burghley.

He has the good affection of a Prince who has a perpetual remembrance of him and will be at all times pleased to tell him how much he loves and admires him, in his efforts to uphold the ancient amity and good intelligence between England and France. Prays him to continue in such good offices as will serve the common good of both kingdoms.—Paris, 26 August 1573. *Signed.* Charles. Brulart.

Add. Endd.: "By the Marshal de Retz." *Fr. P.* ½.

August 28. **1141.** Dr. Valentine Dale to Lord Burghley.

The Queen Mother has cast out some words that there should be some practice in hand for the King of Spain to convey the King of Scots into Spain by the help of a gentlewoman, and therefore was in the more jealousy of the two Scottish men that passed into Flanders. There has been some

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talk here among the French and Scottish men that there should be some practice in hand from hence against the person of the Regent. Has made a motion to have some learned men appointed for the hearing of the causes of Her Majesty's subjects; otherwise things be done but by message, and never debated, and so put off with a fair word or letter without any effect. The merchants of Rouen desire confirmation of a patent he got for them when he was here last, but this King has made a grant of those things to an Italian. Has given the Marshal of Retz his advice to deal with secrecy, and not to press her further than may come of her own inclination. The King said he chose this man to declare to her the bottom of his heart, which he knows above all others. They understand how needful the Queen's amity is to the Poles, and therefore have given the Marshal instructions to speak some fair words to her from the King of Poland. They make the Poles believe that the siege of Sancerre will be raised at once; if it be true it is a good deed, for it is said the poor men were brought to such necessity that they had cast lots to eat each other, or were very near so to do. They of Dantzic would not consent to the election till such forces as were near them were removed.—Paris, 28 August 1573. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 1¾.

August. **1142.** *Dr. Dale to Dr. Sturmius.*

Has heard what has been promised to the Poles, and knowing how great a difference there is between words and deeds, sees slight hope of future tranquillity. The Queen of England will exert her authority most freely for the benefit of all afflicted Christians.
Draft. Lat. Pp. 1½. *Enclosure.*

August. **1143.** PLAN of SCARBOROUGH.

Rough sketch of Scarborough in ink and pencil, showing the castle and harbour, ships, and batteries.
P. 1.

[August.] **1144.** PROCLAMATION on the SCOTTISH BORDERS.

Proclamation by the Regent, in the name of the King of Scotland, against all transgressors of the laws of both countries at present hiding in the borders. It is thought expedient that Sir James Home of Coldingknowes, Warden of the East Marches, should meet with the opposite Warden of England, and proceed in the delivering of all attempts committed since the Regent's acception of the regency, without discharge or prejudice of all attempts committed before the said day, which shall be redressed as shall be accorded upon between the wardens. Commands that these letters be read by open proclamation at the market cross, that none

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pretend ignorance, and that all shall assist him in the punishment of open transgressors, as they will answer upon their obedience.—Holyrood House, 1573.

Endd. P. 1.

August 30. **1145.** The REGENT OF SCOTLAND to LORD BURGHLEY.

1. Has so travailed with the disordered people inhabiting the frontiers as he hopes good surety shall arise therefrom, wherein he has found the ready goodwill and concurrence of the wardens. It rests that the Queen's commandment be renewed to them to hold hand, that the work now begun may be with the like goodwill and affection prosecuted; specially that none declared traitors to the King find resort in England, or be furnished with victuals in the Harlaw Woods, where they have withdrawn themselves, and at this hand they shall find no ease. Prays he may know the Queen's pleasure what shall be thought meet to be done of him.—Kelso, 30 August 1573. *Signed.*

2. P.S.—Wishes the commandment to be sent to all the wardens.

Add. Endd. P. 1.

August 31. **1146.** M. DU PLESSIS to LORD BURGHLEY.

The Duke of Alençon has commanded his brother, whose letter he encloses, to inform the Queen that the Queen of Scots makes great practices to have the same matins as those of Paris, and that she has given advertisement in France that it will be very soon. It would be well to take order therein without loss of time, as doubtless some of the greatest people are mixed up in it. Prays to be excused presenting the letter personally, as the French Ambassador is in court.—London, last day of August 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. by Burghley. Fr. P. 1.

July 28. **1147.** *"Le Doyen" to M. Du Plessis.*

Wishes to see him again a good Catholic, and has no doubt that in looking over his books again he will see how greatly he is mistaken. They are preparing the palace for the entry of the King of Poland.—Paris, 28 July 1573. *Signed.*

Postscript in sympathetic ink, and almost illegible, containing the information from "*la damoiselle*" to "*sa bonne amye*" regarding "*la prisonniere*" mentioned in the preceding letter.

Endd. Fr. P. 1. *Enclosure.*

[August] **1148.** PASSAGE of the KING OF POLAND.

As by reason of the great distance and uneasy passage by land the King of Poland has determination to go thither by sea, and by contrary weather or some other accident may have to seek some port in England, the French King having required her favour in that case, the Queen wills that he shall

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be suffered quietly so to do, and his company courteously used and supplied with victuals for their reasonable money. Commands all captains of ships, commanders of castles, mayors of towns, &c., to suffer them to pass along the coasts, and in case of landing to abide till by convenient weather they may depart, and to yield him honour, favour, and assistance, under pain of punishment with all extremity.
Endd. *P.* 1.

Sept. **1149.** The Duke of Alençon.

Statement of the chief obstacles to the marriage of Queen Elizabeth with the Duke of Alençon, particularly the great difference of age, the possibility of his person being distasteful to the Queen, the diversity of religion, and the great misliking of her subjects thereof, through the late massacre in France. She was determined to marry more to please her people, who now dissuade her as eagerly as before they prayed her to marry.
In the autograph of Lord Burghley. *Endd.:* For M. de Retz. *Pp.* 7½.

Sept. 5. **1150.** Dr. Valentine Dale to Lord Burghley.

Thinks that there would not be any one thing so meet for him as the Deanery of Wells, but offers himself wholly to what his Lordship shall think convenient. *Signed.*
Endd. *P.* 1.

Sept. 5. **1151.** Occurrents in France.

It is bruited that young Lansac is arrested as he came by sea from Poland. An assault on the Protestants in Dauphiny was repulsed with loss of many soldiers. The Prince of Condé is made Governor of Picardy. They of Dauphiny and Languedoc daily wax stronger and stronger, and trust to nothing but to their defence. The 4th, M. Millot was slain in the street by a brother of the Provost of Paris; the rumour spread that some of the Poles were slain, or else a tumult like to be made on the Italians.
Endd. *P.* 1.

Sept. 6. **1152.** The Vidame of Chartres to Lord Burghley.

The affair he spoke of last, for the execution of which he named Mr. Royer to him, still remains unexecuted for divers causes and hindrances. Knows nothing can be done without the favour of the Queen, and prays him to ask it in that behalf. The matter should be done in silence, and best at the present time and occasion. 6 September 1573. *Signed.*
Add., with seal. *Endd.* *Fr.* *P.* 1.

Sept. 6. **1153.** Dr. Valentine Dale to Lord Burghley.

The business of the Polish Ambassadors will not suffer them to visit him as yet, for they are in great misliking with the French, and also among themselves. The King of

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Poland has been remitted of his oath for the matter of religion, but others say he shall not be King unless he swear to them absolutely. The Protestants of Poland are much offended that the promises for religion are not performed in France. Some misliking there is because the bishop and others went to visit the Cardinal of Lorraine, and some of the Protestants brake out of the company. A Scottishman asking how the Regent is, and hearing he was well, said, "then all promises are not kept," and also that the Huntleys do proffer to have two or three thousand men in readiness whensoever any shall land from hence. The two Huntleys were brought to the King by the Scottish Ambassador and had favourable audience. The Spanish Ambassador's secretary could tell him the last letters of the Queen to the King and the Duke of Alençon, almost as soon as they came, whereby he may perceive what intelligence the Spaniards have here. Desires that this may not be known to the French, for that may be a mean he shall not learn things of the Spaniards another time. The news of the Turk's death is untrue. The Cardinal of Lorraine would have the King of Poland remain here, they had devised to send a viceroy, and had appointed Rambouillet, but the Poles are so constant, so advised, and so stout, that they perceive that they are not to be trifled with. There is another practice to pass by Venice and the Turk, but when the Poles do understand that Schomburgh has brought their safe conduct from Germany, it is thought that it will will be too great a mockery of the Germans and Poles both not to accept of it. For the 4,000 Gascons, they of Dantzic will suffer none to land for fear of surprising, and the Poles say plainly they will none of them. Is careful what it should mean, men lying assembled here about; always doubts the Cardinal of Lorraine's devices towards Scotland. Captain Thomaso is in much perplexity, not only for the old matter, but also by occasion of certain verses against the Italians found under his handwriting; he is minded to avoid the country. The Queen Mother is gone to St. Maur to avoid the Poles. The Marshal has given out that he has to reveal to the Queen matter pretended which this alliance may prevent. In handling of him, there may be matter bolted out for he is not very deep. Told him plainly that they could not abide any that could not endure their religion, and their late doings did much stick in their stomachs. They of Sancerre have made a composition, hears it is but hard, yet was borne in hand they would be well dealt with at his entreaty. Many soldiers are laid along the Seine, cannot guess what it means. The Duke of Alva departs shortly out of the Low Countries, and the Governor of Milan comes in his place. Paris, 6 September 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 3¾.

[Sept.] **1154.** ——— ——— *to Dr. Dale.*

Understands that a day will shortly be appointed for the audience of the Polish Ambassadors. Has heard that they of

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Sancerre have been cruelly dealt with, and that in spite of his and their entreaties for better treatment for them.
Lat. P. 1. *Enclosure.*

Sept. 7. **1155.** DR. VALENTINE DALE to LORD BURGHLEY.

It is reported Danville and the Prince of Condé shall go with the King of Poland. They make the colour of the assembly of the soldiers to be none other but the old soldiers come from Rochelle. Cannot tell upon what conditions Sancerre is rendered, it is kept so secret. Has desired Dr. Forth to speak with Mr. Wickham touching the Deanery, and to treat with him for his satisfaction. Wishes that Dr. Forth may make a copy from his Book of Treaties of a discourse on the antiquity and precedence of the kingdoms of Castile and England. The solicitor for them of Geneva has written to the Vidame and the rest of the religion in England to beware of the persuasions of Franciotto or others that should advise them to return unto France. Humphrey Forth, one of his wife's sons, is a suitor to have the place of registrar under the Commissioners for Ecclesiastical Causes in Ireland; beseeches him to stand his good lord as the reasonableness of his suit may bear.—Paris, 7 September 1573. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 1⅓.

Sept. 7. **1156.** M. LANGUILLIER to the COUNT DE RETZ.

Prays the heart of the King of France may be moved to bestow favor on his poor subjects professing the same religion that he does, for that, being a good Frenchman, he desires nothing so much as to be employed in some glorious and good action for the service of his King.—London, 7 September 1573.
Copy. Fr. P. ⅔.

Sept. 7. **1157.** M. LANGUILLIER to M. DE LA MOTHE FENELON.

Would be glad to pay his respects to the Marshal de Retz, being unwilling to leave undone any part of the duty of a good subject to one of the greatest and most principal of the officers of the King. Is sure some of the gentlemen who accompany him will be able to tell him of his (Fenelon's) cousin, the Baron de Belle Ville, of whom he has not heard for 10 months. Prays him to tell the bearer what he had better do, and to read what he has written to the Marshal.—London, 7 September 1573.
Copy. Endd. Fr. P. ½.

Sept. **1158.** DR. VALENTINE DALE to [LORD BURGHLEY].

Has advertisement that the late Bishop of Meath in Ireland has received 300 crowns from the King. Knows not the certainty thereof, but will inquire as diligently as he can. *Signed.*
P. ¼.

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Sept. 9. **1159.** ROWLAND JOHNSON to LORD BURGHLEY.

Sir Valentine Browne assures him that he has been commanded to pay no wage for the bridge-work, which was as painfully deserved as ever any wage in his lifetime. Sir Valentine Browne would have him up to the Court to enter into a suit about the same business, but he is not able to follow it, for that his suits in time past have been so tedious and troublesome to him. Trusts that his commandment to pay no more wage to the officers of the work does not mean that any of his wage of 22 pence a day lastly granted should be stayed. Sir Valentine Browne's wage for the last year for himself at 1*s.* 8*d.* a day and two clerks at 1*s.* a day for the whole year is 157*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Thomas Jenyson, the controller, at 40*l.* a year, and two clerks at 1*s.* a day for the like time, is 76*l.* Rowland Johnson's wage for the same last year at 2*s.* 4*d.* a day is 42*l.*, his standing wage of 2*s.* 6*d.* a day is stayed. It was no small matter for him to take the charge of such a piece of waterwork, having so little help as he had; then never one of those parties, who now hinder his doing, could tell how to place one piece of timber as it ought to be, and now that it is done some would apply it not to be his poor doing but that any of them could have done it. They might have begun one piece on it in 10 years' space when they had it in hand every year, which was time enough for a man to call his skill to remembrance. Trusts he will consider of his faithful service and good meaning and judge between word and deed.—Berwick, 9 September 1573. *Signed.*

Add., with seal. *Endd. Pp.* 1½.

Sept. 11. **1160.** SIR VALENTINE BROWNE to LORD BURGHLEY.

The bearer, Mr. Rowland Johnson, surveyor of the works, is greatly troubled by means of the stay of his allowance, whereupon his only living depends. He repairs up to make humble suit for a new warrant for his payment. Can do no less than crave his accustomed favors to be continued therein to him and the rest of the officers. Commends his travail and skill shewed by all men's opinion in the bridge, as at all other needs and times.—Berwick, 11 September 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¾.

Sept. 12. **1161.** SIR VALENTINE BROWNE to LORD BURGHLEY.

It has pleased God to take unto his mercy Cuthbert Strother, Controller of the Customs of the town, whereof he thought meet to advertise him because of the use of the seal belonging to that room, which is put in safety until his further pleasure therein be signified. The fee of the room is 100 shillings per annum, and the commodities not worth 40 shillings more. Things now with their opposites are in as good and better quiet than ever known, and likely to grow to further perfection. The bridge works are busily in hand, and that to great charges and more expenses of timber and workmen than his last certificates make mention of, wherewith he will not

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trouble him until they be thoroughly finished, which will not be much before Midsummer next. Is continually called or rather exclaimed upon by Rowland Johnson for the stay of his wages, to whom he wishes there were an absolute answer given.—Berwick, 12 September 1573. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. 1.

Sept. 12. **1162.** THOMAS MORGAN to LORD BURGHLEY.

1. The enemy for divers causes (as because their beer on shipboard was sour, and they drank water and the same not good for six days afore their departure, also upon some contention between Beauvois and Mondragon) hoisted up sail on the 26th August, but were so near pursued that no other way was than to run their vessels aground, whereby they lost six hoys and a hulk, which were brought into Flushing and Treveer. Altogether they have lost 17 vessels, whereof nine are men-of-war and the rest victuallers. The ships taken were freighted with corn and victuals, so that it is judged that they have not victualled the towns. They departed to Antwerp and there stay. There fell a mutiny among the Walloon soldiers of Mondragon at Armuyden for want of victuals, to whom they have sent letters that if they would come out with their furniture, they should either serve the Prince, or have licence to depart wherever they would. There have arrived 400 Scots at Zericksee, who made an attempt on Barrow, but the Dutch who should have backed them having fled away they had to retire. They are determined to attempt Armuyden by land and sea with 4,000 men.—Flushing, 12 September.

2. P.S.—Four of the Walloons from Armuyden have just yielded, who report that certain of their troops will come over. *Signed.*
Add. Endd., with seal. *Pp.* 1¼.

Sept. 13. **1163.** [THOMAS MORGAN] to BURGHLEY.

The passages by land for letters are so dangerous that he cannot by post use that often writing which he would do if letters might pass safe. The Duke of Alva has been at Haarlem. About 25th August he was besieging a fort by Amsterdam with 100 ensigns, but through a great quantity of water broken out of the sea it will be all the winter unsiegeable on the land side. He has 25 great ships at Amsterdam, which cannot come forth unless he first win that fort and weigh up certain ships that are sunk there. He has besieged Alkmaar, to which town the Prince has sent 1,000 men. Leyden had like to have been betrayed to the enemy by certain burghers, but advertisement was given to the Frenchmen who kept the town, who very politicly provided against the enemy, and met them on the way and slew 200 of them, who are reported to be natural Spaniards, and took certain officers and men. Count Ludovic has sent 1,400 foot-

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men into this country. Gertruidenburg was taken on the 31st August by M. Poiet. It was got by all likelihood by some treason of the inhabitants. The exploit was done by 100 soldiers, who scaled the walls, and slew the watch, who were half sleeping, half waking, and, breaking open the town gate, let in the rest of their company. No spoil was made other than the town to pay the soldiers a month's pay and to keep 800 men in garrison. Montgomery, of Scotland, is come to the Prince to make offer of service with 2,000 light horse. Two hundred Scots have arrived in Zealand, who say that seven ensigns more are coming. The Prince lies at Dort. The country is very poor and out of money, and unless some prince of better ability takes the matter in hand, the writer thinks that the cause will not long be maintained.

Add. Endd.: 13 Sept. 1573. *Morgan's seal attached. Pp.* 1¾.

Sept. [15]. **1164.** QUEEN ELIZABETH to CATHERINE DE MEDICIS.

The sending of the Marshal de Retz, a man of such good quality, and noted for his fidelity and prudence, shows the desire she has for continuation of their friendship. Is pleased that there is no underhand dealing in this negotiation. Is glad she and the King can so far forget her sex as to give her the credit of one who can hold her tongue. Prays her to believe that no quarrel shall arise between them except the revenge of good offices for the courtesies she has received. It is a sorrow to her that, living so near France, she has not seen its lord, and she often curses the sea for separating what has been joined by affection.

Copy. Fr. P. ¾.

Sept. [15]. **1165.** The SAME to CHARLES IX.

Expresses her satisfaction that by the mouth of one who is such a good servant to him, and so conversant with his affairs, she has received sufficient reply to the suspicions that were entertained of this negotiation. On her part is satisfied that his desires tend to nothing but their mutual understanding and the perpetuation of their affectionate friendship. Has great regard for the present messenger, and hopes he will be a faithful minister between them, and leaves it to him to render account more at large.—Canterbury, Sunday.

Copy. Endd. by Burghley. Fr. P. ½.

[Sept. 15]. **1166.** The SAME to the KING OF POLAND.

Is much gratified to learn of his advancement, and that it has not hindered his honourable offers to continue the ancient customs used by the former kings of Poland towards England. Gives him the same good wishes she gave the King his brother, that his reign may be as happy as his election was honourable, and that the increase of his titles may cause

no decrease in his friends, of which she has desired the Marshal de Retz to speak with him at length.
Copy. Endd. Fr. P. ¾.

The SAME to the DUKE OF ALENÇON.

Was surprised to see in his letters the handwriting of his ·etary, but was pleased to hear of his cure before she ·stood his danger. Thanks him for the visit he intends ? her, and considers herself fortunate that the sea ·estrain his desire to see her. Finds great sincerity ·ion in the long declaration of his inward thoughts ?otiation, of which she has desired M. de Retz to him at length. Will pay as much regard to his uiet as to her own, and have great concern for ?r evil fortune may come to him.
.. by Burghley. Fr. . P. ¾.

.06. DR. VALENTINE DALE to LORD BURGHLEY.

The constantness of the Poles has brought the French to swear to all the articles promised in Poland, saving that whereby the king elect is bound to spend his revenues of France in Poland, which is referred until his coming thither. It was promised he should discharge the debts of the realm, but they have found an interpretation that they meant those grown since the death of the late king, which is a small matter, wherewith the Poles are angry, but cannot help it. The king elect will away shortly to Nancy, and so through Germany. The King does not well bear the great triumph of his brother; the joy shown at his entry was more great than to the King himself. The journey will be painful, and chargeable to them that follow the Court. Begs he may have leave to visit Strasburg, which may also be to some purpose to continue the amity with that city. Sends a ticket of the Bishop of Meath's suit and his supplication to the King. They were very sumptuous in apparel at the entry, but none in arms saving the crafts, for it is not permitted but to the King to make entry in arms. The King, in an old cloak and evil-favoured hat, withdrew himself "to a little house upon the bridge from all the ladies, and there cast out money upon the people to get them together, and made pastime to cast out buckets of water upon them while they were scrambling for the money." There was not one of the house of Montmorency at the entry. Three thousand soldiers are coming, who are thought to be they that were at Sancerre. Young Lansac is released. The Gascons are deferred to the spring, and then, if the Poles require them, it is appointed they shall not land at Dantzic, but at Riga, in Livonia, and go direct against the Muscovite. Learns the composition of Sancerre was to pay 40,000 francs to the King of Poland and 5,000 to M. de la Chastre, the strangers to depart, the townsmen to live in liberty of conscience with-

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out open exercise of religion, their walls to be dismantled, and towards this they have 1,500 muids of wine to sell. They look for deputies out of Dauphiny and Languedoc to treat for larger liberty of religion than is granted to them of Rochelle. There are divers reports made of the entertainment of the Marshal and his negotiation.—Paris, 18 Sept. 1573. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 2¾.

[Sept.] **1169.** *Supplication of the Bishop of Meath.*

William Walsh, Bishop of Meath, supplicates the King humbly to have pity on the misfortune and calamity which for the cause of Jesus Christ and the Roman Catholic religion he, like several others, has suffered. By the lieutenants of the Queen of England in Ireland he has been deprived of his bishopric and its revenues, and also kept in prison for 13 years. After Gaspard de Coligny received the reward of his deeds, the said lieutenants by hard usage tried to bring about quickly the death of himself and other Catholics. God has enabled him, by the advertisement of his friends, to escape from that prison, notwithstanding the weight of his 70 years. Took a ship about to sail to Britanny, preferring to trust his life to the wind and waves rather than to return to prison. After 16 days he landed at Brest and retired to Nantes. Has only very small means, and cannot move himself by reason of the debility of his body from his long imprisonment. Prays him to provide some little provision for him on which to pass the rest of his days.
Endd. Fr. Broadside. Enclosure.

Sept. 18. **1170.** *Kingdoms of Poland and France.*

Yesterday the agreement between the Poles and the kings was read and registered in the Court of Parliament. It was likewise published that if the King of France died without issue male, the kingdom should fall to the King of Poland and his heirs, whether born within or without the realm, and in default to fall to the Duke of Alençon and his heirs, whether born within or without the realm.
Endd. P. ½. *Enclosure.*

Sept. 18. **1171.** The REGENT OF SCOTLAND to LORD BURGHLEY.

Considering a month is passed since Captain Cockburn's departure, neither any advertisement come of the cause of his delay, he begins to think that he has forgotten to solicit his despatch at the Queen's hands, so is constrained to importune him anew with the remembrance of the causes of the King. Will only name in particular the matter of delivering Home and Fast castles, the delay in which is somewhat grievous on account of the opportunity so long given to spoil and deface the houses in such sort as when they shall be rendered they will rather appear sacked and ruined. It is a great let and hinder to him, as he may not put so good order on the Borders

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as otherwise he would, the houses being the keys of the country, and the mean whereby to contain disordered people in good rule and obedience.—Holyrood House, 18 Sept. 1573. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. 1.

Sept. 19. **1172.** ADVICES from ITALY.

Rome, 19 Sept. 1573.—On the 6th inst. the Turkish fleet were off the Cape of Otranto, where they landed and ravaged the neighbouring country. A portion of the fleet was detached for the coast of Barbary. Baptism of the second son of the King of Spain. Marc Antony Colonna has gone to join Don John. Doria has left Savona with 30 galleys. News from Montauban and Rochelle.
Ital. Pp. 2¾.

Sept. 20. **1173.** The PRINCE OF ORANGE to KILLEGREW.

Thanks him for the assistance which he has given to M. de Calvart. The enemy's affairs have been much hindered by the mutiny of his soldiers on account of lack of pay. Those of Zealand have taken the fort of Rammekins and the town of Gertruidenburg.—Delft, 20 Sept. 1573. *Signed.*
Add. Endd., with seal. *Fr. P.* 1.

Sept. 23. **1174.** The VIDAME OF CHARTRES to [LORD BURGHLEY].

Sends him a writing which he prays him to read; knows there is no need of greater recommendation in a matter which recommends itself by its justice and honesty to all men of truth and piety. Hopes to see him when the Court comes to Greenwich.—23 September. *Signed.*
Endd. Fr. P. ½.

Sept. 24. **1175.** DR. VALENTINE DALE to LORD BURGHLEY.

1. The 20th, the day after the arrival of the Marshal, he came to him and made recital of his great entertainment, and the favour and liberality of the Queen, not doubting she was satisfied of those difficulties that had moved her hitherto. Told him he had received letters to declare the contentment she had conceived of his person and speeches, and desired there might now be more frank dealing, as they had dealt as with doubtful friends, but now they perceived the contrary they might deal more confidently. The next day declared to the King and Queen Mother the contentment the Queen had, and further how they might perceive those difficulties she had moved did not come but of a very good ground, and upon unfeigned matter, which behoved them as well as her to consider. They answered cheerfully they perceived her unfeigned goodwill, which they desired her to continue. Has sent to the Secretary a letter from Sancerre how they be dealt with there, the fray between the Scots, and the manner of the

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pulling down of the fort. The deputies of Dauphiny and Languedoc demand the edict of January, wherewith the Queen Mother is amazed, and says when the Admiral and all his friends were alive he demanded not so much. There is no party that dares take upon him to be ruler as yet, and therefore they now all resort to the King himself to get credit that way, the Italians privily, the Guises openly. The Duke is kept under by them both, and can neither obtain any of the government the King elect had, nor the credit of management of affairs. There has been skirmishing with them of Dauphiny and Languedoc during the truce, to the advantage of the Protestants. Don John of Austria omitted a great occasion he might have taken on the Turks, whose navy was of late all torn in a tempest on the coast of Calabria.—Paris, 24 September. 1573. *Signed.*

2. P.S.—The King elect has refused to move the King for them of the religion here at the request of the Poles, and therefore they intend to move therein themselves, but to prevent them the French scatter them and send Sborowsky and the Secretary into Poland before, but Rambouillet goes with them to keep them in tune, and the rest shall to Fontainebleau to make merry.

Add., with seal. *Endd. Pp.* 2.

Sept. 25. **1176.** DR. VALENTINE DALE to LORD BURGHLEY.

Touching the matters of Scotland is warned daily by French and Scotch, but finds the Huntleys not yet entertained. They demand a room of some captainship among the guard, and after to have entertainment for themselves and a band they would bring out of Scotland. Now they are about a grant of a pension, which some think they are not unlikely to get, for they pay their pensions with words in these days. The President was with him, who declared what comfort he had that the Queen permitted the Scottish Queen to go to the baths. Was plain with him and told him that he and all others that loved or served the Scottish Queen had need to be very ware of practices, and also stay all others that used devices if they loved the weal of their mistress. In a day he came with the Scottish Ambassador, and begun as though he had not seen him before. The Ambassador shewed the passport for the two coffers, and that they were put in hope of the deliverance of the Bishop of Ross, and how the Scottish Queen was desirous to change the air, and such things. Rehearsed what the Queen had done for their mistress, and bid them to take example by the Bishop of Ross, who had done as much as the life of his mistress would come to, if it had not been for the wonderful clemency of the Queen. They blamed him very much, but fears as the Lacedemonians did blame their children for stealing when they were taken, not for stealing, but because they could not carry cleanly. Learns the jealousy between the ambassador and the President is

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because the President has gotten the seal of the Chancellorship from the ambassador, and is practising to supplant him and other of her old servants, so now they begin to fall out among themselves. Has sent to the Secretary as much as he can get of the capitulation of the Poles. The Secretary of Poland is so threatened that he dare not come to him, and one from the Palatine sends word he is desirous to speak with him, but must come secretly. *Signed.*
Add., with seal. *Endd. Pp.* 2.

Sept. 26. **1177.** DR. VALENTINE DALE to LORD BURGHLEY.

The stoutness of Sborowsky is such that he not only neglects these men, but puts others in comfort that are fearful; he will not be friend to one that makes no more of his oath. The Duke of Guise and De Maine make much of him to win him, but he is content to dissemble as he knows they did with him. He and other Poles of the religion have been earnest with the King elect for them of the religion here, and their persuasion was that he should win the hearts of the Germans by those means; he said he would travail in such wise as he doubted not the Poles would like of it. The Poles are very desirous of the Queen's amity, not only in respect of religion, but also of traffic and of the Muscovite; they do not like them of Dantzic, Riga, and Revel, and other confederate towns, but would fain have them in subjection. The King of Poland has promised to be at Metz the 16th November, and has appointed his coronation in Cracow the 15th of January. The deputies of Dauphiny and Languedoc are busy for the quietness of religion, and the truce is prolonged till the end of October. Bienvenu is returned. Paris, 20 September. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Sept. 26. **1178.** The VIDAME OF CHARTRES to LORD BURGHLEY.

Prays him to interfere in the favour of a captain of Rochelle and his lieutenant, who have been imprisoned in the Admiralty at the suit of certain merchants, for depredations at sea during the siege of that town. London, 26 September 1573. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Fr. P. 1.

Sept. 26. **1179.** The VIDAME OF CHARTRES to LORD BURGHLEY.

Recommends the bearer to him, who has a request to make to the Queen. He can see by the enclosed, that the "conspiration Tridentine" is still actuated by the same spirit, and still constant in their malevolence. London, 26 September 1573. *Signed.*
Add., with seal. *Endd. Fr. P.* ¾.

Sept. 26. **1180.** ADVICES.

Rome, 26th September 1573.—Proceedings in the Papal Court. Movements of the Christian and Turkish fleets

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Prospero Colonna has the command of the four galleys of the Church, which sail under two banners blessed by the Pope. Moorish troops in the neighbourhood of Goletta. Vienna, 17th September.—The Turk is unwilling to prolong the truce with the Emperor for another three years space. Ravages by the Turks in Hungary.
Ital. Pp. 3¾.

Sept. 27. **1181.** JOACHIM [HAMPPUS] to the QUEEN'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.

Does not know his name, but desires him to deliver the book and letters here inclosed to the Queen of England's own hands, and to write what Her Majesty may graciously answer thereunto, not doubting, for as much as by this treatise he brings great help to the kingdom of England both by sea and land, as well in time of peace as war, and especially to the commonalty and poor husbandmen in times of dearth and sickness, that she will not only graciously receive his well-meant counsel, but also will with all favour consider him. Minds to send him the whole book fairly bound, and for such liberality as it shall please Her Majesty to bestow on him, begs that he will be pleased to take the tenth part for his travail. —Frankfort, 27 Sept. 1573. *Signed,* Joachim [Hamppus] of Cologne.
Add. P. 1.

Sept. 28. **1182.** M. DU VERGIER to LORD BURGHLEY.

Thanks him for permitting him to visit the Queen (of Scots) his mistress, and further for allowing him to write to her about her affairs. Prays him to suffer the bearer to proceed towards her.—Paris, 28 September 1573. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Fr. P. 1.

Sept. 29. **1183.** SHIPPING of CORN from BERWICK.

A brief memorial of such old store of corn as has been shipped from Berwick and the Holy Island under the license of Sir Valentine Browne, viewed and found by the Governor and other officers not to be serviceable, by the space of one whole year ended at Michaelmas last past 1573, amounting to 160 quarters of rye, 960 quarters of malt, 220 quarters of barley, customs dues 7*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.*
P. 1.

[Sept.] **1184.** DR. VALENTINE DALE to LORD BURGHLEY.

Perceives by the Marshal they have fully left off their determination for an interview. The Marshal would the Queen would do somewhat in Parliament for the advancement of their suit, and said the King hoped to hear of some satisfaction within six weeks, and that the Duke would forbear all exercise of religion saving for himself, as the ambassador has; he must have so much lest he should seem utterly to forsake his religion. *Signed.*
Add, with seal. *P.* 1.

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[Sept.] **1185.** KINGDOM of POLAND.

Account of the reception of the Polish Ambassadors on the 19th and 21st September by the King, the Prince Dauphin, the Dukes of Guise and Aumale, &c., and of the procession to the Louvre.
Pp. 1¾.

Sept. **1186.** ORATION of FRANCIOTTO to CHARLES IX.

Has taken this voyage in hand at the earnest request of certain gentlemen, his subjects, at this time in England, and from a desire he has always had for the weal and good of his realm, to assure him of their loyalty and devotion. It is to those chiefly that are in arms that his goodness and clemency are to be shown, that they enter not into despair, and as a good physician take away the causes of their unquietness, excusing the sick bodies such unmeet words or deeds as might proceed from them. Doubts not he will find them capable of reason, and ready for his service. There are two causes that move them, the freedom of their consciences and the safety of their lives. Touching the first, they ground their complaint of abuses brought by succession of time into the church, and are therefore constrained to hold their assembly apart. The Pope himself would not deny that the "face" of the Church of Rome is far different from the same that was in the primitive church. The Almains, Swiss, Hungarians, Danes, Swedes, Poles, English, and Scotch, with a great number of Spaniards and Italians (if they durst) do bemoan the same. It is held an arrogance and tyranny in the Pope to attribute to himself power over all his subjects. Compares the church to a ship which the mariners have not been careful to clean or keep staunch; would it be strange that such a vessel should be stinking, and that the passengers, finding a sweeter and cleaner vessel, should thrust themselves into the same rather than rot in such putrefactions; also to a man's body, that every day needs something to be voided by purging, or else is like to fall into some great inconvenience. If any Synods were called for remedy of evil, they were judges of their own causes, censors of their own vices. The Popes have come to such greatness as to make war against emperors and Kings, depose Princes, and overthrow States at their pleasure, to take the sword in hand as they speak of St. Paul, leaving the keys of St. Peter in the hands of petty chaplains. Notwithstanding the subject be of another religion than his prince, yet he ceases not to be a good subject and servant. They make no doubt of his sovereignty, right, and power over them; their debate is touching the sovereignty the Pope would use over their souls, whether he can appoint heaven or hell to whom he lists, whether he be king of kings, whether he cannot err, and whether what comes forth of the shrine of his breast is to be taken for an oracle. Has observed in all lands men make a difference between a good Christian and a

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good subject, and there is a toleration of sundry religions so they follow the laws. The Romans allowed the service of all sorts of gods; the Turk gives Christians exercise of all religion, even to the very monks that are in Pera. Divers Christian princes and the Pope himself suffer the Jews for the profit they draw from them, who debate not whether the Virgin Mary must be called upon, but whether she be a virgin, which they deny, uttering of her and of Jesus Christ many irreverent speeches, even to the Pope's ears. In Germany people of different religions live peaceably and contribute equally and with like affection to the charges of the wars and the demands of their superiors. In Muscovy the prince and a great part of his people are "Grecians," and yet he has the Tartars for his subjects, who fight under like ensigns against the Tartars their neighbours, who are of one self nation, language, and religion with them. In Poland there are Latin and Greek churches, French Protestants, Jews, and Tartars that are idolaters, quietly living together with all reverence towards their prince. In his own realm, when they of the religion thought he would employ them against the stranger, they showed themselves ready and willing. Would not himself give place to any, how good a Catholic he be, in ready goodwill to do him service. It is a good thing to see a whole people live under one self religion, but violence is to no purpose thereunto. The heart may be plucked out of the body, but not opinion which is in the heart. Seeing that diversity of religion is a thing compatible with the union and quietness of the state, he need not fear to grant that liberty to his own subjects. Means not that a man can believe what he list without controlment, for that would be the liberty of libertines, the first step to atheism. If he will use equality in disposing of offices and preferments, and other things which ought to be common, his subjects of different religions will embrace one another like Christians. He can do it with more honour and reputation than he could heretofore, for then it might have been attributed to necessity rather than to his liberality, but now they are brought to all extremity, all men will know it is from his mere liberality and love to his subjects. Considering it is of necessity to grant it, it is meeter to permit it equally in every place than to do as heretofore, and so stir up occasion for new troubles. Is assured he will have due respect for the safety of their lives. Considering the things past they are in great mistrust, which cannot be taken away without most manifest assurance. He knows what great murders have been committed by the people's insolency in the great towns of his realm, which he testifies in his edicts were against his will and meaning; his governors could not redress them, the honest burgesses could not stay them. His promise assures them of his own goodwill towards them, but that it is not in his power to warrant them in all places against so many enemies without some extraordinary

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means. Considering they have felt the contrary in their own persons, or of such as touched them nearest, and that the impunity of the murders the more emboldens seditious persons, his threatening puts them in fear. All France cries out for help, complaining it has had no rest these 10 years; has been sacked with wars, pressed with famine, and threatened with pestilence, which are scourges enough to overthrow the most flourishing state of the world.

English translation. Endd.: Sept. 1597. *Pp.* 9¼.

Oct. 3. **1187.** ——— to GIACOMO SPINOLA.

Venice, 3 Oct. 1573.—The Venetian Ambassador arrived at Constantinople, where the plague is very bad, on the 26 August. The King of Poland made a solemn entry into Paris before his departure. Dispatch of ships laden with merchandise for Constantinople. News of the Turkish fleet.

Add. Endd., with seal. *Ital. P.* ⅔.

Oct. 4. **1188.** SIR VALENTINE BROWNE to LORD BURGHLEY.

The Earl of Argyle is departed this life of a sudden, being well at his going to bed, and ere morning dead; the bestowing of his office of the Chancellorship is like enough to breed some heart burning; there stands for it already the Lords Glammis and Boyd. The quiet in these parts breeds no occasion for his writing. Here is such tempest of weather and rain as has not been seen these forty years, it has continued without intermission eight days and nights, besides much like weather thirty days before. For his own part he has lost at Scarborough one ship laden with corn from Lynn, and another upon the rock in this haven. There has been a marvellous spoil of the corn on the ground through all these parts, where the harvest standing ungathered is like to perish. The vehemence of the tempest has broken away a hundred yards of the foundation of the old wall of the town towards the river, whereby he stands in great fear the sea shall break into the storehouses ere the winter pass.—Berwick, 4 October 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

Oct. 6. **1189.** DR. VALENTINE DALE to LORD BURGHLEY.

1. The Marshal of Retz uttered in talk that there had been a plot devised that all Catholics in Christendom, with his master as head, should have been joined against the Protestants. Learned of the Provost (of Paris) that divers ladies of the court and Poles had been suitors for his brother the Baron de Vitaux, who all had nay, by reason the King of Poland is so hard against them, yet the Queen was appeased, the King not offended, and means found that the *procès* of the party was not hastened. The Queen Mother had been a suitor three times already, but the King was loth to pardon it, because the fact was done before his window. The King

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said the same, and added he was always counselled by the Queen's Majesty to use execution of justice. Desired the King to deliberate upon it, because the King of Poland might be either mollified or gone, and the Marshal might work somewhat if he list. While the King was reading the Queen's letters, had leisure to view the Duke of Alençon; he is shot up somewhat in height since his sickness, of a reasonable good stature, his colour amended of the ruddiness it had, for the rest liking or misliking is in God only, who will direct the Queen to his good pleasure. None of the Poles are made knights of the order, because two being Protestants would not be at their ceremonies, and it might have bred grudge if the others alone had been made. In truth none would take it but Alasko, and if he alone had been chosen it would have increased the suspicion he was overmuch French. M. de Foix is appointed to a solemn embassy into Italy to all the potentates there, and to come back through Germany. The Governor of Milan makes no haste into Flanders, by reason of a faction raised by an execution published by Cardinal Borromeo and disobeyed by the Governor. The Poles besides their charges defrayed had each presented to him 2,000 crowns in money, a chain worth two thousand, and a cup of gold, besides presents to their gentlemen.—Melun, 6 October 1573. *Signed.*

2. P.S.—The Bishop of Meath has taken shipping to Spain. The deputies for Languedoc demand not only free exercise of religion, but discharge of the taxes imposed during the troubles. It is said they will demand an assembly of the states for reformation of the realm, and it is thought divers intend to join them from sundry parts of the realm, wherewith the Queen Mother is grieved, as they will direct their doings against her government. M. de la Personne is sent into Germany to practise the Princes against the House of Austria.

Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

Oct. 7. **1190.** COUNT MONTGOMERY to LORD BURGHLEY.

Thanks him for presenting his letters to the Queen, not the first obligation he owes to him, and trusts it will not be the last. Has sent to France to ascertain the state of his affairs there.—Dartington, 7 October. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Fr. P. ½.

Oct. 7. **1191.** SIR W. DRURY to LORD BURGHLEY.

The bearer, Mr. Sutton, being for sundry business occasioned to repair to the Court, he has thought good to recommend him. There is nothing in the town that appertains to his office of the ordnance, but is in such readiness, so good case, from time to time so well repaired with so little charge, as since his being there he has not known the like; and for the rest of the Queen's strengths and forts in the north parts

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he hears like report. He may well perceive how the last powder has been issued by a note that Sutton has brought up. Touching his travail for allowance, his request is that since the great charge is past and his office so well furnished and provided for, he may receive payment at Berwick.—Berwick, 8 October 1573. *Signed.*
Add. Endd., 7th October 1573. *P.* 1.

Oct. 8. **1192.** CAMPET alias SAUJON to COUNT MONTGOMERY.

Though he has not the honour to be known to him there is no one more ready to do him service. Has heard of his wish to come to France, and informs him he cannot live in this town without giving great alarm to the Papists. Were he to go to Montauban, Nismes, or Bearn they would be happy for him to be there, and still more those of Languedoc and Dauphiny, who have not laid aside their arms because they can get no liberty of religion. He could land at a little port called Rebeyron, and could come thence to his house at Saujon without being seen by anyone. Could guide him to Montauban without difficulty. Prays for a word by letter or by some trusty person before his departure, and will await him at his house.—Rochelle, 8 October 1573. *Signed.*
Add. Fr. Pp. 2.

Oct. 10. **1193.** SIR VALENTINE BROWNE to LORD BURGHLEY.

On Wednesday the 7th there was a march day holden between the Wardens for the East Marches, upon a complaint which the Warden of Scotland, with the Laird of Buccleuch and divers of the gentlemen of Teviotdale, had vehemently set forwards, for redress whereof they earnestly sought to be licensed to make a foray into England. The cause was that, at the last march day, they would have Sir Thomas Gray and his men filed of a bill they had exhibited against him for taking of 1,000 sheep and much other cattle from the surname of the Pringles feeding within English ground, which the Scots affirm was done on Scottish ground. The Regent for hearing the cause sent the Master of Coldinghame and Carmichael, where the complaint was wholly disproved by Sir Thomas Gray, who shewed a plain agreement under the hands and seals of the gentlemen whose cattle the same were, acknowledging the cattle not only to be taken in England, but also forfeited because they were "staff-herded," and that for good neighbourhood he had given them all their cattle again, saving 20 wethers in name of poundage. It appears hereby, and by other froward dealing, the Borderers like not of the good amity between the realms; it would not be the least means to confirm the peace if the bounds between both the realms were by discreet commissioners made certain, limited, and staked out. Sir Thomas Gray has done very much good upon the Borders of late, by seeking out and taking thieves, and maintaining good order, wherein he

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wishes he were encouraged, being as toward as any of his ancestors these many years, and very stout and upright in his dealing.—Berwick, 10 October 1573. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

Oct. 11. **1194.** COUNT MONTGOMERY to LORD BURGHLEY.

Sends a letter in which he may see that the King and Queen Mother have employed a person called La Mothe to take his life, who will have no pardon for the faults he has committed unless he accomplish the enterprise. Details the means to be employed in the same, and asks his advice under the circumstances. There are four other persons employed for the same purpose, who are soldiers, but Champernoun has given order that no Frenchman with whom he is unacquainted shall be admitted to him. Has written to the Queen, and prays him present his letters.—Dartington, 11 October 1573. *Signed.*
Add., with seal. *Endd. Fr. P.* 1.

Oct. 15. **1195.** PIETRO BIZARRI to LORD BURGHLEY.

A large convoy of gunpowder going from Germany to the Duke of Alva has been captured by 400 reiters in the neighbourhood of Spires, and by them destroyed. The Turkish fleet is making incursions on the shores of Calabria and Apulia.—Augsburg, 15 October 1573. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Lat. P. 1.

Oct. 15. **1196.** RICHARD BINGHAM to RALPH LANE.

Asks pardon for not sending intelligence, as the doings since his arrival have been of small value, besides that the reports here are so "current and eke so unjust" that it would bring a man in doubt to deliver forth the things that he has not seen with his eyes. On the 11th October the Prince received letters from his brother Count Ludovic advertising him that he had taken up in Germany 200,000 ducats, and also levied 4,000 reiters. 1,600 Scots have arrived in Holland and Zealand, and the Lord of Caker is bruited to be coming with 1,000 horsemen. The league between the Prince and the Scots grows very great, and there is motion of marriage for the young King of Scotland to the Prince's daughter. The enemy are forced by foul weather and the overflowing of the waters to abandon the siege of Alkmaer, and to fire their tents and sink much artillery, as the ground is unpassable. On the 11th the flood tide was a yard higher than it has been these two years, with which the town of Middleburg was much drowned. On the 28th September they retired from Flushing to refresh themselves, for they had long endured all for two months, never lodged but in the churches or on the dikes, and very evil fed. The poor men in Middleburg being brought to great extremity by the floods, many have come to Flushing and given great intelligence to the governors with

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promise from them of the town for the taking of the same, and therefore Poiet has gone towards it with 2,000 men, but of very spite and malice has left them behind to keep them from the honour and gain of things easily achieved without blows. On the 10th the Duke took a castle and abbey near Gertruidenburg. On the 14th the Prince discharged Colonel Chester, and does not deal much better with Morgan, though he thinks that they have better assurance for their pay. The Grave Marke [Count de la Marke] has fled, and Bingham is of opinion that it is with the assent of the Prince, notwithstanding that he sent to stay him, as he has with him four or five of the hoys and fly-boats that serve the Prince, and which were sent to take him. Desires him to communicate the intelligence in this letter to Burghley and other noblemen.—Delft, 15 October 1573. *Signed.*

Add., with seal. *Pp.* 3¾.

Oct. 16. **1197.** ——— to COUNT MONTGOMERY.

Their affairs still progress favourably. If he could come to Saujon he would find many soldiers and gentlemen ready to do him service. The messenger will inform him of all that he has heard.—Rochelle, 16 October 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Fr. P. ½.

Oct. 17. **1198.** HENRY KILLEGREW to LORD BURGHLEY.

Would have waited upon him but for sickness. Furthers the suit of the bearer for the customership of Berwick. Is made believe that King Philip comes in person into Flanders with 8,000 shot, and that Count Ludovic was to receive 50,000 crowns promised to him by the French King. — 17 October *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

Oct. 23. **1199.** FREDERICK II. to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Requests that John Foxall may have license to purchase 100 iron culverins, and transport them into Denmark for his service.—Colding, 23 October 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 1⅓.

Oct. 24. **1200.** RICHARD BINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

On the 22nd inst. there happened a great day of service betwixt the garrison of Gertruidenburg and those of the Castle of Ostrehoute, which was lost from the Prince ten or twelve days before; there were divers prisoners of good account taken on both sides. Those of Gertruidenburg, willing to recover those whom they had lost, sent to M. La Mole, but the trumpeter returned with the information that they had hanged them all before his coming, upon which they of Gertruidenburg hanged 30 of theirs, as well captains and

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gentlemen as common soldiers, and Mons. Plessis, who was taken prisoner four months before, was by the Prince's commandment hanged at Leyden. Those who killed Serras were executed, some at Gertruidenburg and some at the Hague. It is reported that those of Amsterdam have imprisoned the Duke and his son in the town. It is thought here that they have conceived that the towns of Middleburg and Armuyden are not able to hold out, wherefore, say they, "If we revolt in time from the Duke we shall recover our ships, which now rest under Middleburg and Armuyden, being 80 great hulks, laden with salt and other goods." They had good hope hitherto that the Duke would so thoroughly succour the towns that they could have brought the ships away. It is thought here that the Prince will execute the Grave Bussue [Bossu], for that he has been his mortal enemy, and the right hand to the Duke, and also that all the gentlemen taken with him shall be executed. The Count de la Marke is at Flushing. Victuals grow very dear in all places in Holland, for want whereof they have sent the greater part of their forces to Utrecht and Guelders. Colonel Morgan, Mr. Chester, nor any of the English captains here, can come to any agreement with the Prince or the States for their entertainments according to the contracts. They will neither come to account in any reasonable sort, nor muster them out. Thinks that in the end they will be all driven to depart without any satisfaction. About the 10th or 12th the ships of Enkhuisen fought with those of Amsterdam, and gave them the overthrow. Gives a list of ships and artillery taken, together with the names of Count Bossu and other principal prisoners. —Dortrecht, 24 October 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. *Pp.* 2⅔.

Oct. 24. **1201.** DR. VALENTINE DALE to LORD BURGHLEY.

There is an ambassador come out of Poland to hasten the king elect thither. The King calls on his brother earnestly for his departure. Follows the King to Chalons and so to Rheims, and so do the rest of the ambassadors. Has travailed in the matter of the merchants, and gotten the answer enclosed. If they cannot get satisfaction for the corn that was spent for the provision of their camp, and bills given for the payment, knows not what may be hoped in other suits. There is great expectation of news from the Queen. The matter of the brother of the Provost of Paris shall be called to the Parliament of Paris. In the matter of the deanery of Wells, his meaning is absolutely to do for the satisfaction of Mr. Wickham. The dearth of things marvellously increases; wine is 14 or 15 pence the English quart.—Crespy-en-Valois, 24 October 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2¼.

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Oct. **1202.** *Petition of the English Ambassador for William Nutshaw.*

Prays for the speedy payment of the claim of William Nutshaw for corn used in the King's army and for public provision.

Copy. Lat. P. ½. *Enclosure.*

Oct. **1203.** Inventory of documents relating to the above claim.

Lat. P. 1. *Enclosure.*

Oct. **1204.** Order of the Privy Council for Stephen Calart to discharge the claim.

Fr. P. ⅔. *Enclosure.*

[Oct.] **1205.** NEWS from FRANCE.

The Duke of Medina Celi has a passport through France into Spain, greatly misliking the Duke of Alva. The Governor of Milan hastens to the Low Countries, and the Marquis of Egmont is appointed his successor. News is come that the Princess of Portugal, sister to the King of Spain, is dead. The embassy of M. de Foix is thought to be procured by himself to get the favour of the Pope for the Archbishopric of Lyons, which the Pope would not suffer him to enjoy, notwithstanding it is given him by the King. The Emperor has sent an ambassador to attend on the King of Poland through Germany.

P. 1.

Oct. 24. **1206.** INSTRUCTIONS from the QUEEN for THOMAS RANDOLPH sent into FRANCE.

He is to thank the King for the sending of the Marshal de Retz. He is to enlarge, as if it were the principal cause of his coming, upon a promise made by the King to have certain staple towns appointed in France for English merchants to resort thither. The merchants say that although the promise of the King ought to be thankfully accepted, they cannot adventure into any other trade in those countries than they have of late, for the experience they have of the evil usage of themselves and their factors in those parts. If he be answered that such order shall hereafter be taken that there shall be no default of justice therein, he may require that their ambassador commune with the merchants, whose conditions are naturally thither to resort where they may have most freedom and favour to reside and use their trades. The inward, secret, and principal cause of his voyage is this: the Marshal de Retz having treated earnestly for the Duke of Alençon to come over to solicit his own cause for marriage, was answered that there were many difficulties therein, as chiefly the misliking of the people, of which he himself could not allege ignorance. Yet he seemed to gather there was another difficulty, that by reason of former accidents of sickness happened a year ago

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with the small-pox the Duke's personage and visage should not content her, and offered if she would send any person thither, he should, by his means, secretly and without any open note to breed speech, see the Duke at good leisure, and also have a perfect portraiture of him, and bring it over and report what he had seen and understood. He is to procure private speech with M. de Retz of this matter, and is to observe the Duke's personage, complexion, speech, and behaviour. If he shall perceive that he is so disfigured by nature or disease that in common reason he shall think she shall not like to match with him, he is to say to the Marshal that since his departure she has found a continuance of the causes to him uttered, and also a secret grudging even among her own servants, as it seems of a zealous care of her, and that by this marriage she should lose the affections of her subjects. Though by her authority her subjects might be prevented from making outward demonstration of dislike, yet she would not have her husband subject to such doubts and conceits, and therefore cannot hazard so far as to admit his coming hither. He shall request the Marshal to use his wisdom to suspend this matter without further proceeding, and shall earnestly move him to have the Duke's portraiture. If he shall not perceive any such notable disgrace and deformity, he shall forbear to utter in such plain terms the misliking of her subjects, and shall say that the necessity her subjects find to have her married will induce them hereafter to assent to what shall be agreeable to her. Having the portraiture he shall not stay longer, but shall so deal for his return that the Court may think his coming is not for the matter of the Duke.

Pp. 3½.

Oct. 24. **1207.** Another copy of the same.
Endd. Pp. 4½.

Oct. 24. **1208.** Another copy of the same.
Pp. 4½.

Oct. 24. **1209.** STAPLE for ENGLISH MERCHANTS in FRANCE.

The merchants trading to France do not like to have any staple there for these reasons:—They cannot enjoy the privileges that have before been granted, but be grieved with new impositions and customs. They are discouraged to have any great dealing there, for want of due execution of justice, so they be driven to leave their suits with great loss. Some have lost their lives by seeking of justice, and many escaped not without great fear and peril. There is no such vent or utterance of wool and cloth, being the chief commodities of this realm, that they have need of any staple, but be content to traffic there as they have been wont to do.

Endd. P. 1.

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Oct. 28. **1210.** PIETRO BIZARRI to LORD BURGHLEY.

The Grand Commendator of Castile has set out from Milan for the Low Countries. Don John has gone with his fleet towards Africa. The Turkish fleet is going into winter quarters. The Duke of Tuscany expecting death has appointed the Cardinal Pacheco to administer his estates amongst his children. The Venetians have called home all their ships save 30 galleys, which are to guard the Adriatic. Different reports as to the route which the King of Poland will take towards his kingdom, which will not be safe through Germany on account of the large sums owing by his brother to the reiters and through the retention of Metz. There is a large quantity of gunpowder at Frankfort which they are afraid to transport through the hostile territory to the Low Countries. The news of the disaster to the Duke of Alva's fleet is differently received here according to the affection of men's minds.—Augsburg, 28 Oct. 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Lat. P. 1.

Oct. 28. **1211.** SIR VALENTINE BROWNE to LORD BURGHLEY.

Has caused Home and Fast castles to be given over to the Regent, who has not only caused the Queen's captains that had the keeping of them to be contented for their charges, but has made further promise to perform recompense to such of the soldiers or their wives as were hurt or slain at the expugnation of Edinburgh Castle. He was by the Queen's letters required to make delivery of such ordnance found at Home Castle as by the marks thereof might be approved to appertain to the King and Crown of Scotland; the same he had caused to be brought to Berwick, being in all seven pieces of brass of divers heights, small and great. There is not one of them that has the arms or any cognizance of the King but a "robenet" of two cwt., two of them, a bastard culverin and a saker of 4,000 lbs. weight, are cognized with a salamander and a porcupine, two other pieces have on them the arms of Lord Home, and the other two have graven on them a merchant's mark in a scutcheon. All these the Regent makes some account of as appertaining to the King, but he cannot deal for the delivery more than for the "robenette" till he have further warrant. The room of Strother, deceased, stands in the ordinary establishment, and if it would please him to bestow the same upon George Beverley, his servant, he knows none who seek the same of better desert. Begs his favour for his son to serve him, whereunto he mistrusts not he will apply himself. Captain Reade is coming up about his suit, and will present him with a "fair goshawk and a good."—Berwick, 28 Oct. 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

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Oct. 31. **1212.** CHRISTOPHER LANDTSCHADT VON STEINACH to JOHN STURMIUS.

Informs him of his and his son's desire to serve the Queen of England, and urges his various qualifications for such employment, &c.—31 Oct. 1573. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Germ. Pp. 4.

Oct. 31. **1213.** The SAME to the SAME.

Copy of another letter of a similar import to the above.—31 Oct. 1575.
Germ. Pp. 4.

Oct. 31. **1214.** CHRISTOPHER LANDTSCHADT VON STEINACH to the DUCHESS OF SUFFOLK.

Beseeches her Grace to procure employment for himself and his son Hans under the Queen of England, promising his most faithful service.—Steinach, 31 Oct. 1573. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Germ. P. 1.

Oct. **1215.** ADVICES from ITALY.

Palermo, 17 Oct. 1573.—News of the capture of Tunis by the Christian fleet under Don John of Austria. Rome, 31 Oct. —Movements of the army at Tunis and Biserta. Vienna, 24 Oct.—Dissatisfaction at the recent election of the King of Poland. Incursion by 4,000 Turkish cavalry.
Ital. Pp. 3¾.

Nov. 3. **1216.** [COELS] to the QUEEN.

1. A long letter full of the most exaggerated flattery, in which the writer desires that she will have some consideration for him for losses sustained at Malines through the Spaniards.

2. Protests his great devotion to the welfare of her realm, and amongst other services states that Dame Margaret Stanley can bear witness to the information which he sent from Malines at the time when the Count of Feria sought to cause "la divorsion," for which the unfortunate Calderon suffered death.—Cologne, 3 Nov. 1573. *Signed.*
Add. Fr. Pp. 4½.

Nov. 3. **1217.** PIETRO BIZARRI to LORD BURGHLEY.

1. The King of Poland will come by Metz through Germany. The death of the Duke of Prussia without heirs is likely to produce troubles.

2. The fleet of the King of Spain has gone to attack Tunis, and that of the Turks has sailed towards the Levant. The Huguenots of Languedoc have taken many towns and castles, and amongst others two places in Avignon. M. de Foix has been sent from the King of Poland to the princes of Italy and the Venetians. This day the new

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Bishop of Augsburg made his entry with a train of 400 horsemen and many of the nobility.—Augsburg, 3 Nov. 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. *Ital. P.* 1.

Nov. 7. **1218.** ——— to GIACOMO SPINOLA.

Venice, 7 Nov. 1573.—News of the movements of the Turkish fleet. Death of the poet Count Hercole Bentivoglio.

Add. Endd., with seal. *Ital. P.* 1.

Nov. 7. **1219.** ADVICES.

Rome, 7th November 1573.—Great booty of oil, wool, and other merchandize at the taking of Tunis. Movements of troops. Birth of a monster at Bagnocavello. Rumour of the intended marriage of Don John with a princess of Lorraine.

Vienna, 31 Oct. 1573.—News from Transylvania.

Ital. Pp. 3½.

Nov. 11. **1220.** PIETRO BIZARRI to LORD BURGHLEY.

1. The Pope is very much incensed at the loss of his places in Avignon.

2. The French King has sent his Swiss troops against the Huguenots, who have taken many towns and fortresses in different parts of France, and are daily increasing in numbers. It is reported that there is great jealousy between the Kings of France and Poland. The Duke of Prussia is alive, and is said to have married the sister of the Duke of Cleves. Understands that Dukes Christopher and Casimir, the sons of the Elector Palatine, have publicly admitted that they were the authors of the destruction of the gunpowder, which they would justify before the Emperor. Don John is said to have taken Tunis, but the fleet under Andrea Doria has been prevented by storms from joining him. Don Alvaro de Sandes, governor of Milan, has lately died. The treasury at Venice is nearly empty, as they have spent in the Turkish war 3,600,000 crowns.—Augsburg, 11 Nov. 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. *Lat. Pp.* 1¼.

Nov. 12. **1221.** THOMAS MORGAN to LORD BURGHLEY.

The rumour of the Duke of Alva being in Amsterdam straitly used by the burghers is but according to the old use prognostications of his victories. There is no better likelihood but that this state will be much weakened through the ill government and unskilful dealings in their martial affairs. The Hague, a very fair and pleasant unwalled town, was by the advice of M. de St. Aldegonde begun to be fortified, for the guarding whereof were placed five ensigns Dutch and one Walloon, who upon intelligence of the enemy's coming retired to Delft without resistance. The enemy, who are

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4,000 strong under Julian Romero, are entrenched at a stone bridge half way between the Hague and Delft, and have cut off the passage between that town and Leyden. The Prince has burnt the houses outside the walls of Delft towards the Hague, together with a fair mansion house which might very well have been kept with 200 men, and much annoyed the enemy. Maesland Sluice, which was begun also to be fortified, was lost on the 4th inst., together with a very pretty fisher town called Ulerdingh, for the said six ensigns which came from the Hague fled immediately upon sight of the enemy and left the place, which 300 men might well have kept against 1,000. There was taken by the enemy M. de St. Aldegonde and 130 soldiers, and now they are in great possibility to do much hurt upon the Maes, and to visit the islands for his provisions. The Prince's camp is broken up by reason that Holland did not victual them sufficiently; they have left the trenches before Middleburg, and at their departure the enemy pursued them. The Prince about the 6th October sent for Morgan, and willed him to make up his accounts, for that he was determined to discharge him, as there were others who would serve him better cheap. Accordingly he made them up and exhibited them on the 13th October, since which time he has been kept here through the delays and the uncertain answers of the States and the Prince's commissioners. Complains of their unjust dealings and evil usage of the English. The companies which remain with him being between 500 and 600 strong are rather suffered to eat upon the poor inhabitants of Westmaes than now in this necessity employed. There is neither credit or profit to be gained here, such is their daily disobedience, divisions, and dishonourable dealings. Has with his friends and a great many good soldiers entered so far into the cause and seen so much that they would be very glad to save themselves, or to be some reasonable losers. Great and intolerable taxes have been raised and continually paid by the commons, and yet neither soldier or merchant has been satisfied. M. de Poyet has been evil used by the Governor of Flushing, and the Walloons in Zealand do much grudge at the Frenchmen. Julian Romero lies still at the Hague, and has sent divers letters to the Prince, and requires earnestly to talk with him. The Grave Vander Mark [Count de la Mark] is prisoner at the Rammekins, and the Walloons and seamen murmured much thereat, saying that the Prince and the States do him wrong. —Delft, 12 Nov. 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. *Pp.* 3.

Nov. 12. **1222.** The PRINCE OF ORANGE to WALSINGHAM.

Has information that certain Italians under pretence of making a voyage for their affairs into Ireland are equipping ships in England for the service of the King of Spain in order to join with the ships at Antwerp for the relief of Middle-

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burg; he therefore desires that he will procure the Queen to forbid these practices in her realm, which are so prejudicial to the cause. Delft, 12 Nov. 1573. *Signed.*
Add. Endd., with seal. *Fr. P.* 1.

Nov. 12. **1223.** FERNIEHURST to SIR JOHN FORSTER.

Since his last writing not only the town of Jedburgh, but also the men of war that remain therein, daily cut and destroy his woods, harass his tenants, and slay his deer. Desires him to write to the Queen to get the men of war transported out of Jedburgh, for if his woods and deer be destroyed in this manner, it will force him to run another course for his relief, which he would be loth to do. 12 November. *Signed.*
Add. P. ¾.

Nov. 13. **1224.** The REGENT OF SCOTLAND to LORD BURGHLEY.

Looked for some more particular answers in the matters he delivered to Killegrew than as yet he has received, so is constrained newly to importune him specially for the discharge of the indent made touching the recompense of pieces, powder, and shot, and also to grant to the King some support of money and powder. Prays that commandment may be sent to the treasurer of Berwick to deliver the ordnance pertaining to the King which was in Home Castle; he has refused to deliver them without a new commandment as they are not marked with the King's arms; if this allegation were admitted, it would be difficult to prove the King's ordnance to be his as they were for the most part founded in the parts beyond sea. Is a suitor that Sir Simon Musgrave keeper of Bewcastle, whom he has always found honest and forward in the advancing of justice, may be granted the stewardship of Gillesland, now in the holding of Thomas Carlton, servant to the late Duke of Norfolk; the joining of the two offices would make him more strong and able to concur with the opposite officers, as he should be called upon, and would breed great quiet to the peaceable subjects of the Borders. Sends a copy of Robert Melvil's examination. Dalkeith, 13 November 1573. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 1⅜.

Nov. 13. **1225.** NOTES from SCOTLAND.

The causes that induced the council and nobility to fear the French intentions to reduce Scotland to their absolute obedience in the Queen Regent's time were very diverse, and would "contain" a large volume if the matter were fully discoursed. Her pretence to have had an importable new exaction of all the subjects, as she spake to maintain the laws, so far proceeded as commandment passed to every parish to know the names and number of the inhabitants, and the value of their lands and goods. She sought to have had in her power the salt and coal throughout the whole realm, but her intents were resisted. The laws and "louable" customs were by her

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and the Frenchmen placed in the public offices changed and perverted, to the danger and unsurety of the lives and livings of divers noblemen, through the captious interpretation of the ancient assessments of their lands and privileges, driving all things to the French form, so that no man was certain or could conveniently dress his cause. Of the eight ambassadors that passed into France for the marriage of the Queen with the Dauphin, four with sundry gentlemen of their train were poisoned, as was supposed, and died at Dieppe. Some began to fear the French intentions towards the conquest of Scotland, seeing the arms of Scotland placed directly under the arms of France on the right side as a purchase, hearing therewith that the Dauphin's ambassador had made homage to the Pope for the kingdom of Scotland, howbeit nothing was granted to him but the crown matrimonial. The travails for the marriage of the King's father, then Lord Darnley, are thought chiefly to have proceeded of the Earls Murray and Athol, being both of surname Stewarts, and desirous to have one of the same race and name matched with the Queen, but the circumstances thereof are not fully known, but may best be declared of Margaret, Countess of Lennox, of any now living. That the Queen sought the crown of England after Queen Mary's death cannot be verified in the registers and records of Scotland; it is true at her homecoming a great quantity of her plate was marked with arms, bearing quarterly the arms of England, and some clothes broidered with the same arms. Robert Melvil's declaration of his knowledge of the Queen's marriage with the Duke of Norfolk is written with his own hand; if it fully satisfy not, he shall be inquired thereupon anew. Touching the lands and offices Lethington had of the Scottish Queen, he had the office of chief secretary, when he was placed in the Queen Regent's government, which was worth one thousand Scottish marks by the year; he had Strathnairn and Cullard of the Laird of Findlater, when Findlater was restored to his living after the death and execution of John Gordon, and the same lands were given to the Earl of Murray for his lands in Cunninghame. The lands of Cunninghame were by Lethington given to the Laird of Bass for sundry parcels in Lothian. He had the feu of the temporal lands of the Abbey of Haddington and the abbey itself, which the Earl of Bothwell coming into credit dispossessed him of. He had two parts of the lands of Bolton in Lothian, and the lands of Dernik in feu of the Abbot of Melrose. He had the priory of Coldinghame to his brother John Maitland. His father, himself, his brother, and his cousin Robert were lords of the session, and his cousin was Dean of Aberdeen and one of the Commissioners of Edinburgh. Bothwell having spent his whole patrimony, was made lieutenant-general over all the Borders; he got the Abbey of Melrose, the Abbey of Haddington, the castle and lordship of Dunbar, he was made captain of Edinburgh Castle, and

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Duke of Orkney . . . . . he had delivered to him of the Queen's jewels worth twenty or thirty thousand crowns.

Dated and Endd. by Burghley. Mutilated. Pp. 2¼.

Nov. 14. **1226.** ——— to GIACOMO SPINOLA.

1. Venice, 14 Nov. 1573.—Great festivities and banqueting at Venice.

2. Quarrel between two gentlemen. Return of Soranza from Spain. Doubt of the departure of the King of Poland for his dominions. Delay of the Turk in ratifying the treaty.

Add. Endd., with seal. *Ital. P.* 1.

Nov. 16. **1227.** ROBERT ARDERN to LORD BURGHLEY.

Thinks it his bounden duty to advertise him of the great abuses and untrue dealings by merchant strangers being Scots, as also by some Englishmen, who daily convey over the dry Marches sundry kinds of commodities not answering the customs liable for the same, besides the unlawful trades in conveying horses, tanned leather, and raw hides into Scotland. By reason of the amity between England and Scotland, and disliking between France, Flanders, and the same countries, the trade is much more frequent than heretofore. It may therefore please him to direct commission whereby remedy may be provided. Has since Michaelmas procured sundry of the garrison to be secretly upon the frontier to intercept such as he had intelligence used the trade, who have lighted upon some petty merchants, but the great ones for want of full authority have escaped. If he took such order that the trade of merchandise pass only through this port according to the ancient statute, the customs will be much more profitable.—Berwick, 16 Nov. 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

Nov. 18. **1228.** PIETRO BIZARRI to LORD BURGHLEY.

1. Arrival of Don John of Austria at Tunis, which he found deserted. Fortification at the Goletta and capture of Biserta. The Turks have fortified Navarino, where they have left 40 galleys.

2. The Pope is making warlike preparations to go into Avignon against the Huguenots. The Duke of Prussia has recovered from his sickness and married the sister of the Duke of Cleves. Certain envoys on their return towards Poland have been attacked and plundered by reiters near the Abbey of Fulda. The Elector of Saxony has called together all his colonels and captains at Torgau.—Augsburg, 18 Nov. 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. *Ital. Pp.* 2.

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Nov. 18. **1229.** DR. VALENTINE DALE to LORD BURGHLEY.

1. Has spoken with the Marshal de Retz of the coming of Mr. Randolph. The King has taken such a cold in hunting, that he is compelled to remain at Vitri in a little unhandsome inn, looking daily for the Queen Mother and the King of Poland, who came not till the 8th. Their stay was *difficultas rei nummariæ*. Men were hardly induced presently to disburse such great sums, the most provision was made among the merchant Italians. The Queen Mother had to furnish very richly six chambers for the King of Poland. Suddenly there was a rumour spread of the death of the Queen, but sent to the Court and reported it to be untrue. Despatched one to Rouen who brought letters and good news. By means of these things there was slender provision made for Mr. Randolph. Cauriana, a Florentine physician, has sent to the Queen a history in Latin; has never seen anything so well written of the French matters in this age. Touching the negotiations of Mr. Randolph, the Marshal de Retz is appointed to accompany the king elect to Poland, so they are constrained to go to Metz to treat with the Queen Mother, else they should want the Marshal's presence. There is no outward appearance of the pox upon the King, but he is very pale and weak, and his flesh much fallen away.—Vitri le Brusle, 18 Nov. 1573. *Signed.*

2. P.S. Understands how much he is bound to him touching the Deanery of Wells. For the archdeaconry of Surrey, if the Queen might please he should keep it for some time for his service here, she should find it employed in her service, with all he can make besides. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

Nov. 20. **1230.** The MARSHAL DE RETZ to LORD BURGHLEY.

Thanks him for his good remembrance of him, which he earnestly desires occasion to return. Refers him for all matters to the bearer, who will acquit himself favourably therein.—Nancy, 25 Nov. 1573. *Signed.*

Add. with seal. *Endd. Fr. P.* ½.

Nov. 20. **1231.** CATHERINE DE MEDICI to the QUEEN.

Has received her letters by Mr. Randolph. Touching the traffic of merchants and other matters, refers her to his sufficiency to make full report thereon. Nancy, 20 Nov. 1573. *Signed:* Caterine. Brulart.

Add. Endd. Broadside.

Nov. 21. **1232.** SIR VALENTINE BROWNE to LORD BURGHLEY and SIR WALTER MILDMAY.

Yesterday received their letter of an information by Mr. Lichfield that by virtue of the Queen's warrant he received in the second year of her reign 273*l.* for the taking of the accounts of officers and others then in these parts, whereof it

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is supposed he had 158*l.* more than he ought to have done, for that at the same time he was appointed treasurer of the field towards Leith. What special sums he received are out of his memory, and so are his particular travails, wherein he hopes that, his clerks that had charge under him being dead, this answer may be accepted. True it is he was ordered to repair to these parts as an auditor, and was afterwards commanded to the service of the field, being another function, continuing his other office of auditorship all that whole year. If either of his clerks were living, or his books, abstracts, or other documents in his hands, he could make it evident that they did try, cast, and examine all the books, and hereabouts they gave attendance upon the Court of Prests and the auditors above a year. Trusts he shall be favourably heard, as he did not receive so long as he and his clerks lay thereupon. It is further informed by Mr. Lichfield that being appointed to be treasurer for Leith did take 30*s.* more per diem than the Queen's warrant allowed him, amounting to 240*l.*; he did not presume to take or enter into his books any penny more of allowance than the Queen assigned him; he calls to mind finding his charges in that place far to surmount the strict allowance, and that he did make petition to have such allowances as the treasurers for the field in France or Scotland formerly had, and the allowance was given him after report made to the Queen of his travail and petition, which, in his opinion, is taken to be of as great validity as if it had passed by warrant under the Great Seal. By the great hurt done to the old walls of the town by great rages of fresh water and tempests from the sea, the prison is so undermined that it is now abandoned, and about 100 poles so undermined as it is in great danger to fall, and so let the sea into the storehouses and lower parts of the town. If it fall 10,000*l.* will not set it up, and that in long time; so prays that Johnson the surveyor may be dispatched with speed, with direction of his opinion for repairing the same. The Regent has received letters from the Prince of Orange for aid of more men of war, which he will do with all speed; he has caused Black Ormiston, who was the chief slaughterer of the late king, to be apprehended, with divers others outlaws, upon whom he minds to execute justice; he is yet upon the Borders and keeps courts of oyer.—Berwick, 21 November 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

[Nov.] **1233.** Revenue Accounts.

Accounts of money received at various times by Sir Valentine Browne from the treasuries of Northumberland and York.

Endd. by Burghley. Pp. 2.

Nov. 25. **1234.** Pietro Bizarri to Burghley.

Proceedings at Tunis. The King of Spain makes earnest request to the Pope to remove Cardinal Borromeo from

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Milan. M. de Foix is at Venice waiting for a new commission from the King. The Pope refuses to receive him or to appoint him Cardinal until he clears himself of certain past matters with the Inquisition. It is reported that the King of Spain has recalled Don John for the purpose of sending him into Flanders as governor.—Augsburg, 25 Nov. 1573. *Signed.*
Add. Endd., with seal. *Ital. P.* 1.

Nov. . **1235.** OCCURRENTS IN FRANCE.

They of Paris have made a restraint that no wine shall pass down the river to Rouen, and they of Rouen that no corn shall pass to Paris. Don John of Austria is advertised that the fortifications of Tunis are but weak, the garrisons but slender, and the soldiers ready to rebel against the King. It is confirmed that the nephew of the Bishop of Posonia was robbed in his return towards Poland. There is some difficulty about the sureties the King of Poland should put in that his train should make no spoil as he passes through Germany. The deputies of Dauphiny and Languedoc were dismissed till the return of the King to Compeigne, but with so little hope of reformation that they of the country have taken in the meantime a town called Orange. Duke Ferdinand the emperor's brother sent 15 cartloads of powder to the Duke of Alva, which was met on the way and set on fire by certain Almains. *Pp.* 1½.

Nov.–Dec. **1236.** ADVICES.

1. Vienna, 23 Nov. 1573.—The Commissaries of the Emperor have taken possession of the Castle of Finale. The Turks are content to have peace with the Emperor. From Cassovia they learn that the Turkish camp is breaking up.
2. Venice, 12 Dec. 1573.—M. de Foix will be ambassador at Rome for the King of Poland. The French King will hold a general council of his nobility, both Catholic and Huguenot, to put an end to the troubles in his realm. Arrival of Giovanni Andrea Doria at Genoa with 17 galleys. News from Avignon, Dauphiny, and Antwerp.
Ital. Pp. 3½.

Dec. 1. **1237.** BENEDETTO SPINOLA to LORD BURGHLEY.

1. Desires that he may receive some money to meet certain pressing engagements.—1 Dec. 1573.
2. P.S. News from Antwerp of the 24th Nov.
3. Arrival of the new governor [Don Luis Zanega y Requesens] at Brussels. The fleet which departed for the relief of Middleburg has not yet passed Bergen op Zoom; it is manned with soldiers, whilst that of Flushing is filled with good and determined seamen.
Add. Endd. Ital. P. 1.

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Dec. 1. **1238.** PIETRO BIZARRI to LORD BURGHLEY.

M. de Foix and his train are at Padua. On the 13th ult. Don John of Austria arrived at Naples with a great part of his fleet. The galleys of Naples returning from Tunis have been caught in a great storm, which has sunk one. The Duke of Arcos and the Countess of Benevento are dead. Avignon is in great danger as the Huguenots are masters of the passages, so that the reinforcements from the Pope cannot enter. The King of Poland was at Metz on the 20th ult. in order to pass through Germany into his kingdom.—Augsburg, 1 Dec. 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. *Ital. Pp.* 1¼.

Dec. 2. **1239.** CHARLES IX. to the QUEEN.

Has understood from Mr. Randolph her desire for their common good friendship, and the affection she has towards them, as well as the negotiation of traffic of English merchants. She will never have a better friend and neighbour than himself. Refers her for more particulars to Mr. Randolph.—Chalons, 2 Dec. 1573. *Signed:* Charles.

Add. Endd. Fr. Broadside.

Dec. 4. **1240.** SIR VALENTINE BROWNE to LORD BURGHLEY.

Perceives by his letters his good acceptation of his suit for his son, as also for bestowing upon his man the office of the customs. Perceives there has been some speeches used of the corn that has passed hence the last summer, which was done before the dearth now risen was looked for. Yet would he in the open sight of the town throw it into the seas, as he has done the like old store this year, being such as for the evilness thereof himself could make no adventure with, and therefore put it over in bartery, being heartily sorry for the loss the poor merchants had thereby, a good part of which loss will return to himself for want of their ability to keep covenant with him. Has remaining about 300 quarters of wheat not meet to be uttered, which he will rather abide the loss of than give advantage to some that can report good bad, or bad good, when they list. There is no doubt there is great plenty, and this dearth caused only by the coastmen, who cannot be restrained.—Berwick, 4 December 1573. *Signed.*

Add., with seal. *Endd. P.* 1.

Dec. 5. **1241.** NEWS from ROME.

Rome, 5 Dec. 1573.—Political and ecclesiastical intelligence from different parts of Italy.

Ital. Pp. 3¼.

Dec. 7. **1242.** PIETRO BIZARRI to LORD BURGHLEY.

Progress of the King of Poland towards his dominions. Don John of Austria will visit Rome at the desire of the Pope.

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200 tons of powder and 50 guns were found in the castle at Tunis, and Gabriel Serbellone has undertaken to finish a fort with five bastions within one month. On the 9th ult. the Marchesa di Marignano and her son aged 15 were seized in the night and taken by one of the Cardinal of Borromeo's household to a monastery of the Jesuits. From Spain they write that the wife of Ruy Gomez has left the guardianship of her children to the King and entered a convent. The Turk makes some difficulty in confirming the peace with the Venetians.—Augsburg, 7 Dec. 1573. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Ital. Pp. 1¼.

Dec. 12. **1243.** DR. VALENTINE DALE to LORD BURGHLEY.

Sends a copy of his letter to the Queen. The pock-holes are many and thick rather than great or much apparent, saving in the bluntness of the nose, which might rather be expressed by pencil than with pen.—Paris, 12 Dec. *Signed.*
Add., with seal. *Endd. P.* ¾.

Dec. 12. **1244.** *Dr. Valentine Dale to the Queen.*

Since the return of the Marshal de Retz the King and Queen Mother have shown themselves very desirous of her amity in a manner she can be contented best to like of, and since the coming of Mr. Randolph are glad to satisfy her in all such points as she is desirous to know. Surely they have great cause so to do, for their money is wasted, many of their men of service are gone with the King of Poland, they of Languedoc and Dauphiny are in arms, and the rest unusually miscontented. By the practice of the Guises, as it is thought, the Marshal de Retz has been requested to go with the king elect into Poland. He and Mr. Randolph have earnestly viewed the portraiture, and find proportion of the person and trait of the visage well expressed, saving there is overmuch color given to the picture.—Paris, 12 December.
Copy. Pp. 2. *Enclosure.*

Dec. 12. **1245.** DR. VALENTINE DALE to LORD BURGHLEY.

The King of Poland has determined to go right into Germany from Nancy, under pretence it is the shorter way; but indeed because the Emperor's commissaries appointed to conduct him were commanded to receive him in Metz as in a free city of the Empire, which the French would not permit. The commissaries would not do it in any other place before they had a new commission, so the king elect and the Queen Mother were fain to linger about the frontiers. Divers appointed to go with the king elect make their excuse. The Marshal de Retz was specially requested of the King, many judge by the fetch of the Guises, who practise to step to the government. They doubted no man more than him, by reason of the King's favour to him, and certain words the King cast out that he would make his servants as great as

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his father had made his. The Pope's Nuncio desires passage for 3,000 men for the guard of Avignon, doubting the Protestants of Dauphiny, but was remitted by the King to Compeigne without great hope to have leave. The Prince of Condé would have excused himself of his journey to Poland, saying he had understanding the Germans would arrest him for his father's debts, being a marvellously great sum. The King has referred the matter of the staple for English merchants till his coming to Compeigne. The man that sent letters to the Queen to be delivered to her own hands seems but a light person, for he came to Mr. Randolph's lodging and his at Chalons, took as much as he could get upon the score, and went his way. The Queen Mother appointed to take her leave of the King of Poland on the frontiers of Germany the second of the month. There is much hope conceived of Mr. Randolph's coming, and very good liking of him, for they conceive of him that he will report things as they are, without making them worse, as they suppose some have done. The King of Poland is thought to be near Mayence by this time. Men speak much of the assembly of the Estates, and think the King put the Protestants in hope thereof, to pacify them for the time. The French make light of the taking of Tunis, and think it rather like to bring dangerous wars upon the King of Spain than to strengthen him.—Paris, 12 December 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

Dec. 12. **1246.** DR. VALENTINE DALE to WALSINGHAM.

Thanks him for the note of the persons murdered in this town. If men would believe it and be moved by it as they are! It is well a man may be best beloved where he never was before; he is now gone to Poland by the great entreaty of the King of Poland, by the fetch of the Guises, as he himself takes it; in the meantime the Cardinal of Lorraine and the Guises do apply it. The King makes countenance that he is contented to assemble the Estates, but it is rather to please them than that he minds it indeed. The Pope makes much doubt that the King will be contented that the Protestants take Avignon, for he will grant no passage for soldiers for the garrison of that town. The French think the taking of Tunis will bring rather trouble than profit to the King of Spain. Refers the report of their journey and Mr. Randolph's countenance and negotiation to his own report; they think their doings are secret, but they who know this country know how secret they keep their things. —Paris, 12 December. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1⅔.

Dec. 14. **1247.** [MAISON FLEUR] to the DUKE OF ALENÇON.

Urges him to come over to press his suit to Madame de L'Isle [Elizabeth], that she may see that his offers are not a

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trick of Mdlle. De la Serpente, as she has been told so often that she is almost constrained to believe it. *Il y a dames et dames*, and the way to gain this one is not by bargains, but by love, honour, respect, and obedience. He has only to pay his addresses in person to be successful. It were better he brought a good supply of money, and not more than six or seven persons in his suite.—14 Dec.

Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 8.

Dec. 15. **1248.** The DUKE OF ALVA to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

The King having appointed the Grand Commendator of Castile to succeed him in his government, he cannot depart for Spain without sending the Baron D'Aubigny to thank her for her favours, and to assure her of his willingness to serve her.—Brussels, 15 Dec. 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Fr. Broadside.

Dec. 16. **1249.** PIETRO BIZARRI to LORD BURGHLEY.

The King of Poland has passed through Frankfort, and is expected to make his entry into Cracow on 17th January. Jesuits are protected by the Abbot of Fulda. Ambassador sent to Turkey by the King of Poland. New fortifications at Tunis.—Augsburg, 16 Dec. 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. *Ital. P.* 1.

Dec. 17. **1250.** COMPLAINTS of the ENGLISH MERCHANTS trading to ANTWERP.

Complain that they are charged duties contrary to former treaties of commerce; also, that a tax is levied on provisions brought by them for their own use, that a new prohibition has been placed on the importation of alum to any other place than Antwerp; and desire that the free exercise of their religion which they have had for more than 100 years may be still allowed to them.

Notes in margin in reply to these demands postponing their consideration.

Endd. Fr. P. 1.

Dec. 17. **1251.** Another copy.

Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

Dec. 18. **1252.** ARTICLES for a LEAGUE between the QUEEN and the PRINCES of GERMANY.

Providing for a league of mutual defence between the Queen of England and the Protestant princes of Germany, and for a certain sum of money to be provided by each according to their means and retained at Bremen for the purposes of the League.

Endd.: Articles propounded by the Count Palatine's man unto Her Majesty. *Lat. P.* 1.

Dec. 18. **1253.** Fair copy of the above.

Endd.: 18 Dec. 1873. *Lat. Pp.* 1½.

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Dec. 18. **1254.** CHARLES DE BOISET to the QUEEN.

Cannot give absolute answer to her letter, as the matter belongs to the Admiralty, where all marine causes and prizes be come in judgment. Complains that certain of her subjects yield their names and marks to all sorts of their enemy's merchandise, to the great prejudice of the cause. Though they have been constrained by necessity to use unlawful means of relief, yet their meaning is to fully content the merchants for the same. Expresses their willingness to punish those who under their name commit any spoils.—Flushing, 18 December 1573. *Copy, translated.*

Endd. Pp. 1¼.

Dec. 19. **1255.** ——— to GIACOMO SPINOLA.

Venice, 19 December 1573.—The Venetian Ambassador has been admitted to audience at Constantinople. Great contentment at the peace. M. de Foix has gone to Florence, where he will wait for leave to proceed to Rome. The Duke of Saxony is much displeased at the destruction, by Duke Casimir, of the powder intended for the Duke of Alva. In Spain many have been burnt by the Inquisition, amongst whom are some people of quality.

Add. Endd., with seal. *Ital. Pp.* 1¾.

Dec. 21. **1256.** DUKE OF ALENÇON to WALSINGHAM.

Declares his perfect affection towards the Queen of England, and prays him to do his best to keep him in her good favor, assuring him that he could never employ himself for any prince from whom he would receive more favor and advancement than from himself.—Rufet, 21 December. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Fr. P. ½.

Dec. 21. **1257.** PROPOSED LEAGUE between the QUEEN and other PROTESTANT PRINCES.

Answer by the Queen of England agreeing to the articles proposed by the Count Palatine, and suggesting that the Kings of Denmark and Sweden should be included in the league, and offering to send 20,000*l.* to Bremen on condition that the German Princes also contribute according to their ability.

Endd. Lat. Pp. 1¼.

Dec. 23. **1258.** PIETRO BIZARRI to LORD BURGHLEY.

Understands that the King of Poland has passed Frankfort. M. de Foix has taken leave of the Seignory and set out for Florence and Rome. Don John is ready to depart for Spain. The Duke of Savoy is unwilling that the forces sent by the Pope to Avignon should land in his country on account of the scarcity there. The Venetian envoy has kissed the hand of the Grand Turk at Constantinople. The Seignory have

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sent Francisco Morisini into France. Giulio Comares and his partners have failed in Naples for 150,000 crowns.—Augsburg, 23 Dec. 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. *Ital. P.* 1.

Dec. 26. **1259.** ADVICES from ROME.

Rome, 26 Dec. 1573.—News from France of attempts of the Huguenots to seize Angouleme. Baptism of certain Turks. Accident to the Cardinal of Alexandria's master of the horse.

Endd. Ital. Pp. 2¾.

Dec. 30. **1260.** PIETRO BIZARRI to LORD BURGHLEY.

M. de Foix has received from the Seignory 1,000 golden crowns, from the Duke of Savoy 500, from the Duke of Mantua a gold cup worth 400, from the Duke of Ferrara a diamond worth more than 300, besides which he will not leave the Duke of Tuscany without having presents, and will perhaps receive the scarlet hat from the Pope. Jacomo Foscarini, the Admiral of the Adriatic, has been welcomed with great state in Venice. The Venetian envoys have been very courteously entertained by the Turk, with whom they are anxious to keep peace. The Emperor's ambassador has also entered into a fresh truce with him. The King of Poland is everywhere royally received in Germany. Many are astonished at the fierceness and cruelty of his aspect, and others secretly point to him as another Sennacherib, and that he will meet with no better fate. The Muscovite is in arms, and the Tartars are stirring, so that many evils are impending over Poland. It is reported that the Huguenots have taken some more places in Avignon and Narbonne, and that they have put to flight certain forces under Danville. — Augsburg, 30 Dec. 1573.

Add. Endd., with seal. *Lat. Pp.* 1½.

Dec. 30. **1261.** RALPH RUTTER to LORD BURGHLEY.

Has written divers letters to the worshipful company of his state here, and how he is not able to bear his charges home, considering his goods have been twice taken from him by the Prince. Has had word that Thomas Glover has been cast into prison. Begs that he will command the worshipful company that he may have their "quytsest" sent, that he may come home without any trouble, and that they will not give credit to any that shall seem to father their evils upon him to cover their own naughtiness till he may come to answer them little to their credit. The Emperor [of Muscovy] has sundry times opened his mind to him both of the matters which he requested of the Queen of England, and likewise of his meaning towards his own country, which Rutter never has, nor means to open to any, save the Queen and Burghley. Could enlarge of matters kept from him, and

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thinks that for that cause some men lay the blame of all matters upon him to keep him absent.—Lubeck, 30 Dec. 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. *Pp.* 1½.

Dec. **1262.** ADVICES from SPAIN.

Forts to be built on the coast of Guipuscoa. George Jenye being at Madrid was put in the Holy House, as is said by Thomas Stukeley's means. The Pope's Nuncio in November declared before the Council of Spain that the English were renegadoes who had forsaken their faith, and wished that none of this land should intermeddle with them either in talk or buying or selling. By proclamation all prayer books in Spanish have been called in to be burnt, and other new books are to be set forth in Latin. Mrs. Stukeley has sent certain letters from Ireland to her husband. It is said that Don John has taken Tunis. Burgos and Valladolid have lent the King 250,000 ducats. Mr. George Chamberlain passed towards Flanders 23 Dec. Dr. Sanders came to Madrid in December from Rome with letters for the King and the Nuncio. There have landed, coming from Flanders, Mr. Cotton, Mr. Tichbourne, Stradling, Swinbourne, and Tyrrel, who was a servant to Queen Mary. Dec. 20, Egremont Radcliffe was prisoner in Madrid for debt. Michael Tempest and his son were here on their way to Flanders, to whom the King has given 30 [crowns] per month.

Add. to Burghley. Endd., with sea.. *Pp.* 1⅓.

[Dec.] **1263.** BENEDETTO SPINOLA to [LORD BURGHLEY].

Informs him of what has passed touching the money of the merchants of Genoa and Lucca; objects strongly to any money being paid except to those who have sufficient discharges, and recommends that Mr. Hatton, who is at Antwerp, and who is solicited to obtain payment of the money without any other discharge than that of Fiesco, who will be bound to hold her Highness harmless, shall be better advertised how things have passed. If, however, the discharges brought by Fiesco's factor shall be thought sufficient, he will deliver the bonds, so that he may have the money.

Endd. P. 1.

[Dec.] **1264.** ACCOUNTS by BENEDETTO SPINOLA.

Statement by Benedetto Spinola of different sums of money owing by the Queen of England to the merchants of Genoa and Lucca, amounting to 27,670*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*

Endd. Ital. Pp. 2.

[1573.] **1265.** The QUEEN to the INHABITANTS of ROCHELLE.

Is well content with the demonstration of devotion contained in their letters, and the evidence of their gratitude shown by their sending over two Spaniards who were

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engaged in her service, and also certain ill-affected subjects of hers who were on their way to Spain to practise against her and her state. Does not see how she can interfere in the question of the debt owing by them to the merchants of London.

Copy. Endd. Fr. P. 1.

[1573.] **1266.** THOMAS HERON to FRANCIS WALSINGHAM.

In the year 1560, upon the conclusion of the peace between the Kings of France and Spain, the late King of Navarre sought means how to annoy the King of Spain, thereby to recover certain towns that were held from him, and finding no way fitter than by the country of Barbary, dealt herein with a Portingale named Melchior Vays. He sent two gentlemen as ambassadors to the King of Fez and Morocco to deal with him for certain ports for his ships to have relief in near the Straits of Gibraltar, not far from the river of St. Lucar and the bay of Cadiz, whereby he might at all times disturb the trade and traffic of Seville and Cadiz, and all the coast of Andalusia, and make a way for the Moriscos in Spain to have better recourse with the Moors in Barbary; and further to give aid to the King of Barbary for besieging Mazagan and Tangiers, and to trouble Oran and Mellila. This enterprise by the troubles in France and the death of the King of Navarre took no effect. The writer was well acquainted with this action and familiar with the French there at that time, and will be happy to deal in such a service for his country. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. *P.* ½.

[1573.] **1267.** SELIM II. to DON JOHN OF AUSTRIA.

Sends him rich presents of silks, carpets, jewelled weapons, and armour, which he enumerates, "not for any friendship or fear that he takes of him," but for his cousins' sake who are with him, the sons of Piali Pacha, his brother-in-law, in order that he may use them as they ought to be used. Bids him keep himself from his ire and great power, "for before my Mahoma was then asleep, but now take thou heed for my Mahoma is awaked from sleep."

Copy, translation. Endd. Pp. 1½.

[Dec.] **1268.** ACCOUNTS.

Money received from Baptista Spinola and paid to different Almain and Scotch captains, amounting to 53,347 florins.

Fr. P. ½.

1573? **1269.** EDINBURGH CASTLE.

Plan of part of the fortifications of Edinburgh Castle, apparently prepared during its rebuilding.

Endd.: "the new plat of Edinb."

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1270. FORTIFICATIONS of BERWICK.

Scale of payment for the allowances and entertainment of Sir Valentine Browne and other officers and ministers employed about the works and fortifications at Berwick. Sir Valentine Browne's allowance was 6*s.* 8*d.* per diem; that of Thomas Jenison, controller of the works, 40*l.* per annum; and that of Rowland Johnson, the deputy surveyor, 2*s.* 4*d.* per diem; the clerks' pay was 8*d.* and 12*d.* per diem. There were also further allowances regulated by the amount of work done and money expended on the fortifications.

Endd. *P.* 1.

1573. **1271.** INHABITANTS of ROCHELLE.

Appeal by the inhabitants of Rochelle to the Protestants of England for aid for themselves and to enable them to rebuild their city, that has been made a ruin by the siege. They are all one body, and one member cannot be injured without the rest feeling it. The only persons here who are rich are the Papists, who have retired to the country. There are widows burdened with children, infants destitute of all things, artisans, sick, wounded, mutilated in arms and legs, who have now only a mouth and belly. Out of the abundance which they enjoy through being under Elizabeth, the defender of the Christian faith, they are better able to afford relief than they who have been ruined and stripped of all.

Endd.: "Remonstrance Christienne." *Fr.* *Pp.* 2¾.

1573? **1272.** COUNCILLORS of the FRENCH KING, &c.

The names and dispositions of such as are councillors to the French King at present, namely, Moraveglier [Morvilliers], Lymoges, De Foix, Rossy, Lansac, Villeroy, Fitz, Brulart, Pinart, Count Sanzaya Poitevin, Villequier, Cheverney, the Duke of Nevers, Biragues, St. Supplice, Chevalier Scheures, the Count de Retz. Poland is divided into two factions by the election of the Emperor to be king by the one part, and Alasco nominated by the other. They set forth no footmen to the wars, but horsemen. They carry no victual with them, but each man behind his crupper a budget of oatmeal, of which with water he makes a kind of dough, and so eats it. The Turk has divers reformed churches under his dominion, as in Hungary, where he possesses the third part of the country. His chief councillors be Janissaries, which be taken from such Christian countries as he overcomes, when they be young. He circumcises them and brings them up in knowledge of Mahomet and Al Koran, and trains them in feats of arms. When he overcomes a country he has them in store to place as his lieutenants, especially those that are furthest born from the place. He calls himself the fear of the Lord, and monarch of all the world. Justice is very severe; if a man be known to have abused their wives it is present death; or indebted

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unto any man he is beaten on his legs with a truncheon by the space of two hours every day till he find means to discharge the debt, or sell his wife and children.
Pp. 2½.

1573. **1273.** PIRACIES.

A declaration that certain ships of Holland and Zealand since the 7th September 1573 have been taken and spoiled on the coasts and in the havens of England by certain English ships, and how cruelly the men of the said ships have been handled. Amongst others Cornelis Willemson had his ship taken near Yarmouth and his men tied with ropes and cast into the sea and cruelly tormented, and himself hanged until he was almost dead, and afterwards stripped naked and "eight times tied with a rope and with stones at his legs 18 or 20 feet deep into the sea until they knew where his money was."
Endd. Pp. 4½.

1573. **1274.** SPOILS by the FRENCH.

Spoils done and committed by the subjects of the French King upon the subjects of this realm since 1562, and to this day no recompense made for the same. List of ships, persons, &c. robbed by the French to the value of 26,963*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*
Pp. 7½.

1573. **1275.** Copy of portion of the above.
Endd. by Lord Burghley. Pp. 5½.

1573. **1276.** Rough calculations for the former documents.
Pp. 3½.

1573. **1277.** FRENCH SHIPS taken by the ENGLISH.

Restitutions awarded to the French by the authority of the Court of Admiralty from the month of March 1572.
Pp. 5.

1573. **1278.** RESTITUTIONS to FRENCH SUBJECTS.

A note of restitutions awarded to the French King's subjects by the orders and letters from the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council since the 3rd February 1573.
Endd. Pp. 3½.

1573. **1279.** DEPREDATIONS by PIRATES and USURERS.

Account sent by Sir Edward Horsey and others of the hard usage of several French and Scottish ships which had been taken by pirates, and of the enormous interest they had to pay to certain brokers at Southampton to redeem the same. Names of the brokers and others concerned therein.
Corrections by Lord Burghley. Endd. Pp. 2¾.

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1573. **1280.** TREATY OF PEACE between the VENETIANS and the TURKS.

A discourse in Italian, by Signor Paolo Paruta, on the peace concluded between the Seignory of Venice and the Sultan of Turkey.

Pp. 60.

1573. **1281.** TREATY with PORTUGAL.

Commission authorising Secretary Walsingham to conclude a treaty of amity and intercourse with Francisco Giraldi, ambassador for the King of Portugal in England.

Endd. Ital. P. ½.

[1573.] **1282.** TREATY with PORTUGAL.

Article providing for the appointment of commissioners to settle any disputes that may arise in the carrying out the restitution of ships and goods belonging to the subjects of the contracting parties.

Lat. P. 1.

[1573.] **1283.** TREATY with PORTUGAL.

Article providing for the restitution of any goods or ships belonging to English subjects that might be seized by the Portuguese after 25 November through ignorance of the conclusion of the treaty.

Draft in Burghley's writing. P. 1.

A.D. 1574. ADVICES.

Jan. 2. **1284.** Vienna, 28 Dec. 1573.—The coming of the Muscovite with 120,000 horse and foot is confirmed from Cracow. Prolongation of the truce with the Turk.

Venice, 2 Jan. 1574.—Depredations at sea News from Genoa.

Ital. Pp. 2½.

Jan. 2. **1285.** The PRINCE OF ORANGE to LORD BURGHLEY.

The inhabitants of Dortrecht and other places in Holland having complained to him of the arrest of their ships in England, he has been informed that this has happened by reason of injuries done to English merchants by certain captains using his name. Is sure that this cannot have been done by anyone holding his commission, as they have been most strictly enjoined on no account to offend the Queen or any of her subjects. He therefore trusts that the poor Hollanders shall not be made to suffer on account of the misdeeds of robbers and pirates, of whom the sea is at present full, and hopes that Burghley will procure the release of their vessels as soon as possible.—Flushing, 2 Jan. 1574. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. *Fr. Pp.* 1½

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Jan. 2. **1286.** DR. DALE to LORD BURGHLEY.

1. Made request to the Queen Mother at Soissons that some final order might be taken for the suits of the Queen's subjects that had hanged so long; she answered it would be the first thing that should be done at Compeigne, whither all were in readiness to remove, notwithstanding the next day there was a resolution taken to go forthwith to St. Germain's.

2. News came suddenly abroad that there was a long privy practice to surprise Rochelle discovered, and many of the practisers executed. The deputies from Dauphiny and Languedoc excused themselves from coming to Compeigne, for the place was not safe for them. The King has sent away the Swiss that were in Languedoc; if he do nothing he doubts not the forces of them of the religion will daily increase; on the other side they see there is no surety but in arms, and furnish themselves therefore as best they may. The Pope will not receive M. de Foix as ambassador, because he sometime declared himself to be of the religion, but some think his quarrel is because the King will not give safe conduct for a garrison to pass to Avignon. To pacify the people the King has diminished a certain payment of 800,000 francs by the year, likewise he has made order that no villages shall be assigned to them that follow the Court. The Cardinal of Lorraine has caused M. de Chambery to be executed, for certain letters found among the Admiral's writings, in which he wrote of a device to apprehend the Cardinal. The Prince of Condé and M. le Chevalier are excused of the voyage to Poland; the Poles here are advertised that promises have not been performed to their expectation, whereof M. de Valence bears the blame, and is railed upon of all sides. The Duke of Alva is on his journey homeward by way of Burgundy. Has received 1,000 crowns to be paid in England to the use of the Scottish Queen; prays to have knowledge to whom it is to be delivered. Don John of Austria is sent for into Spain upon some jealousy of his greatness. — Poissy, 2 January 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 3¾.

1573.
Oct. 18. **1287.** *Request of those of Languedoc to the King of France.*

1. They are aware of his good intention to promote peace, and being assembled in Montauban by permission of the King of Poland, they submit the following terms upon which peace may be obtained.

2. They were always his faithful and obedient subjects till the massacre of the 24th of August 1572 gave them just cause to take up arms for the preservation of those of the religion that were left. They were as well put to the reproach of a pretended conspiracy and rebellion. They humbly pray therefore that the murderers of the Admiral may be brought to trial before an equal number of judges of both religions. By so doing he

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will pluck from their hearts the just indignation they have conceived. In his letters to his governors and lieutenants he has directed that those who were engaged in the pretended conspiracy should be punished. It would please him to revoke this commandment, and acknowledge them to be his faithful subjects, and declare the same of those who have been massacred; also that all ordinances, judgments, and proceedings against them since the 24th August 1572 should be null, and that their estates and goods should be returned. That it be declared that they took up arms justly and for good occasion. That they be allowed free exercise of religion, public as well as private, and honourable burial of their dead without distinction of time or place. That tithes may be paid to their ministers, and places appointed for the exercise of religion. That they be not forced to any ceremony or contribution contrary to their creed. That all rents and revenues of colleges and schools may be applied to the instruction of youth, without distinction of religion. That marriage by ministers of their religion be lawful. That all things in Navarre and Bearn be put in the same condition as was left by the late Queen at her death. That the like benefit of exercise of religion be accorded to those of the Venaissin and of Avignon. That the French who have taken up arms with the Viarnois should share in these benefits. Considering the behaviour against those of the religion by the courts and parliaments in the administration of justice, it would please him to appoint judges of both religions in equal numbers, and that at a trial the judges should be of the same religion as the suitors. That all the courts of justice held before these troubles in towns now possessed by those of the religion may be maintained, and if they have been removed they may be restored. That those of the religion be eligible to be appointed judges equally with others. That all prescriptions and customs that have been done away with during the troubles should be restored. That those of the religion be held innocent of all meetings, negotiations with strangers, seizure of his coin, assaults and demolitions of towns, and other acts done during the war. That the fruits of the earth seized up to this day be declared not subject to restitution. That they be quit and discharged of the payment of all impositions made by the Catholics during the late troubles. That they be allowed 120,000 livres for the entire payment of their debts. That those who have bought the property of ecclesiastics during the troubles, and have paid the price for it, should be allowed to retain it till they be paid back their money. That for surety that all these things be performed an alliance shall be entered into with the princes, potentates, and republics of Germany and Switzerland, and the Sovereigns of England and Scotland, who shall bind themselves to preserve peace among their own, as well as among his subjects of both religions. To avoid a conspiracy of

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Sicilian vespers that they may be allowed to hold the towns they now possess, and others in different parts of the country, to be chosen by eight persons of importance. That his garrisons be only placed in frontier towns, and as far off from those towns and places occupied by them of the religion as possible, and that they shall come and go in such small numbers that they shall be without suspicion. That when his Governors visit the towns they hold they be only accompanied by their usual train. That all fortifications those of the religion have made should remain, and that they should not be deprived of any of their arms or munitions. That he, his mother, the princes of the blood, the marshals of France, and his privy councillors, shall swear to faithfully observe these articles, and that the same be done by the Cours de Parlement and Cours Presidialles, and they with the Catholics will renew their oaths of fidelity to him before his officers. That there be assemblies of the nobility and commonalty of both religions at divers times, not only for the sake of peace and friendship, but for his service, and specially to maintain this union and pacification. — Montauban, 6 August 1573. *Signed by* 33 *persons.*

Answer of the King.

Having heard the Remonstrance of those of the pretended Reformed religion he has determined to send to M. Danville, his governor in Languedoc, to appoint some town not far from Montauban, where deputies from each side can repair to arrange their differences. He has given order that hostilities shall meanwhile be suspended, if those of the other side will do so.—Villiers Coterets, 18 October 1573.

Endd. Fr. Pp. 18¼. *Enclosure.*

Jan. 2. **1288.** Dr. Valentine Dale to Walsingham.

Leaves to the report of Jacomo how the King has posted up and down and changed his appointment to Compeigne, and how he dissembles the matter of the surprise of Rochelle as though he had known nothing thereof; the mistrust that all men do conceive of his doings; what preparation the Protestants make in Languedoc, and what bold requests they make for them of the religion throughout the realm. Desires his help and advice for the unreasonable charges, things are so excessive in price, that he has as much need of counsel as ever had client in any case of law. Prays to know what he thinks of the advocate of Picardy that has been to see him, and what were best for him to do. The Duke of Alva is on his journey by way of Burgundy; he lay sick of the gout for a time.—Poissy, 2 Jan. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2¼.

Jan. 2. **1289.** Count Montgomery to Lord Burghley.

Has already sent a letter to excuse him from visiting him, for he would only be troublesome to him in his sickness.

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Assures him that he can always command his services.—London, 2 Jan. 1574. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Fr. P. ½.

Jan. 3. **1290.** THOMAS HERON to LORD BURGHLEY.

Sends two letters which were taken out of a passenger (vessel) from Dover to Dunkirk. What goodwill they bear to the state who be fled the realm as well for rebellion as for Papistry does well appear, but thinks that there are a shrewd number within the realm who are more to be feared than these who are abroad, and prays that there be not some in the Court. The new governor procures all he can to relieve Middleburg which is sore distressed, and not able to hold out long.—Antwerp, 3 Jan. 1573. *Signed.*
Add. Endd., with seal. *P.* 1.

Jan. 11. **1291.** DR. VALENTINE DALE to LORD BURGHLEY.

The King cannot be so bold as to levy money upon the people, so is constrained to use his old shift by mortgage of his revenue. He has appointed that certain of the band of Strozzi and of the men-at-arms shall repair to the Court; the Swiss of the guard are lodged near to the court, and two bands of other Swiss are lodged at Saint Cloud. It is doubted that this is because he will not be forced to have an assembly of the states, or else that he will levy money without danger of commotion. Told the Queen Mother plainly he did not know the news out of England. Montmorency is come to the court. Has presented the general griefs of their merchants; there are none here to justify wherein they are grieved; the farmers and merchants of this country are sent for to give information to the contrary. If the Bishop of Ross come fears he will not be idle; the President of Tours here at court is no unfit minister for him. News comes from the King of Poland of his honourable entertainment in Germany; he and his brother are desirous to win the favour of the Germans. M. de Saint Supplice is gone to make the King's excuse touching the practice of Rochelle.—Poissy, 11 Jan. 1573. *Signed.*
Add., with seal. *Endd. Pp.* 1½.

Jan. 11. **1292.** DR. VALENTINE DALE to LORD BURGHLEY.

Desires that it may please him to move the Queen to sign his bill to remain with him. Touching Mr. Wickham submits himself to his order.—Poissy, 11 Jan. 1573. *Signed.*
Add., with seal. *Endd. P.* ½.

Jan. 11. **1293.** DR. VALENTINE DALE to FRANCIS WALSINGHAM.

"The provost of merchants of Paris is never from the Court to coin the King money." If the Bishop of Ross come hither he will never rest one hour without practice. The King has

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written to M. de Milleray touching the spoils done on the men of the Isle of Wight; he has answered that if they come where he may apprehend them he will do justice. If there be lack of a messenger for a despatch, prays him let Jacomo come.—Poissy, 11 Jan. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1¾.

Jan. 18. **1294.** DR. VALENTINE DALE to LORD BURGHLEY.

Sends to the Queen two letters from the Prince of Condé and Duke Casimir, and a copy of a letter of Monsieur's to the B(ishop). Sends a copy of his own letter to the Secretary. Has made mention to the Queen for his return.—Paris, 18 Jan. *Signed.*

Add., with seal. *Endd. P.* 1.

Jan. 19. **1295.** THOMAS WILKES to FRANCIS WALSINGHAM.

By means of the breaking of the footmen of Strozzi's government, Strozzi has found himself very much grieved and discontented. Secretly understands he has moved the King for leave to assemble the broken companies, and go and assist the Prince of Orange. The greatest argument to move him to give credit thereto is their present seeming to hate the Spaniards. They use what means they can to bring them in odium with England, with all their own traitorous disposition. Gives him joy of his new advancement.—Poissy, 19 Jan. 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¾.

Jan. 20. **1296.** The REGENT OF SCOTLAND to LORD BURGHLEY.

Is a suitor to the Queen and to him for Francis Dacres, son of the late Lord Dacres his cousin. He has not fallen into the Queen's displeasure, notwithstanding many things might have provoked him to the contrary. Trusts he will make good assurance of his duty in time to come. Prays him to stand his good lord that he may be restored to that which the offence of his brother has barred him of.—Haddington, 20 Jan. 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

Jan. 21. **1297.** The REGENT OF SCOTLAND to LORD BURGHLEY.

Heartily rejoiced to hear of his convalescence from his long and dangerous sickness. Has declared the chargeable estate of his regiment to the Queen, wherein he entered by her advice. Hopes to receive a present of money and powder from her, being constrained to retain some horsemen and footmen, partly for the quieting of the Borders and partly for his own private guard, finding the seeds of malice and sedition not yet fully removed. The powder is for Edinburgh Castle, the store whereof was consumed in the late troubles. Through the razing of the same it behoves him to keep double garrison of men till the walls be repaired. Has long looked for

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answer touching the ordnance in Home Castle. Hears from France that Adam Gordon offers, being supported with men and money, to alter the state here, which he doubts not will turn to his own confusion. It should be well for the Queen to write to the Earl of Huntley his brother, putting him in mind what she has done for his relief and safety, and what she will certainly look for at his hands. Prays the English Ambassador in France may be admonished to take good heed to the doing of Adam Gordon and others of this nation, that he may have warning to prevent their practices. Trusts Mr. Gerard Lowther is in good hope of pardon, and requests he will further the same as conveniently he may. Commends to his consideration the misery of their countrymen stayed and hardly handled at the suit of one Walter Dull of Bristol.—Haddington, 21 Jan. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

Jan. 22. **1298.** SAFE CONDUCT by the PRINCE OF ORANGE.

Safe conduct for a ship laden by the merchant adventurers of England to pass to Sluys or Bruges in Flanders.—Flushing, 22 Jan. 1574. *Signed.*
Endd. Fr. Broadside.

Jan. 23. **1299.** ADVICES from ROME and VIENNA.

1. Rome, 23 Jan. 1574.—Current rumours of events passing in various countries. M. de Foix has received permission to come to Rome, but will not be admitted to an audience until he can give a good account of his life. A plot has been discovered for delivering Rochelle to the King, and some people have been put to death, and others tortured in order to discover the authors.

2. Vienna, 18 Jan. 1574.—The Duke of Monferrato has been created Duke of Mantua by the Emperor, &c.
Ital. Pp. 4.

Jan. 26. **1300.** PIETRO BIZARRI to LORD BURGHLEY.

It is reported from Constantinople that the Grand Seignior has interdicted all traffic between the Levant and Christendom. Occhiali has returned to Constantinople with 120 galleys, and great preparations are being made for a very powerful fleet. In Venice robberies are committed every night, and they cannot discover the offenders. News from Rome. Preparations for an attack on Tunis. Don John has left Naples for Spain. The Grand Master of Malta has sent news that the Turk intends some new enterprise. Journey of the Duke of Anjou into Poland.—26 Jan. 1574. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Ital. P. 1.

Jan. 30. **1301.** ADVICES.

Venice, 30 Jan. 1574.—News chiefly relating to the warlike preparations of the Turks.
Endd. Ital. Pp. 1½.

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[Jan.] **1302.** ——— to CAPTAIN WINDEBANK.

Desires that he will assist the bearer in his affairs, which he shall do for the King's Majesty's service, which is nothing against Her Majesty's laws. Wishes he could come and talk of the "old world in times past." It is a pity the Queen does not give so worthy an old captain as he is a greater pension of 500 or 600 crowns a year. Captain Julian Romero whom he knew but a poor captain in Ireland is now [worth] 2,000*l.*, and has a pension of 1,000 ducats. Desires him to speak to Captain David, who is under the Downs, that if he will come over with his ship and serve the King faithfully, and live under the laws of the Catholic church, he will assure him of his pardon from the new governor under the King's seal, and great entertainment for his mariners and himself. Prays him to write four words of his mind and welfare. Wishes Mr. Philippe were here with 100 good mariners, for he could promise him a good ship or two.

Copy. P. 1.

Jan. & Feb. **1303.** ADVICES from different places.

1. Vienna, 22 Jan. 1574.—The Turk has demanded 100,000 dollars in gift and 10,000 more as annual tribute, but it is thought that the truce will be concluded. Prosper Colonna is returning to Italy.

2. Venice, 6 Feb.—The talk of the renewal of the league has now ceased. Armament of 50 galleys by the Seignory. A gentleman of the French King has passed on his way to Constantinople. Presents given to the ambassador extraordinary of Savoy by the Seignory on his departure. From Vienna it is reported that any truce with the Turk is despaired of on account of his excessive demands. The Duke of Alva is besieged in a castle near Geneva through the means of a lady whose two sons he beheaded in Flanders. Disturbance in the Jews quarter.

3. From Rome, 30 Jan. 1574.—Reception of the King of Poland in Germany. Deaths and preferments at the Papal court. All cavaliers of Malta ordered to return to the island, which is menaced by the Turk. News from France of increase in the numbers and influence of the Huguenots. Depredations by Turkish corsairs.

Addressed to Giacomo Spinola at Antwerp. Endd. Ital. Pp. 6.

Feb. **1304.** AFFAIRS of the LOW COUNTRIES.

1. Captain David, a Flushinger who for four years has dwelt in Dover by virtue of a commission from the Prince of Orange, went to sea last month having advertisement that the Duke of Alva had a ship laden with treasure of gold and arras which should depart from Dunkirk towards Spain. On the 29th January he took a ship coming from Sluys wherein

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was one Rogers of Sandwich, who for certain months past had served the Duke of Alva, and now under Captain Philippe serves the Duke del Nova-terra, on whom he found certain letters and a commission to levy soldiers, and especially mariners. On the same day David was taken by the bark of Boulogne and Guerras was sent unto to travail by all means that he might be sent over to the Duke, for being of Flushing they think they would so handle him that he should open the secrets of the town.

2. Rogers has confessed that there were four English ships which should have victualled Middleburg taken by the Prince, also that the resolution of the Duke del Nova-terra was to victual that town and to attempt Flushing, in which place there was detected an Englishman who had been suborned to work some treason against the Prince and to burn his ships. Further that the Duke of Alva should be departed out of the Low Countries, and that the King of Spain has written that he would be there this spring. Also that there should arrive at Dover on the 30th January two men with 1,000 angels for the pay of mariners, for that the ships at Dunkirk were destitute of men, which two men have departed to London to speak with Philippe, who on Monday last was seen at the Royal Exchange all in black apparel after the manner of a merchant. The names of those who have commission to levy soldiers and mariners for the Duke in England are Prior, who was spoiled last month by Mr. Horsey Lawles, master of Paris Garden, Philippe, and Rogers.

The six ships that were in the Downs on 25th January are at Dunkirk; they were made in Brittany for the Duke del Nova Terra, the least of them of 150 tons and made for war.

Endd. Pp. 2⅓.

Feb. 1. **1305.** DR. VALENTINE DALE to LORD BURGHLEY.

Sends Lord Morley's letter, knows not what he means by the words "submission" and "other princes." Willed his brother to advertise him to specify his meaning. If he meant France he should be sure to have nothing but words; if Spain it was too much offensive, and could not be without suspicion of evil meaning. His brother said their money was almost gone, and they had six persons in company and three horses. The Bishop of Ross has been with him with commendations of the Queen, and promise to be a new man. He confessed he had made request to the King for De la Mothe to be an intercessor for the Scottish Queen. The Protestants of Languedoc demand release of their subsidies and the edict of January. The King has sent answer to them of Le Puy, besieged by the Protestants, that he cannot help them as yet. He speaks to have men in readiness in Switzerland, and is said to retain 4,000 reiters in Germany. The King would not have the Duke over strong at the seaside, so has taken the sea coast that was his appanage, and assigned him Meaux and Maine. They of the

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religion mistrust the King prepares himself against them by sea as well as by land; others think the ships are for the help of the Prince of Orange. The Prince of Orange has given commandment to his friends and vassals to forbear to annoy their neighbours about Avignon, not only the French King's subjects but also the Pope's. The French report that the Prince has proffered to put the Low Country in their hands. It is bruited Montgomery has been at Rochelle or has promised to come thither, therefore some think the King prepares himself. The Duke is newly made lieutenant-general to the King, and goes shortly to Paris to take his oath. Glad to hear of his recovery. Poissy, 1 Feb. 1573. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 2¼.

Jan. 21. **1306.** *Lord Morley to* [*Dr. Dale*].

Being bereaved of all succour out of England, he is driven to use his means in presenting the Queen his humble submission and service. Is very loth to seek of any prince in Christendom relief and protection unless mere necessity should compel him thereunto. He is not living that can charge him with any fact or intention prejudicial to the Queen or his country. Only his departing from the realm is taken so heinously, which was in law neither treason or trespass. Can do no more than be sorry for it and humbly crave her pardon, seeing the stone which is cast cannot be called back again. Would be ever bounden to him if he would have conference with him and vouchsafe to deal for him. Paris, 21 Jan. 1574. *Signed.*
Copy. P. 1. *Enclosure.*

Feb 1. **1307.** DR. VALENTINE DALE to FRANCIS WALSINGHAM and SIR THOMAS SMITH.

Sends the same news as that contained in Lord Burghley's letter of the same date. Poissy, 1 Feb. 1573. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

Feb. 2. **1308.** JAMES MELVIL to LORD BURGHLEY.

In respect his brother is charged by the Regent to write forth of the realm, trusts he will accepts his excuses, and be assured that he is willing to acquit himself of his duty to him as far as his ability shall reach. He lives in good hope he will continue his accustomed favour to him, by putting the Queen in remembrance how that her benefit and clemency shewed to him can never be acquitted by word or deed. All his friends hope he will bestow of his humanity on him in his suit, if such may be obtained without hurt of the country. Scotland, 2 Feb. 1573. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. 1.

Feb. 3. **1309.** The QUEEN to DR. VALENTINE DALE.

1. The French Ambassador has at sundry times required her answer whether she would allow of the coming of the Duke of

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Alençon, upon view of the portraiture brought by Randolph. He shall shew the King and Queen Mother that the cause of her stay in answering proceeded from the fact that she has had sundry conferences with her Council, being loth there should fall out discontentment by this marriage, and that upon the discovery of a late enterprise intended against them of Rochelle, there is conceived in the hearts of her subjects a new misliking of the match, therefore she knows not what to resolve. Their ambassador has received this answer that she could in no case yield to an open and public interview, for she cannot be put in any comfort that there will grow any satisfaction of their persons. He may say that were it not more to satisfy them, she could in nowise be induced to allow of his coming, either publicly or privately. For notwithstanding the great protestations to the contrary, if satisfaction follow not upon the interview, there is like to ensue thereby disdain and unkindness. If he see these doubts do not stay them, but that the Duke will needs come over in some disguised sort, he shall tell the King that the gentleman in whose company he shall come as one of his followers, may not be of so great quality as the Duke Montmorency, nor accompanied with any great train, to avoid suspicion, for that if there follow no liking, the less touch will it be to both their honors.

2. He is to desire the Queen Mother to join with him in the furtherance of the suit of a daughter of the Duke of Montpensier to the King, who is presently in Germany, that by benefit of the late edict she may enjoy her living in France during the time of her absence. Hampton Court, 3 Feb. 1573.

Copy. Pp. 2⅓.

1310. Draft of the above.
Endd. P. 6½.

1311. Copy of first paragraph of the above.
Endd., with seal. *Pp.* 1⅓.

1312. Copy of first paragraph.
Endd. Pp. 1½.

Feb. 8. **1313.** SIR VALENTINE BROWNE to LORD BURGHLEY.

Was yesterday advertised from the Regent of Scotland that the Queen was minded to send 100 soldiers of this garrison through Scotland into Ireland. Begs that the captain to be assigned for that service may be named, and not referred hither by general words, for there are none who of themselves will seek to serve there. Captains Pickman and Wood have been trained in the service there. Thinks this way not so ready as to take shipping at Workington, which is a shorter march by land. Berwick, 8 Feb. 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¾.

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Feb. 11. **1314.** MASSACRE OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW.

Order by the King for recompense to Thierry Badonaire for certain goods taken in his house at Paris on the day of Saint Bartholomew, 1572. St. Germain's, 11 Feb. 1574.
Copy. Fr. P. ½.

Feb. 12. **1315.** DR. DALE to LORD BURGHLEY.

Lord Morley has been to him and said he is the lothest man in the world to be out of the Queen's favour. He protested he had but six crowns, and has not wherewithal to make a penny but with two or three horses. Thinks he bears a very good heart unto Her Majesty. He is persuaded he cannot lack either here, in Spain, or with the Emperor, and means have been made to retain him in the Low Country. Persuaded him that for no extremity he seek to any but to the Queen. Sends a copy of his request. The sickness of the King is thought dangerous by his paleness, his testiness, and his shortness of breath. By this occasion the faction grows between the Guises and the friends of the Duke. The Guises make themselves as left for the preservation of the right of the King of Poland. There is some practice to keep the Duke from the government, who grows in credit generally, and namely with the Protestants. St. Supplice brings the King word from Rochelle that they will not join with them of Languedoc, nor receive strangers. Maugeron is gone to pacify them of Languedoc, in the meantime they have sent for bands of men-at-arms. The preparation of ships was for fear that they of Rochelle or Normandy would receive Montgomery. The Spanish Ambassador has moved the Queen Mother upon occasion of certain men gone of late out of Champagne to the service of the Prince of Orange, and the great joy the French make upon the victory of that Prince. The Pope's secretary is departed with grant of passage for men to Avignon. Beseeches him to signify to the Queen the dutiful kindness he conceives of her grant of the deanery of Wells. The King of Poland is arrived in his dominions at a town called Miseris; some jest at the allusion of the name. Poissy, 12 Feb. 1573. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 1¾.

Feb. 12. **1316.** *Lord Morley's Request to Dale.*

Desires him to offer the Queen his submission and service, beseeching her to pardon that which is past, and to restore him and his to their former estate, and to remit the two years rent she demands of the tenants, which his son has spent in attending upon her. Beseeches her consideration of his chattels she has bestowed on others, without which he cannot give his children bread, seeing his estate is so tied that he cannot sell any part thereof. As he cannot maintain himself according to his estate, he would crave the Queen's licence to remain in some place for two or three years to live privately and spare his purse. Would not absent himself

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from her service but for these considerations. Prays him make the Lord Treasurer and the Earl of Leicester privy hereof.

Endd. P. 1. *Enclosure.*

Feb. **1317.** *Goods of English Merchants.*

Petition to the King of France praying for payment of corn supplied by two English merchants called Warcup and Nutshawe for the army before Rochelle.

Fr. P. ¾. *Enclosure.*

Feb. 12. **1318.** DR. DALE to FRANCIS WALSINGHAM.

Will try whether they mean to please in the suit of Mr. Warcup and others. Has put the money delivered to the advocate of Picardy in his extraordinaries, and will order Dr. Forth to pay him (Walsingham) back upon the receipt thereof.—Poissy, 12 Feb. 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

Feb. 16. **1319.** JOHN DYMOCK to LORD BURGHLEY.

His great need and misery constrains him not only to crave his help, but to pray that he will be good to him and all Her Majesty's subjects who are in the King of Sweden's dominions, so that they may be otherwise used than hitherto. They are no more esteemed but like the slaves who are captives to the barbarians. Has been kept prisoner for three years and eight months at the suit of the Lady Cecilia, the King's sister, who has untruly and unjustly reported of him and said the like talk of the Queen. Although the Queen has sent three several letters and certified the perfect truth, and he has the certificates of the Admiralty, the Lord Mayor of London, and Benedict Spinola, for the matter of the Lady Cecilia, the King and his council have given more credit to her false report. They are repulsed out of the Court like dogs. The King is indebted to one English merchant 70,000 dollars, and has seized ships and goods belonging to another to the value of 45,000 dollars, for which they can get nothing but promises. The King has promised him that he shall be talked with and have an end, but it is but driving off, they hoping that hearty sorrow will kill him as it has done others. Has been informed that they are not minded that he shall ever depart, for fear he shall procure some hurt to the King and his realm for the great wrongs and evil usage that they have done to him. Has made it known to the King what he did for him when King Eric kept him prisoner and he was condemned to die in getting the Queen of England's letters in his favour. The young King of Scots has sent over and not only procured that a number of his subjects in Sweden should be set at liberty, but also had the King's bonds for the payment of all their wages. If such a poor nation can fear this King in such manner, what cannot the Queen of

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England do for her subjects. Begs therefore that she will send over some wise and learned gentleman, which will be much to her honour.—Stockholm, 16 Feb. 1574. *Signed.*
Add., with seal. *Pp.* 3½.

Feb. 19. **1320.** DR. DALE to LORD BURGHLEY.

Has advertised the Queen of his doings at his first audience since the receipt of her letter. Knows not how long it will be before there is any resolution taken on their great suit. There are as many soldiers as may be found of the old bands gathered to pass to Languedoc, where St. Supplice is to be sent to continue the treaty for pacification. Men cannot tell what to make of the King's sickness; he is now up, now down.—Poissy, 19 Feb. 1573. *Signed.*
Add., with seal. *Endd. P.* ¾.

Feb. [19]. **1321.** *Dr. Dale to the Queen.*

Upon receipt of her letter had access to the King, then sick in bed and somewhat weak. Declared her great affection towards the continuance of the amity, and her doubts lest the present request for the interview might breed the contrary of that she desired, and also the way she judged to be most agreeable with the conservation of her honour. The King answered coldly, thanking her *infiniment* for her good affection, and said he would declare his resolution in three or four days. Then moved her desire for the daughter of the Duke of Montpensier. The King said her father was so offended with her that he would not be contented she should have any relief, yet he would devise to help her without his knowledge. Turned then to the Queen Mother, who said she could not tell how her son might come unknown, but would have conference and commune further of the matter; she would be glad to help the daughter of the Duke of Montpensier. In the meantime happened the insolent fact of the Duke of Guise which he has expressed at large, by means whereof when he was to have had audience yesterday he was told they could not attend thereunto. Doubting this brabble might breed some long delay thought it his duty to advertise her.—Poissy, Feb. 1573.
Copy. Endd. Pp. 3. *Enclosure.*

Feb. 16. **1322.** *Fray between the Duke of Guise and Vantabran.*

1. The 16th February the Queen Mother went to the chamber of M. de la Mole to search for St. John, brother of the Count Montgomery. When she found nothing she went to the cabinet of the Duke and tarried with him examining the matter.

2. The same day the Duke of Guise meeting Vantabran, sometimes his servant and great executioner of his fury at the time of the massacre, drew his sword upon him in the court

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and was like to slay him had not Vantabran thrust a lacquey between. Suddenly Guise ran to the King and complained that Vantabran had discovered to him how he was moved by Montmorency to slay him [Guise], and because he did not believe him, being assured of Montmorency's good friendship, and being offended with him for his slanderous report, did strike him as a lewd fellow. De la Mole, being kinsman to Vantabran, came to the King's chamber and told Guise he might have forborne to have stricken him in the King's castle. "Yea," quoth M. de Guise, "and if thou hadst been there I would have done ten times as much to thee as I did to him." Whereupon when De la Mole began to multiply words with Guise, M. the Duke being present bade him hold his peace and let him alone with that quarrel, he should not take any wrong at any of their hands. Upon this Vantabran was committed to prison and examined straitly as a criminal. Such parties taken in the Court, such banding, some with the Duke, some with the Guises, and some with Montmorency, that men doubt what might be the end, namely what might come of Montmorency. The jealousy is much increased against the Duke to keep him from government. The Guises are much countenanced by the Duke and Duchess of Lorraine, who are about the Queen Mother. The poor man is like to suffer to appease the quarrel between the Guises and Montmorency. He shall be charged that he did attempt to draw his sword in the Court, when Guise did hurt him, which in Guise is thought a small fault.

Endd. Pp. 1½. *Enclosure.*

Feb. 19. **1323.** DR. DALE to SIR THOMAS SMITH and FRANCIS WALSINGHAM.

Has sent this despatch that the Queen may know why there is no resolution taken in the great matter, and to give advertisement of this new accident that troubles the Court, and not unlikely to trouble all the realm. Has, as particularly as he could, expressed the circumstances of this late quarrel, that it may be considered what is like to follow of it. Men cannot tell what to make of the sickness of the King—Poissy, 19 Feb. 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

Feb. 20. **1324.** SIR VALENTINE BROWNE to LORD BURGHLEY and SIR WALTER MILDMAY.

1. Has by Rowland Johnson received their letters, by which he perceives that they would be particularly advertised of every ruinous place in the walls of the town, with an estimate of the charges thereof. Sends a survey of the decays of the old wall, with an estimate of the charges to repair the same. Thanks his Lordship for the order taken touching the officers' allowances in the works. It may be that some at the Court may require to have prests to be there delivered upon their

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fees payable here; the truth is, there are none there but by anticipation will be and always are beforehand with their pays, and therefore he requests that no money may be delivered to them before certificate from him of the sums due to them. Their opposite neighbours are in good and quiet conservance. The Regent has put to the horn the Earl of Argyle, with the countess, late the wife of the Regent James, for certain jewels belonging to their late Queen, and the Earl gives his diligent attendance at Edinburgh, but as yet can obtain no respite therein.—Berwick, 20 Feb. 1573.

2. P.S.—Desires licence for the shipping of certain grain from Lynn. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. *Pp.* 1¼.

Feb. **1325.** *Fortifications of Berwick.*

A brief declaration of the special decayed places upon the walls at Berwick, towards the sea and the river Tweed, with an estimate of the necessary charges for their repair, amounting altogether to 1,643*l.*; also a further estimate for scaffolding and smiths' wages, amounting to 80*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* *Signed by Browne and Johnson.*

Endd. Pp. 2. *Enclosure.*

Feb. 22. **1326.** COMMISSION by the QUEEN.

Authorises Sir Thomas Smith, Sir Walter Mildmay, and Drs. Wilson, Lewis, and [Ardra], to treat for the compounding of all difficulties that have arisen from the detention of ships and goods in England and the Low Countries, and making arrangements for mutual restitution or compensation. —Hampton Court, 22 Feb. 1574.

Draft. Endd. Lat. Pp. 1½.

Feb. 23. **1327.** LORD BURGHLEY to SIR VALENTINE BROWNE and others.

Having lately granted to George Beverley a patent of the customership of Berwick, he is now informed by Robert Mainwaring and Robert Ardern that the same George is descended of Scottish parentage and born within Scotland, and so not admittable by the statutes and orders of the town of Berwick to exercise any public office there, and also that he has usurped the name of Beverley. Requires them to cause a just trial to be made in this matter, and thereof to send him knowledge under their hands.—From the Court, 23 Feb. 1573. *Signed.*

P. 1.

Feb. **1328.** DR. DALE to LORD BURGHLEY.

Prays him to send for Doctor Forth, to the end he may perceive his lordship's last speech to him was in the way of admonition and not of displeasure. *Signed.*

Add., with seal. *Endd. P.* ½.

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Feb. **1329.** OCCURRENTS in FRANCE.

The treatment is such that those who have returned to the mass can only expect entire ruin. The deed of M. de la Noüe is so offensive to the King that he has sworn that when he has taken Rochelle to kill all those who have carried arms. The King has not more than 6,000 cavalry and seven regiments of foot, 2,000 to the regiment, badly accoutred. The want of money is so great that the King is forced to make unreasonable taxes, which have exasperated the Papists against the government.
Endd. Fr. P. ½.

[March.] **1330.** SPANISH GOODS.

Draft of a warrant appointing commissioners with authority to inquire into all complaints arising from the seizure or sale of ships and goods belonging to the subjects of the King of Spain in or since the year 1568.—Anno Regni 16.
Incomplete. Pp. 7.

March 2. **1331.** DR. DALE to LORD BURGHLEY.

1. Was appointed to come to the King and Queen Mother on the 23rd February, but the Queen Mother was fallen sick of a grief in her thigh and kept her bed; the King likewise was in his bed attending for his fit, yet his pleasure was that he should have audience with the council. Answered that he would take the negotiation that De la Mothe had with his mistress at some other time; but if it pleased them to enter into treaty touching the grief of her subjects and the depredations done daily upon them, he would be glad to give her advertisement of their good proceedings. Chancellor Biragues said he should have his answer next day. The next day Secretary Pinart sent certain answers in writing, wherein he found nothing touching the matters. The next day delivered the Queen's letters in behalf of the Vidame, with as much persuasion as he could devise of the cause of his departure and the reasonableness of his request, which was for a forbearing or surcease for a time, but thought the Queen Mother was little moved by it. Has dealt with Lord Morley to persuade him to remain constant in his obedience. Told him he understood he had been with the Cardinal of Lorraine; he answered it was upon occasion of meeting him in the street, and that they had no conference. Fears he has not good counsel. By these answers the merchants may see what is like to be done for them; is put in some hope for Nutshawe because he has bills for his wheat —Paris, 2 March 1573. *Signed.*

2. P.S.—Within an hour after his audience there was a bruit that there were 700 or 800 horsemen of the religion seen near Montfort, and come within two or three leagues of the Court, whereupon the Queen Mother departed suddenly towards Paris. Bands were sent for from all parts. The King and Court were ready to dislodge that night, removing of stuff as if they

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had fled before an enemy. All that night the guard watched. In the morning the King [being] but weak took his mule and marched with his forces in order of battle to Paris, dined at Madrid, and rested that night in the house of the Marshal de Retz in the Faubourg St. Honoré. At Paris they were persuaded the King was in danger, but for anything that is known it was but a false alarm. The Vicomte de Turenne was sent to seek them that were assembled, and is not returned. The King remains at Retz' house, not resolved whither to go.

Add., with seal. *Endd.* *Pp.* 3.

March 2. **1332.** DR. DALE to FRANCIS WALSINGHAM.

Touching the Vidame, gathers something from his letters and from the man by whom he sent a letter with two sheets of paper unwritten. For the great matter he may see what an answer is shaped from hence. This last pageant is called "La Bataille de St. Germain's" among themselves in "masquerie." Lord Morley said he would retire back towards the Low Countries, and will not deal with the French, nor hot nor cold. Belike he found no great comfort from the Cardinal of Lorraine. By the ticket enclosed he may perceive his resolution to be towards Spain. Prays him to excuse him in that he does not write to the council touching the complaint of the merchants that have been spoiled on the sea, because he can make no ground of suit till they have their proofs better. —Paris, 2 May. *Signed.*

P.S.—At the closing up of this packet had advertisement that Lord Morley had left Paris yesterday at the gate St. Jacques towards Spain, and left two of his men for a passport for his arms.

The rumour increases of the Assembly of the Religion in La Beauce, Normandy, and Champagne, and commission sent to all governors to levy men. The Queen Mother is very busy to make money in this town. [*On separate piece of paper.*]

Add. *Endd.* *Pp.* 1¾.

March 3. **1333.** —— to JOHN LEE.

1. The new governor intends to continue altogether in this town, and for the better assurance of himself, the town, and all therein, he loads them with soldiers. There are appointed to be in and about the town 5,000 footmen with certain horsemen, and 3,000 elsewhere. There has been a proclamation that all farmers, gentlemen, and others bring in their cattle, corn, and other provisions into the next town, and if the enemy come to burn their houses, upon pain of martial law. On Wednesday were four men strangled and quartered, whereof two were Gueux and two Spaniards who had practised the surrender of the castle to Count Ludovic; their quarters are

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set about the castle and their heads on the gate. The soldiers that were in Middleburg are sent to Louvain and thereabouts, and they of Louvain withdraw themselves apart, but whether for fear of the soldiers or mistrust of the Gueux the writer knows not. Last night the Gueux invaded Hoogstraten and took 18 of the chiefest prisoners. Maestricht is guarded by 2,000 footmen and one company of horse, and others are along the riverside, but the Prince is determined to come over by force.

2. Count Ludovic's force is very great and increases daily. Gives account of reinforcements to the number of 12,000 men under different princes, who have either joined him or are on their march towards him. The Duke of Saxony takes the Prince's part openly, and with the other princes of Germany will execute the peace that was proposed last year "but by the Duke of Alva his curst head hindered." Large sums of money amounting to 900,000 crowns made in various places by cambio to take up men for the new governor; and the Spaniards have promised 1,000,000 crowns for maintaining the wars against the Turk and fortifying Tunis. The preparing of an army at Laredo is confirmed more strongly.—Antwerp, 6 March 1573.

3. P.S.—The English Catholics are quiet because there is so much to do here to prevent this imminent danger that there can be no place left to their practices. *Signed:* S.

Add. Endd. Pp. 2¾.

March 5. **1334.** TREATY with SPAIN.

Notes relating to the demands that Captain Chester and other English subjects serving the rebels in Holland and Zealand shall be commanded to return, to which it is answered that Her Majesty refuses not to stand to any thing that has been provided for heretofore by treaty.—5 March 1573.

Endd. P. 1.

March 6. **1335.** SIR VALENTINE BROWNE to LORD BURGHLEY.

1. The Earl of Argyle with his wife have suddenly departed from Edinburgh into their country, nevertheless the Regent has prosecuted the action of the jewels, and extends on the Earl's lands for the same.

2. The Archbishop of Glasgow, the bishops of Ross and Dumblane, and all others in France, who are suspected to be workers there against the Regency, be proclaimed traitors. This day begins a great convention at Edinburgh of the clergy for matters of the church; and on Monday the nobles and other principal men of the realm likewise "compere" there about the same, and other causes touching the government, where they expect some gentleman from the Queen's Majesty. Sends an order taken by the Regent for redress of all attempts against England since his regency, which is to the avail of the

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English Borders, who have in this time done far more harm than they have received, whereby his Grace is of the Scotch noted to be over favourable to the English. Bruit in Scotland of some practice of the Earls of Huntley and Athol and others. Begs that the Governor or the Marshal may be sent to this charge as he is greatly hindered in following his own charge, where his purveyors use the trust committed to them at their own pleasure.—Berwick, 6 March 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

March 8. **1336.** DR. DALE to LORD BURGHLEY.

The horsemen that caused the King to depart so suddenly from St. Germain's attempted to pass over the Seine at Mantes, and were stayed by Montmorency, whose band lay there. Afterwards they would have passed at Vernon but could not. They call themselves "les Malcontents." The pretence of their assembly is not only for religion, but that they feared to be surprised and slain. Their captain is M. de Guitery. The Vicomte de Turenne and De Torcy are sent to them with an assurance. Guitery is looked for at Court upon the hostage of Turenne and De Torcy. It is said they did not mean anything against the King, but to take the Duke, the King of Navarre, and the Prince of Condé, and that the first two were privy thereto. The King and Queen Mother told him they thought the matter would soon be appeased, and that all about the King were faithful. At the time that he spake with the Queen Mother the King made merry with the Duke and with Navarre, and goes about the town with them, using them with better countenance than ever he did, and suffers the Duke to change the watch, giving them the word, as if to take away all suspicion from them, but the general opinion is to the contrary. M. de Montpensier, the Admiral, Condé, and others are despatched to their governments. News comes from hour to hour of the doings of De la Noue, and that he has taken Lusignan, Fontenay, and other towns, and that Montgomery is landed, to which they think the Queen's subjects and ministers are privy. Has made means to stay Lord Morley, and Secretary Pinart has sent word that the King has written for his stay. Is remitted to the Chancellor to see what can be done for the Vidame without prejudice of justice. Has been answered that it was no time to do anything for the daughter of the Duke of Montpensier.—Paris, 8 March 1573. *Signed.*

Add., with seal. *Endd. by Burghley. Pp.* 2¼.

March 8. **1337.** DR. DALE to FRANCIS WALSINGHAM.

Every man is at his wits' end here what to think, even those whom these things touch nearest. There are that are afraid of the donjon of Bois de Vincennes that know as little cer-

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tainty as he does. The poor men which are abroad will not trust overmuch to fair words. Prays he may have knowledge of such things as it behoves him to know. It is a constant rumour that Montgomery is landed.—Paris, 8 March 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¾.

March 8. **1338.** OCCURRENTS.

Giving an account of the movements of the Huguenots in France, the forces under the command of the various leaders, and the towns they have taken.—Written at sea, 8 March 1574. *Signed.*

Fr. Endd. P. ⅔.

March 17. **1339.** THE REGENT OF SCOTLAND to SIR VALENTINE BROWNE.

Inquisition has been made at Leith for the ship of Newcastle, but no knowledge gotten of her. Will stay her if she arrive in any port within the King's dominions. There is at present no outward action of sedition and misliking in the north, but such universal quietness as has not been at any time in their age. The like rumours are daily dispersed here, some of their ships lately returned met certain French ships, passing westward. Some think they are meant for the succouring of Middleburg, others for the keeping of the seas, but the most common opinion is they pass on their own adventure against the Spaniards and Portingalls. The youngest brother of the King of France is proclaimed Lieutenant General. There is contention between the Dukes of Guise and Montmorency. Ships remain yet in readiness at Ostend and Dunkirk. The new governor raises great number of men of war. Count Ludovic, brother to the Prince of Orange, is come towards Maestricht with 3,000 horsemen and 3,000 footmen; it is reported the Prince Electors form themselves with him. The people were never more like to rebel, for the dearth is great and like to increase, and the trade like to cease, for they of Zealand can keep the whole coast and permit nothing to come or pass.—Holyrood House, 17 March 1573. *Signed.*

Endd. Copy. P. 1.

March 12. **1340.** PHILIP II. to the COMMEDATOR REQUESÇENS.

As he has always desired to reward those of his subjects who serve him faithfully, he intends to form a new order of knighthood, with life fiefs attached, to be paid out of the confiscated property [of the rebels]; before, however, proceeding to the erection of the order he would be glad to have his advice, and to be informed if the said confiscated property will be sufficient for the purpose.—Madrid, 12 March 1574.

Copy. Endd. Fr. P. ⅔.

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1341. *Institution of a New Order of Chivalry in the Low Countries.*

Minute of the institution of a new order of chivalry for the purpose of upholding the Roman Catholic religion in the Low Countries, which shall be endowed with a revenue of 150,000 florins, to be furnished out of the confiscated estates of the rebels.

Copy. Fr. Pp. 1½. *Enclosure.*

March 15. **1342.** DR. DALE to LORD BURGHLEY.

Guitery, Renville, and Mesnel have been to Court, and have returned with promise to persuade their company without any demand or capitulation. The assembly in St. Lo is five hundred horses and twelve hundred footmen. The King has sent Stozzi to De la Noue, and it is spread that the pacification is as it were concluded, yet the King has provided five-and-twenty thousand footmen and five thousand horsemen. To pacify them of the religion he says privily that he will declare for the Prince of Orange, and will send "les Malcontents" to him. Montmorency is looked for at the Court. It is spread the Guises depart to their government. Prays for advertisement how these things are taken by the Queen.—Paris, 15 March. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

March 15. **1343.** DR. DALE to SIR THOMAS SMITH and FRANCIS WALSINGHAM.

Guitery and the others went up and down the court with as good cheer as if they were of the Court, without demonstration of misliking. Some said that they had letters from some of the greatest to shew for their justification; others, that they require exercise of religion, and assurance of divers towns upon the Seine and the Loire. Jacomo very wittily found means to speak with Guitery, who said that they were possessed of St. Lo, that the King would give them the edict of January and more, and would send them to the Prince of Orange. They would stand upon their guard, what words soever they had received from the King, and they desired the Queen's favourable countenance, as they understood the King minded to despatch one to move her to stand neutral.—Paris, 15 March 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1⅔.

March 15. **1344.** DR. DALE to FRANCIS WALSINGHAM.

The great familiarity of the King to the Duke and to Navarre makes every one that sees it to muse. Looks to have somewhat upon the digesting of the answer given to him, and sent by M. de la Mothe. They are more afraid of Montgomery than any other thing. Pinart says one of the

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men who committed the spoil whereof Horsey wrote is in prison at Newhaven, and he demands proof against him.—Paris, 15 March 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

March 16. **1345.** SAFE CONDUCT by the QUEEN for the DUKE OF ALENÇON.

At any time convenient before the 20th May next, the Duke of Alençon may land at any port for which the wind shall serve him, with a convenient number of persons for his train, and such ships and vessels as are meet to serve them. He may make his repair to her at a convenient time after she be advertised of his arrival, and return to France at his pleasure without impediment or stay. Commands all her officers and subjects of whatsoever degree that they permit him to land, and yield him honor and assistance, with things necessary for his dignity, and for his train, and show him the like at his departure, upon pain of punishment with all extremity. All strangers being in amity with them should be well used, more especially the Duke, being son and brother of kings, and coming to do her honor.—Greenwich, 16 March 1573.

Endd. Pp. 1.

March 18. **1346.** SIR VALENTINE BROWNE to LORD BURGHLEY.

Is credibly informed that the bruit that was lately raised that the Lords of the North should be in parley to choose another Regent is untrue. It would appear to have taken ground because those lords came not to the present assembly of the estates of Scotland at Edinburgh to which they have sent their several proxies; and also by reason that the Earl of Argyle and others of those parts have restrained their country from bringing victuals to Leith, which of a custom they did yearly in this season ship thither. The Regent is earnestly occupied in the church causes, the clergy standing stiffly of themselves to make laws, and to have the correction of the same absolutely, and the Regent to have none but such as shall be corrigible by the King's authority. Understands that the gift of the Customership here to Beverley is much stomached by Roger Mainwaring, who to disable the said Beverley procures to find him to be a Scot born, and so himself by suit to have the office. Affirms by his experience of 20 years that the man is both honest, wise, and of ability to serve, and that he never knew him to be other than the son of James Beverley, gentleman, Clerk to the Check here, who in King Edward's time married a Scottish woman in Berwick, by whom he understands he had this Beverley.—Berwick, 18 March 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

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March 22. **1347.** DR. DALE to LORD BURGHLEY.

These men are intolerable even to them that like their faction, as may appear by the bruits they have caused to be spread without ground. It is thought La Noüe has great intelligence, or he would not send the King so stout an answer that he would die in arms, and not as the Admiral did. Montmorency has sent his wife to excuse him for not coming to the Court. The Guises make as though they were departing daily. Sends the declaration of them in arms of their cause, and the edict published by the King for the government of his men-at-arms.—Paris, 22 March 1573. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

Feb. 25. **1348.** *Protestation of them of the Religion.*

Detailing the causes that have made them take up arms, not against the King but to keep their religion, whereof they are unjustly bereaved, to defend their lives against murderers, and to preserve the small portion of goods that is left them. They will esteem the Catholics that live peaceably in their houses as their friends, and in nowise molest them. They desire nothing more than that by a lawful assembly of the estates the realm may be established in good order, and that by a good peace they may live together in amity, for attaining whereof they will employ their lives and their goods,

"Printed at Rochelle in diverse languages that the truth of our cause and purpose may be known to all Christians. 1574."

Endd. P. 1. *Enclosure.*

March 17. **1349.** *Ordinance of the King to the Companies of Gendarmerie.*

For restoring peace to the kingdom, the King orders that it be announced by public cry and sound of trumpet in all public places that the gendarmes repair fully equipped to the governors and lieutenant-generals of their several provinces, to be mustered on the 20th April next for receiving payment and doing service.—Paris, 8 March 1574. *Signed:* Charles.

Certificate of Pierre Gaudin of the proclamation of the above in Paris the 17th March 1574.

Copy of the licence to Frederic Morel to print and sell copies of all edicts and ordinances of the King.

Tract. Fr. Pp. 16. *Enclosure.*

March 22. **1350.** DR. DALE to SIR THOMAS SMITH and FRANCIS WALSINGHAM.

Two pages have confessed they had prepared poison for the Duke of Guise, who has made a stir this two or three nights as though he should be assaulted in his house, whereas there is no appearance of anything attempted. This, with the matter of Vantabran, makes the wisest doubt some deep practice against such as the Guises do not love. The

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King doubts lest Guitery will deceive his expectation. News has come that De la Noüe is strong in the field, and seeks passage over the Loire. There is a bruit that the Queen prepares a great army by sea.—Paris, 22 March 1573. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

March 23. **1351.** COUNT MONTGOMERY to LORD BURGHLEY.

1. Landed 12 days ago at Coutances, and the next day came to Carentan, where M. de Matignon, lieutenant for the King, had placed forces, which surrendered upon composition in two days. Since then has taken various castles and forts and captured 10 pieces of artillery. Hopes within a week to go further into the country. The Vicomte de Turenne and the Sieur de Torcy have come to treat with him on the part of the King. Sends the answer that he made. The memory of St. Bartholomew is too fresh for them to allow themselves to be deceived. At Sedan, the property of the Duc de Bouillon, there are various lords and gentlemen, who, though not of their religion, have joined with them, knowing their quarrel, and the need of quiet for the country. Thanks him for the favour and courtesy he has showed him.—Charenton, 23 March 1574. *Signed.*

2. P.S.—Prays that he will be the means of sending merchants to sell them powder and artillery.
Add. Endd. by Burghley. Fr. Pp. 1½.

March 22. **1352.** *Religious Wars in France.*

Commission from the King to the Sieur de Torcy, lieutenant-general in the government of the Isle of France, to treat with the Count Montgomery and others in arms, making them ample promises of favour and protection if they will cease their hostility.—Bois de Vincennes, 11 March 1574. *Signed.*

Declaration from the Sieur de Torcy that the terms of the King's will and intention have that day been made known to the Count Montgomery and others.—Carentan, 22 March. *Signed.*

Answer from the Count Montgomery, stating that he will communicate the King's terms to the body of which he is only a member.—22 March 1574.
Copy. Fr. Pp. 3. *Enclosure.*

March 26. **1353.** ORDINANCE of the KING OF FRANCE.

Commanding it to be announced by sound of trumpet and public cry that the 200 gentlemen of his household are to repair to St. Denis, and the archers of the guard to where he may himself be, and that all knights of the order, pensioners, gentlemen of his chamber, and servants of his household shall repair to the governors of the provinces in which they live.—Paris, 8 March 1574. *Signed:* Charles.

Certificate by Pierre Gaudin, crier to the King, that these presents were published in Paris on Wednesday the 26th March 1574.

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Terms of the licence to Frederic Morel to print and sell copies of edicts, ordinances, and letters patent.
Tract published at Paris by Frederic Morel, 1574.
Pp. 8.

[March.] **1354.** Occurrents in France.

It was bruited that the Duke of Savoy should be dead, and had left the government of his son to the Pope and the King of Spain. It is now known he is not dead. Within two or three days of the quarrel between Guise and Vantaubran, Montmorency obtained leave to depart for a time. They of Bearn have taken three-and-thirty mules of the King of Spain laden with money and saffron for the succour of Flanders. The Venetians doubt if their league with the Turk will take place. The King of Poland has sent for money to perform the promise of M. de Valence, and for that purpose the Duchy of Anjou is engaged for 100,000 crowns. There is fresh news that they of the religion have taken Lusignan and other towns. The gentlemen of Poitou and Saintonge withdrew themselves to Rochelle. It is reported that the Duc de Bouillon is dead, and that the Count de Lude was in great danger to be slain in succouring Niort.

March 28. **1355.** The Vidame of Chartres to Lord Burghley.

Giving thanks to him and to the Queen for their friendly dealing in his affairs.—28 March. *Signed.*
Add., with seal. *Endd. Lat. P.* ½.

March 30. **1356.** Ban and Arriere Ban.

Commandment to the Provost of Paris from the King to make proclamation that all vassals and others in Paris belonging to the Ban and Arriere-ban, without exception, shall assemble in that town, fully equipped, on the 15th of April, for assisting the King against those of the new opinion who are in arms. Bois de Vincennes, 30th March 1574. *Signé:* Charles, *et au dessous* Brulart. Certificate of Pasquier Rossignol, sworn crier of the King for the town of Paris, that the above has been proclaimed by him in all the accustomed places on the 2nd April. *Signed.*
Tract printed at Paris by Frederic Morel. Fr. Pp. 8.

March 31. **1357.** The Prince of Orange to the Queen.

Desires that a judgment which was obtained against M. de Beaulieu by the company of Benedetto Spinola with respect to the purchase of certain cochineal may be reversed.—Dortrecht, 31 March 1574. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Fr. P. ½.

March 28. **1358.** ——— to Lord Burghley.

1. 28 March 1574.—Disgrace of the Duke of Alva and his son Don Frederic, who are ordered to leave the Court of Spain.

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2. April.—Departure of an Irish Franciscan from Bilbao to Nantes with letters from Stukeley to an Irish bishop who is there.

3. On April 5 the King's letters came to the justices of every port along the coast of Guipuscoa and Biscay, that they should look to their harbours and havens for that the Queen of England had prepared 90 ships. Four days after the proclamation there came people to St. Sebastian from the West parts who said that there was no such matter at all. On the 7th April there came from Madrid to Bilbao one of the chiefest alcaldes of the Chancery with commission from the King to see the fleet and army made ready in all possible haste, being authorised to do such justice as never before was seen, to hang and punish any offender that shall deny to do as they shall be commanded towards the setting forth of the armada, or refuse to labour or to serve, for certain by their privilege do not mean to serve for Flanders.

4. 8 April.—The King has sent letters to Pedro Melendez naming him, amongst his other titles, "Captain General of the Canal of Flanders."

5. 10 April.—The King's surveyor resident in St. Sebastian sent for the writer and for two other Englishmen and demanded whether they had skill in casting such iron pieces as come in the English ships, and whether their iron would run to make the like ordnance. To which he answered that he thought that this iron would not well run for that purpose, but that in England they "melted" it with some other privy metal. Hears that about Bilbao they have already cast falcons and falconets, and made many engines, as chain shot, crossbars, and other things without number.

6. April 13.—Proclamation was made in St. Sebastian by certain captains that all men who would serve in this armada should have three ducats per month and one real per day, together with four months wages as prest beforehand.

7. April 17.—The Alcalde of the Chancery has come to St. Sebastian. The Duchess of Feria and Thomas Stukeley work against the Irish Archbishop, who was almost put in great danger of his life by Home.

8. Don John of Austria has departed towards Milan with certain bands to be Governor of Flanders, where this fleet shall meet with him. The King of Portugal has in readiness eight great ships and six carvels to come to Santander as soon as the fleet shall come from Seville.

9. April 18.—Proclamation has been made in St. Sebastian and Passages that all victuallers and others shall manifest in writing what quantity of provisions they have. The King has commanded to take up 2,000 soldiers in Guipuscoa.

10. April 19.—A post has come from Flanders to haste forward this armada. The King has granted to this fleet the whole spoils of such of their enemies as they shall meet.

Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

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[April.] **1359.** STAY of SPANISH GOODS in ENGLAND.

Reasons why a commission should be granted to inquire whether any of the goods belonging to Spanish merchants which have been stayed by the Queen's commandment have been embezzled or not.

Endd. Pp. 1½.

April 1. **1360.** DR. DALE to LORD BURGHLEY.

Desires to know how the Queen takes matters, as well for his own direction as for the expectation that is here of her. This declaration of the Duke and the King of Navarre is likened to the submission made to the Pope by the King of Navarre and the Prince of Condé after the massacre. The King makes all means he can to treat for peace, but one company makes answer that it can do nothing without counsel and consent of the other. Has had no answer of Mr. Warcup's matter. The King has promised to dispatch the Vidame's matter, and has delivered his bill to his Procureur. Sent to the Bishop of Ross, understanding the Nortons had been to him; he answered that he sent them away as they came, and they are gone to Flanders. The Bishop of Ross has a man who is cunning to decipher'; he has been desired to travail with certain letters that have been taken of late.—Paris, 1 April 1574. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

April 1. **1361.** *Dr. Dale to the Queen.*

Has declared to the Queen Mother how much she marvels at the letters and messages she has lately received from her, the King, and the Duke. Desired her to remember how she had sent Mr. Horsey expressly to dissuade the interview, and afterwards caused the difficulties of the matter to be opened by him and by Mr. Randolph. She promised to purge herself to her both by letters and by De la Mothe. She said she could not send the Duke over now, as they were so much troubled with this new commotion. The King was determined to go to Normandy for appeasing of troubles, and they would devise some opportunity of passage for the Duke. Afterwards was brought to the King, who laid the first matter upon his brother, and said for his part he meant no such thing. His affairs are so weighty at this time that he is constrained to have his brother about him, for he is nearest to him and faithful. He accepted her excuse that she did not write with her own hand in very courteous sort. The King was very sad and heard him more patiently than he has been accustomed, without interruption. The Queen Mother counterfeited a cheerful countenance. The Duke was neither with the King or with his mother as he was wont to be. The ground of this answer proceeds from a mistrust of

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the Duke that they dare not let him go from them. Gives her thanks for the deanery of Wells.

Partly in cipher, deciphered by Burghley. Copy in Dale's writing. Pp. 3½. *Enclosure.*

[March.] **1362.** *Note in Dale's cipher.*

P.S.—The advocate has been with him twice again from the Duke, to tell him that he mistrusts and is desirous to escape from the country, desiring him to write to the Queen for her favour, and that he had sent to Montmorency to have help. There has been advice to dispatch him "following the Spaniards in the Prince of Spain."

In cipher, deciphered by Burghley. P. 1. *Enclosure.*

[March.] **1363.** *Wars in France.*

Names of captains appointed to lead six regiments to be set forth by the King. There are to be 10 ensigns in every regiment, each of 300 men.

P. 1. *Enclosure.*

March 24. **1364.** *Troubles in France.*

Declaration from the King of Navarre denying all knowledge of the enterprise attempted against the King at St. Germains-en-Laye, and announcing his resolution to devote life and property to the preservation of the King and realm, and to oppose those rebels that disturb the tranquillity of the kingdom.—Bois de Vincennes, 24 March 1574. *Signed.*

Tract, printed at Paris by Frederic Morel. Endd. by Dr. Dale. Fr. Pp. 8. *Enclosure.*

March 24. **1365.** *Troubles in France.*

Declaration by the Duke of Alençon to the same effect as that of the King of Navarre and that the report that has been spread of his intention of placing himself at the head of the late conspirators is entirely false.—Bois de Vincennes, 24 March 1574. *Signed.*

Copy of licence granted to Frederic Morel to print and sell copies of all edicts and letters patents.

Tract, printed at Paris by Frederic Morel. Fr. Pp. 8. *Enclosure.*

April 1. **1366.** *Occurrents in France.*

It is reported that they of the religion in Brittany mind to join with Montgomery, who fortifies himself at Quarantin, [Carentan] and ranges the country of Bas Normandy. It is also reported that he has taken Cherbourg and besieges the castle. The most common bruit is that St. John, Montgomery's brother, was slain, being quiet in his house. Montgomery has sent word

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resolutely that he can trust no composition, and will revenge the death of his brother upon M. de Matignon. The town of Paris has made the King a grant of 600,000 francs. The Duke of Guise is departed to his government. Madame de Montmorency is much made of at Court; her husband will come when the Duke of Lorraine and the Cardinals are gone. It was advertised as of a thing determined that a new massacre would be had in Paris on the 20th March; the English merchants in Rouen were much afraid. The King bends his whole forces against Montgomery with as much speed as he may. Montpensier is willed to do nothing against La Noüe, but to keep the passages of the Loire, to let him from joining with Montgomery. More for countenance sake, the Secretaries of State are willed to wait upon the Duke in his chamber. Two couriers came of late from the Prince of Orange for money and men, and that the men should come openly with ensigns displayed. The King has sent to Switzerland for a levy of 8,000 men. Villeroy is despatched to Languedoc and Pinart to La Noüe with the declaration of the Duke and the King of Navarre, the better to persuade a composition. One of Auvergne made an oration before the King, who heard him quietly to the end, against the oppressions in that country. There has been an encounter between Montgomery and Matignon, and it is reported Matignon is hurt.
Endd. Pp. 1½. *Enclosure.*

April 1. **1367.** DR. DALE to FRANCIS WALSINGHAM.

Has received for the men for whom he wrote 551 crowns and 42 francs tournois, and has appointed Doctor Forth to pay it to him within fifteen days. "The Duke has hope in the Queen, and feareth much." The Regent of Scotland has sent the proclamation made in that country against the disturbers of the quietness.—Paris, 1 April 1574. *Holog. Signed.*
Add. Endd. Partly in cipher. Pp. 1¾.

April 5. **1368.** The PRINCE OF ORANGE to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Has received her letters complaining of the misconduct of those of Flushing, which he is sure she will not find so great when she knows all the circumstances, of which he has informed the bearers, who can also show her the arrangement that he has entered into with the merchant adventurers with respect to their request for licence to import merchandise into Brabant and Flanders, which would be very prejudicial to the common cause.—Dortrecht, 5 April 1574. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Fr. P. ½.

April 5. **1369.** COMMERCE with FLANDERS.

Suspension of a licence for the exportation of "pelts" granted by the Queen to Andrea de Loo.
Endd.: 5 April 1574. *Lat. P.* ⅛.

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April 6. **1370.** SIR VALENTINE BROWNE to LORD BURGHLEY.

Has received a letter from Lord Hunsdon touching the estimate. Johnson and he sent off the charges of the repairing the decayed walls, his lordship thinking much at the greatness of the said estimate, and requiring a new one to be sent has made a collection of the charges in Johnson's absence, which he sends. The necessity of the repairs is such that being suffered to run on till the winter, he would not adventure the store and storehouse or himself therein for as much as he is worth.—Berwick, 6 April 1574. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¾.

April 6. **1371.** *Fortifications of Berwick.*

A brief estimate by the treasurer of Berwick, in the absence of Rowland Johnson, for the charges of the repairing of the town walls towards the sea, that be so undermined that they are ready to fall, amounting to 896*l.* 16*s.* If the workmen finish all the stonework within six months as they promise it will come to no more, and 200*l.* will finish the other three breaches towards the castle. *Signed.*

Endd. Pp. 1⅞. *Enclosure.*

April 7. **1372.** DR. DALE to LORD BURGHLEY.

1. Sends a letter to the Queen and one to the Earl of Leicester which he has received by a gentleman that came from Strasburg. He can perceive by his letter to the Procureur General how the matter of the Vidame stands and how earnest he has been for him.—Paris, 7 April 1574. *Signed.*

Add., with seal. *Endd.*

2. P.S. (*in cipher, on separate piece of paper.*)—The Duke understanding that he was in danger at the Court had prepared a company to escape. It was discovered and divers apprehended, and the Duke and the King of Navarre kept in the castle, not without danger.

P. 1.

[April.] **1373.** *Dr. Dale to the Procureur General of the King of France.*

Observations on certain books found in the possession of English merchants that have been seized by order of the King of France. Prays that no loss shall accrue to the merchants by reason of their agents placing them among their goods without their knowledge.

Copy. Lat. Pp. 2. *Enclosure.*

April 7. **1374.** *Occurrents in France.*

The Duke of Lorraine and both the Cardinals are departed from the Court, where Montmorency is now arrived. The

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people of Paris are offended because that out of the 600,000 francs they gave the King for his great necessities he gave the Duke of Lorraine 100,000. M. de Russec making an enterprise on the town of Rochefoucauld was compelled by De la Noüe to retire with loss. Peace is made between Venice and the Turk, who has required the Emperor to pull down his fortifications in the frontiers of Hungary. The ambassador from the Count Palatine has dealt very secretly; it is thought he came for composition for them of the religion, or for money. Strozzi is despatched after Pinart for conclusion of pacification with De la Noüe. The King has broken certain bands of footmen and committed the captains to prison, on suspicion that they would join with them of the religion; the open quarrel against them is for spoiling the country as they went to Normandy. They of the religion in Normandy refer themselves to such composition as De la Noüe will make, whom the King thinks to satisfy. The bruit runs that Englishmen repair to Montgomery. The King is fallen sick again of his ague.
P. 1. *Enclosure.*

April 7 **1375.** DR. DALE to SIR THOMAS SMITH and FRANCIS WALSINGHAM.

Sends by the man of the ambassador of Mantua, who is trusty. Since the coming of Cavalcanti there has been more consideration had of the answer. Montmorency since his coming has advised to the same. Jacomo judges the ambassador from the Palatine has money from hence, as he saw bags of money in his chamber.—Paris, 7 April. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. ¾.

April 8. **1376.** SIR VALENTINE BROWNE to LORD BURGHLEY.

Renews his suit for certain good sums of money overcharged upon him in his former accounts, in which he craves his help and favour.—Berwick, 8 April 1574. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. ½.

April 12. **1377.** DR. DALE to LORD BURGHLEY.

It is very hard to tell what will become of this tragedy begun. Cannot understand that the Duke meant other than to escape from Court, not without good ground for fear. The Duke was much out of countenance at the taking of De la Mole. Dangerous passionate words are uttered by the King. The presence of Montmorency has done much good. Great search is made for them thought to be privy to the matter, and the gates of Paris are very straitly kept. It is doubted that the Viscount Turenne is of them. The Duke and the King of Navarre are diligently watched. Many think Montmorency had been better away. The King is fallen into his quartain

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again. The preparation does not go forward towards Normandy, so that Montgomery may have leisure enough, for Matignon has not forces to let him. The matter was discovered by the lingering two days longer than it was appointed, and by making over many privy to it. A letter was taken wherein the time and place of meeting was named. Prays for the Queen's answer to the negotiation, for there is great expectation thereof on both sides. — Paris, 12 April 1574. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. *Pp.* 1¼.

April 10. **1378.** *Occurrents in France.*

The 8th of April the Duke, the King of Navarre, and M. de Montmorency being within the Castle of Bois de Vincennes, the gates were shut, and the guard set within and without. No man was suffered to pass in or out but was searched whether he had anything under his cloak. There arose bruits that the Duke would escape, and that there were bands of horsemen attending for him not far off, others that it was a preparative to shut them up. Nevertheless the Duke washed the poor man's feet that day because the King was sick. The night following Paris was in arms and watch kept; no man was suffered to pass out with any horse or weapon. The cause is to seek such persons as they would apprehend, especially the Count Coconnas. The 9th, Montmorency was permitted for countenance sake to drive abroad, but with such company as might be masters. De la Noüe is retired, some say to be quiet, others to meet certain Gascons marching towards Poitou. The Protestants have of late taken Termes. The 10th, in the morning, De la Mole was suddenly apprehended and taken away forthwith to the prison of the Conciergerie, and was not permitted to speak with or send to his master. There are secret news that Montpensier in following De la Noüe has had a rencounter with loss of 60 horsemen and 200 footmen. *Enclosure.*

P. 1.

April. **1379.** *Attempt against Alençon.*

After the flight of St. Germain's the Duke understood that it was nigh concluded to put him to death. Thereupon he devised to escape, and the King of Navarre with him. The Duke of Montmorency gave him little comfort as the matter was dangerous, yet the Duke and Navarre appointed to escape with five or six horse towards Sedan, and other to meet them by the way, and to send a man to the Queen with particular request that they desired nothing but to be in England, or in any place out of danger. Said he would advertise with diligence, which was great comfort to him.

Cipher in Dale's handwriting, deciphered by Burghley.

Endd. P. ½. *Enclosure.*

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April 2. **1380.** *Enterprise for the Escape of M. le Duc.*

Names of six persons apprehended for being concerned therein.

P. ½. *Enclosure.*

April 12. **1381.** Dr. Dale to Francis Walsingham.

1. They are marvellously appalled with these things here of every side, the one thinking he can be assured of no man, the other that every man doubts him. Hopes the advocate is out of danger. It is intended to apprehend every man that may be doubted under colour of this matter.—Paris, 12 April. *Signed.*

2. P.S.—It is needful the Regent should have these letters, for they advertise him of an attempt against his person talked of here.

Partly in cipher. Add. Endd. P. 1.

April 13. **1382.** Don Luis de Requescens to the Queen.

Desires the restitution of three ships belonging to his master's subjects which have been seized by the English.—13 April 1574.

Extract. Endd. P. ½.

April 14. **1383.** Customership of Berwick.

Certificate of Sir Valentine Browne and other officers of Berwick to Lord Burghley of the result of their examination into the nationality of George Beverley, by which it is proved that the said George is the son of John Ricklington and Ellen his wife, Scottish persons born in Haddington, and that the said John died leaving this George and one daughter his children. James Beverley, of Kirknewton, in Yorkshire, having married his widow, brought her and her son into England, so that they find the said George to be a Scot born both by father and mother.—Berwick, 14 April 1574. *Signed by Browne and three others.*

Written on the fly-leaf of Lord Burghley's letter of 23rd February. P. 1.

April 15. **1384.** Francisco Giraldi to Lord Burghley.

Hopes that by means of his worthiness and prudence matters may be brought to a good resolution.—London, 15 April 1574. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. *Ital. P.* ¼.

April. **1385.** Giraldi's Negociation.

Informed Her Majesty the day before yesterday of the readiness of the King his master to grant similar concessions in the matter of the traffic with Barbary as he has done to the Spaniards and others.

Endd. Ital. P. 1.

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April 16. **1386.** DR. DALE to [LORD BURGHLEY].

Never thought to keep the archdeaconry of Surrey farther than was convenient to him (Burghley). Cannot forget how many years he has had his good favor.—16 April. *Signed.*

Partly in Latin. P. 1.

April 16. **1387.** DR. DALE to LORD BURGHLEY.

Has taken upon himself to persuade concord, considering the Duke was in their hands, willing them to consider what need the Queen might have of a son and the King of a brother, if they should have to do with a strong house of strangers, and how much they were bounden to the Queen, who was desirous of their agreement, whereas others would be glad of their discord. The Queen Mother denied that there was any displeasure between them, and was in hand with "her old theme" as she called it. The King said that now they were better friends than ever they were, and besought that the Queen might have his brother "*en sa bonne grace.*" The Duke was with the King, and having asked whether he might speak with him, "*Oui, Jesus,*" quoth the King, he wrung him hard by the hand and told him he would gladly hear "*de ses nouvelles pour son bien.*" The gentleman blushed and seemed much comforted. The Duke and the King of Navarre have more liberty, but not to go out of the castle, saving that the King is permitted to walk in the park well looked unto. There is appearance that things will wax calm, wherein Montmorency is able to do much good. As things incline he will give advertisement with diligence. Has been in hand with the Queen Mother for the Vidame, and delivered her another book engrossed to pass; she said it should pass, and asked again if the Vidame was in England. The King said he had given order to Brulart to despatch it, but Brulart will not let it pass.—Paris, 16 April 1574. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. by Burghley. Pp. 1¾.

[April.] **1388.** OCCURRENTS in FRANCE.

The King doubts lest by the occasion of the Prince of Condé and the Duke of Bouillon Count Ludovic may make a step into France, and therefore has sent to pacify and assure them, and pretends he restrains the Duke and the King of Navarre from liberty only until he may hear from Sedan. De la Nǫüe has had another rencontre with the lieutenant of M. de Cosse, and has broken 400 of their footmen, and is thought to be joined with the Gascons. Some say Cognac is taken. They of Languedoc are strong about Toulouse, and keep the town straitly from victuals. Montgomery bestirs himself at Cherbourg to do something before forces come to the help of Matignon. Condé is at Sedan. It is said the Count of Coconnas and the other prisoners have answered constantly that they meant nothing against the King, but only to accompany their master according to their duty, and the King of

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Navarre the like. The Duke avows them stoutly, and takes the fault upon himself, always protesting he meant nothing but his own liberty.

P. ¾.

April 16. **1389.** Dr. Dale to Francis Walsingham.

If the "advocate" come he can say in his name that he has found him secret and faithful. Dare not send Capet's books at this time; prays him to satisfy him if he come. Is loth to write upon public matters when he knows not the truth of things.—Paris, 16 April. *Signed.*

Partly in cipher. Add. Endd. P. 1.

April 16. **1390.** Thomas Wilkes to Francis Walsingham.

1. At his coming over found things in such combustion that he doubted of his safe arrival in Paris. Found Picardy sore troubled for the departure of the Prince of Condé. At Paris had to show his packet at Court before he could be suffered to go to the ambassador. Found Alençon, Navarre, and Montmorency prisoners, in great danger of their lives, saving Montmorency, who has more liberty. Terms are given to make the world believe all shall be well, but there is brought into the castle corn, wood, and wine for them, the King thinking to depart as soon as possible and to leave them to the keeping of the Guise, who is sent for to the Court. Finding the ambassador had no means to send to or hear from the Duke, has acquainted himself with a gentlewoman whom he knows to be sure, who has promised to receive and deliver such matter as shall be brought. Beseeches answer what to do therein.—Paris, 16 April 1574. *Signed.*

2. P.S.—It may please him to tell Villiers that he will cause such things as he willed to be said to the Duke on the next occasion that offers.

Partly in cipher, deciphered. Add. Endd. P. 1.

April 18. **1391.** Francisco Giraldi to Lord Burghley.

Expresses his sorrow at Burghley's indisposition. Had a conference yesterday with the Earl of Sussex. — Certola [Chertsey], 18 April 1574. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. *Ital. P.* ½.

April 19. **1392.** Sir Valentine Browne to Lord Burghley.

1. Has diligently sought out and finds George Beverley, his servant, to be Scottish born. Notwithstanding, on account of sundry good parts in him, and his ability to serve, and in respect to the trust heretofore committed to him in matters of state by Sir William Drury and others, and in respect to his knowledge, trained up in this realm, he thinks it not meet to banish him with utter discouragement. Trusts that it may suffice his seekers to see him removed, wherefore he repairs to surrender his patent to Burghley, which Browne desires

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may be assigned to a kinsman of his wife's named Edward Merrey.—Berwick, 19 April 1574.

2. P.S.—Expects the coming of the Laird of Kilsythe from Newcastle. As sometimes out of Scotland malicious bruits will be spread by those who are desirous of innovation, the truth of which he cannot so soon comprehend as he would, he advises that some circumspect man should be sent thither to signify from time to time the present state, whereunto he commends the bearer, George Beverley, as one very fit for that purpose. Death of Buccleuch.—*Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

April 22. **1393.** The PRINCE OF ORANGE to the QUEEN.

With respect to the request of the merchants of the staple that they might have licence to import goods into Brabant and Flanders without any molestation from his armed ships, he begs that she will consider how prejudicial such liberty might be to the common cause of religion which they both uphold, and not to find it ill if he refuses to grant their request.—Bommel, 22 April 1574. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

April 22. **1394.** DR. DALE to LORD BURGHLEY.

1. The mistrust conceived between the brothers is very far grown, and if it were not for respect of the mother, the miscontentment of the realm, and regard for the Queen, God knows what might be done upon passion or otherwise. Has been earnest with the Queen Mother for the Duke and his men. She excuses the strait keeping of the Castle to be but for their own safety. She confirmed what she said before touching the agreement of the King and the Duke, but said his men should be punished. Told her that if they were, others would be lother to come into their hands by composition or otherwise. The Duke is suffered to have his guard, and Montmorency has been abroad hunting, but in the company of young Sansac, captain of the guard of the gates. The Duke and Navarre have confessed nothing, and have been stout for their men. Men cannot tell what will become of the King's sickness, and suppose some other thing with his quartain. Has been in hand again with the Queen Mother for the Vidame, and in the end she committed it to Gondy to get the King to sign it. Fears they will not let it pass for all the King's promise. Condé is either with the Count Palatine or near Sedan.—Paris, 22 April 1574. *Signed.*

2. P.S.—The Spaniards make great feast of the matter of Count Ludovic; the King uses it for persuasion of pacification, but secretly is nothing glad of it in respect of Spain.

Add. Endd. Pp. 1¾.

April 22. **1395.** THOMAS WILKES to FRANCIS WALSINGHAM.

1. Has delivered in speech to the King of Navarre such instructions as he received from the ambassador, whom he

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told Navarre he might trust, when he demanded it of him. Perceived they had conceived an evil opinion of him since the discovery of their last enterprise. Used such persuasion to assure him that the terms he used came directly from the Queen, that he went on with his discourse and shewed him in what state he and Alençon were. Found they were in no danger, but only straitly kept. They desired earnestly to have some privy token from the Queen or the Earl of Leicester, to assure them of her friendship. Thinks it the best plot that has been laid a good while to know the state of things hereafter. It may please him to advance the matter.—Paris, 22 April 1574. *Signed.*

2. P.S.—Would not have troubled him with this kind of writing if there had come any of trust with the packet.

Partly in cipher, deciphered. Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

April 22. **1396.** DR. DALE to [FRANCIS WALSINGHAM].

Has had audience with the Queen Mother, and told her how much it behoved them that things were pacified and concluded, assuring her that the King might be sure of a great stay for all his troubles of the Queen's Majesty, if she might understand of their concord. She began a long tale, how the King had sent St. Supplice to Languedoc, and had proffered them assurance, and withal that the King was contented to make the Queen and the Princes of Germany privy to their accord (he spoke not of any promise to be made to them for the performance of their agreement); the King was content to grant exercise of baptism and marriage in their own houses, and yet for all that they would not be contented, and therefore the Queen and the Princes of Germany had no cause to assist them. Said that above all things they should hasten to have things ended among themselves, and that he was sorry to see the Duke kept so straitly, so that all Christendom made discourse of it to the King's disadvantage. She said he was not kept but as they were themselves, and they kept guarded so straitly for fear to be surprised on a sudden, but that his men should be punished for the clearing of him. Said they could not be touched but that he also must be touched in honour, they doing but his commandment, and advised her to do no execution till matters were appeased, for they abroad would suppose they would have the same sauce, and men would mislike that such large pacification should be proffered to them in arms, and such rigour used to them that never did anything but follow their master. Advised her rather to keep them prisoners, which might serve both turns, and above all to make an end of the discord between themselves with all speed. She said it should surely so be, and indeed the same day the Duke's guard was admitted to him, which was taken from him before. Alençon and Navarre have been examined under color to instruct the *procès* of Coconnas and De la Mole, but

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they have confessed no other matter but of their intent to depart the Court for misusage of themselves without credit or doings, and also for their safety, wherein they do not forget any of the injuries that have been done them in any time past within these nine years. The King takes physic for his quartain, but his physicians cannot rid him of it.—Paris, 22 April, 1574. *Signed.*

Endd. Pp. 3½.

April 22. **1397.** DR. DALE to FRANCIS WALSINGHAM.

Is desirous to know how these things are taken, and what glosses the French Ambassador makes. Jacomo has done well in these matters, and Wilks' travail may serve to great purpose. The care Her Majesty takes in this matter wins honest hearts marvellously. Of purpose writes not of things in the Low Country further than it is taken here, because he supposes it to be better known there.—Paris, 22 April 1574. *Signed.*

Add., with seal. *Endd. P.* ¾.

April 27. **1398.** DR. DALE to LORD BURGHLEY.

At the request of Alençon has been earnest with the Queen Mother for La Mole, and desired that the Queen might be made privy of his offence before any punishment were done upon him. She made the matter heinous, and said they would give all princes Christian to understand that they had just cause to do as they do, yet they would not be over hasty. In truth they seek out matter against these men on purpose to despatch them, to appease the King towards his brother, and spread rumours that there should be an image of wax and a strange medal in the chamber of La Mole for some enchantment, or such like. They have already executed a secretary of one Grandchamp, and are like to go forward with the executing of the rest, and it is said of Coconnas this day. The Duke and others are guarded as they were, saving that they have more familiar countenance. The King's sickness is daily rather worse than better.—Paris, 27 April 1574. *Signed.*

Add., with seal. *Endd. P.* ¾.

April 27. **1399.** DR. DALE to SIR THOMAS SMITH and FRANCIS WALSINGHAM.

There is matter sought against La Mole and Coconnas to pacify the King towards his brother, and cut away all means the Duke may have to attempt anything hereafter. In truth there can be nothing learned of this new enterprise, but only of the departure of the Duke. The sentence of Grandchamp's secretary was only in general terms, for conspiracy. It is verily looked for that the rest shall be executed out of hand. There is commission out for the seizure of their goods. The

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Queen Mother caused the Duke to come into her chamber at his last audience, on purpose for him to see him.—Paris, 27 April 1574. *Signed.*

Add., with seal. *Endd. Pp.* 1¼.

April 28. **1400.** The GOVERNOR and ADMIRAL of ZEALAND to the QUEEN.

With respect to her request that the merchants of the staple may be allowed to traffic in the Low Countries without hindrance, as it is a matter which concerns the sovereign government, and is beyond their competency, they refer her to the Prince of Orange for an answer. Having captured one Edward War of Bristol with his accomplices, who have piratically and without any commission seized a Breton vessel, whereby they are liable to be tried for their lives, they are unwilling to proceed against them before knowing her pleasure therein.—Flushing, 28 April 1574. *Signed:* Charles de Boiset, Loys de Boiset, and Claude Guilld.

Add. Endd., with seal. *Fr. Pp.* 1¼.

April 30. **1401.** DR. DALE to LORD BURGHLEY.

Upon Tuesday and Wednesday last the King was dangerously sick, and thereupon the guard was reinforced, and watch kept very strait in Paris, and in the Castle of Vincennes to keep the prisoners sure. Partly by that means and partly by earnest suit there was not so great haste made for the execution of La Mole and the rest. Yesterday the King being better he sent very sharply to the President of the Parliament to despatch them, and so this day La Mole and Coconnas were beheaded in haste, who died constantly, and no other matter known against them than is in his last letter.—Paris, last of April 1574. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. by Burghley. P. ¾.

May 1. **1402.** FRANCISCO GIRALDI to LORD BURGHLEY.

Hopes that the reply which he shall receive from the Queen and the Council will be in accordance with what he expects from Burghley's prudence.—Certola [Chertsey], 1 May 1574. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. *Ital. P.* 1.

May 2. **1403.** EVENTS in FRANCE.

The King by indisposition and by the length of his illness is reduced to skin and bone, and his legs and thighs are so weak that he cannot hold himself up. Wednesday last his death was expected for he was so short of breath, by reason of a flow of blood from the mouth, but the bleeding is since better. Yesterday he was more ill at ease than ordinarily, and no one entered his room, but at sunrise several gentlemen and priests came in. The priests performed the service, at which the Queen Mother was present. He has been of better countenance since hearing of the execution of De la

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Mole and Coconnas, and said he hoped to live to see the end of all his conspirators. The Duke craved the pardon of De la Mole and Coconnas of the King, or at all events that they should not suffer public and ignominious death, and was refused. He then fell on his knees to his mother and prayed her to procure from the King that they should not die by public punishment, and if possible their pardon. She obtained from the King their private execution, and that he would write to the parliament to delay the proceedings. But the bearer of the letters, on arriving at Paris, found the Porte St. Antoine closed. The execution was so much hurried that in a moment they were both executed. It is said this was done by reason of a perfumer relating to the first President what had passed in Court, and that the Queen Mother had obtained their pardon. For which cause they were made to come more quickly from the Conciergerie, the carriage made to journey hastily, and directly they arrived at the place of execution they were executed without the usual proclamations. Count Charles de Maussel, who has scarcely anything, has married the eldest daughter of the Marshal of Brissac, and has retired suddenly to Luxembourg, and been pursued as far as Lorraine. The Duke was so grieved at the execution of his friends that he has fallen sick, keeping his bed, and few people enter his room. The truce in Languedoc is continued to the 21st May. The Emperor has written to the King and Queen Mother by all means to try and make peace with their subjects, and that 16,000 reiters have been raised for succour to them of the religion by several of the princes of Germany.

Fr. Pp. 2¾.

May 2. **1404.** INSTRUCTIONS to THOMAS LEIGHTON, Captain of Jersey, sent into FRANCE.

1. He is referred to himself for his self-governance, and to such light as he shall receive from the ambassador. He is to tell the King the sorrow the Queen has of his sickness, and of her hope for his good recovery; her sorrow to hear of the increase of troubles within his realm, and it being given out that his brother is suspected of being a party and nourisher of the same, her hope that the matter shall be thoroughly examined, and his brother's innocence proved to be such that he shall be restored to his favor, and her wish that he should not be over hasty in giving ear to the advice of such ambitious heads who would be glad to remove from him such as stand between them and the greatness they aspire unto. She cannot but insist still in advising him to the continuance of peace in his realm, though some of his neighbours give him other advice, that he may keep his state in trouble, in respect to the dangers that might otherwise ensue to them. He is to advise the Queen Mother to beware of hasty and violent counsel, especially in this division of the two brothers, and that the Queen is glad there is so

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indifferent a judge as she to determine the difference between them. The Queen cannot but advise her for the better discharge of so heavy a burden as she sustains in so diseased a state, to make choice of such counsellors as being void of ambition may only seek the repose of the state, and not such as persuade continuance of troubles, and that desire to put in execution violent practices for their particular revenges. About Count Montgomery the Queen avows upon her honour that she knows no cause of his repair to Jersey but for his own particular affairs, and she thinks that at the time of his departure he had no intention to enter into the present action he is now in. If by the King's favour he may speak to the Duke, he is to say that because of the assured opinion she has conceived of his innocency she has given him special charge to recommend his cause to the King and Queen Mother, and not doubting that those who have contrived the division between him and his brother will shortly be discovered and receive due punishment, to the full reparation of his honour.

2. Answers to such objections as may be made by the Queen Mother.

Two copies of the instructions, one signed by Walsingham. Pp. 1 1/3.

May 4. **1405.** FRANCISCO GIRALDI to LORD BURGHLEY.

Encloses certain memorials relating to the traffic of the Queen of England's subjects with Barbary, and hopes that the negotiation will come to a satisfactory termination.—Certosa [Chertsey], 4 May 1574. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Ital. P. 1.

[May.] **1406.** *Enclosure in Giraldi's letter.*

The substance of what he said to Burghley [in Lord Cobham's house] was that Her Majesty's subjects might not be allowed to trade with Capo Dighel for a limited time under certain restrictions as to numbers, and not to be allowed to carry arms thither, and to touch at some harbour in Portugal in order to be registered.

Note in Burghley's writing to the effect that this was not what he required. Endd. Lat. P. 1. *Enclosure.*

[May.] **1407.** *Memorial by Giraldi..*

Desires restitution of certain goods belonging to a Portuguese which have been seized by a French pirate, and afterwards recovered by one of the Queen of England's ships.

Endd. Ital. P. 1/3. *Enclosure.*

May 5. **1408.** DR. DALE to LORD BURGHLEY.

1. Montmorency was never in such credit till the very hour that privy advertisement came of the apprehending of M. Danville in Languedoc, and then he and the Marshal de Cossé were forthwith shut up in the Bastille. The rest

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are more straitly kept in the Bois de Vincennes, and watch nightly kept before their chambers. The King has his access of the quartain, and is so weak both with voiding of blood and other imperfections that men think him to be in a consumption. Of late Le Gas has come from the King of Poland, and lays the plot with his friends. If anything should come to the King it is thought to be a dangerous matter to the two young gentlemen now Montmorency is fast. The Presidents of the Parliament have been consulted, and given their opinion against their liberty. Sends a declaration of the King of Navarre in which he discourses at large from the massacre, how his men were slain, how he has been kept from his country, and thus utterly lost the obedience of his subjects, and other matters. The King put the Duke in comfort that De la Mole and Coconnas should be stayed, and despatched them in the meantime. Mauvisiere overtook Count Mansfeld with a courteous letter from the King, but he would not return. They give out the cause of his departure to be because he was kept twice out of the King's chamber. The Marshal de Retz is in Germany coming home, and is commanded to persuade the princes there not to aid the Prince of Condé, and make them believe the King is agreed with his brothers and the King of Navarre. The Duke's friends wish they were informed of the truth.—Paris, 5 May 1574.

2. P.S. 1. — There is some hope that Danville is not taken.

3. P.S. 2. (in cipher.)—The only hope the Duke has for his liberty is in the Prince of Condé.

Add. Endd. by Burghley. Pp. 1¾.

May 5. **1409.** DR. DALE to FRANCIS WALSINGHAM.

What expectation there is of all their extremities he can best consider. Doubts not but De la Mothe will have "lenitives" from hence. Is unarmed, because he knows not what counter means to use, yet has not been idle, as the bearer will inform him. Commends the bearer, who has been very careful.—Paris, 5 May. *Signed.*

Add., with seal. *Endd. P.* 1.

May 7. **1410.** The PRINCE OF ORANGE to COUNT JOHN OF NASSAU.

Complains about the uncertainty of the fate of Duke Christopher and their two brothers, and expresses his resignation in the event of their death, and trust in Providence. The people are in great terror and perplexity. If the new Governor publishes an amnesty great numbers will avail themselves of it, so that it is necessary to encourage them. If this country falls again under the Spanish yoke, the religion stands in danger of being extinguished everywhere. The Germans, English, and French will perceive the peril of temporising. Proposes plans for raising forces and money, and obtaining

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leaders. Gives an account of the state of their forces by land and sea in Zealand. Has 71 companies of French, English, Scots, Walloons, and Flemings, together with several ships and a great number of smaller vessels.—Dortrecht, 7 May 1574.
Copy. Fr. Pp. 12½.

May 9. **1411.** The Regent of Scotland to Lord Burghley.

The uncertainty of Killegrew's returning to this country has stayed his writing. Thanks him for his care in avoiding the dangerous practices of such as mean mischievously to disturb the present quiet of both the realms. Has written of their particular to Killegrew. The Borders were never in better or quieter state. Cannot impute the impediment at the West Marches to any "inlaik" of Lord Scrope's goodwill, but to the thieves under his charge, who can hardly be brought to make redress. Some person of credit should see matters at that hand put to point. If some direction be not sent for the eschewing of further inconvenience, their boldness will so increase as it will be more difficult to order them hereafter.—Dalkeith, 9 May 1574. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. ⅔.

May 12. **1412.** Safe Conduct.

Draft of a safe conduct for M. de Lumbres.—Bois de Vincennes, 12 May 1574. *Signed by Brulart.*
Fr. P. ½.

May 16. **1413.** Jaçomo Manucci to Francis Walsingham.

Communicates a plan by which the Queen may recover Calais and Boulogne by the help of Count Ludovic. Suggests the advisability of sending help to Count Montgomery. Confirmation of the death of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, by the fact that the Ambassador and his household have appeared in mourning; it will make no alteration in Italy.—Paris, 16 May 1574. *Signed. Partly in cipher, deciphered.*
Add. Endd. Ital. P. 1

May 17. **1414.** Dr. Dale to Lord Burghley.

Is sorry Mr. Leighton had not leisure to speak with him before his departure, and that his men neglected to repair to him before their coming away, as those whom these matters most concern know least of them, and he is very desirous of his direction. Strait watch is laid for all men's doings. Mr. Leighton is a man well chosen, as he is Captain of those isles whence they fear Montgomery should be succoured, and since his coming the face of affairs has changed. The Duke has the countenance of the Court, and is followed by three or four score, very pleasant and jocund, whereas before he was scant accompanied with three or four lacqueys and pages

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Sees no relief for Montmorency, *nisi alicujus majoris periculi metum*, his judges are already appointed of the Parliament. They look out matter against him that he should be surety for the money Montgomery had in England. Is not forgetful of the matter of Mr. Wickham, has but even now received the writings of the Deanery. The physicians have declared their judgment that the King cannot pass August. The King of Poland is advertised to be in readiness.—Paris, 17 May 1574. *Signed.*

Add., with seal. *Endd. by Burghley. Pp.* 1½.

May 17. **1415.** *Dr. Dale to the Queen.*

The King could not give Mr. Leighton audience the day he arrived, for by the access of his quartain he was very sick and weak. The 15th he sat up for the purpose, otherwise he cannot abide out of his bed. Mr. Leighton did at large his message, and enforced what consequence it was for him to be in concord with his brother. The King heard him very patiently to the end, yet could he not stand for weakness, and answered that he had fully tried the faithfulness of his brother, and was assured of his constancy. They did as well agree as it was possible for brothers to do, and he did well weigh what a stay his brother was to him. Such as did report to the contrary were impostors, spreading untrue rumours for the maintenance of their own faction. Mr. Leighton demanded if he might do his duty to the Duke; "*Oui, Jesus,*" quoth the King. Thereupon he repaired to the Duke and the King of Navarre, but the Duke shewed by his countenance that he durst not be seen to have any talk with him. Mr. Leighton was then brought to the Queen Mother and declared his message from point to point, and advised her to make up the agreement between her two sons. Their dealing and outward appearance, and the strait guard about the Dukes, could not but engender an opinion in men's hearts, to the rejoicing of them that willed them no good. She answered as roundly as though there had never been any such matter, and that the Duke was no more straitly kept than she and the King, and might go abroad when and whither he would, but that it pleased him not to go from the King and her. She was a woman that had been accustomed to cut off factions between strangers, much more between her own children. That she (the Queen of England) was so careful for Alençon was an undoubted argument and good augury of some good effect to follow of the former matters that had been moved. Mr. Leighton answered that she was well affected to the Duke from the good virtues she had heard were in him, and would employ such reasonable means for him as she had, in his necessity. If he could take her the news that all was well he would have made the most happy voyage he ever made. She must let the Duke go abroad that all men might see him at liberty. He then used as of himself some persuasion with the King and Queen Mother for

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Montmorency, both of the good service of his father and his own fidelity, and that his imprisonment might do more harm than good for the appeasing of these troubles. They had their answer ready that they were sorry for it, and had borne it as long as they might, and had been constrained to do what they did for the preservation of their own estate. The King said he had done nothing against his person. Thanks her for her comforting letters, and will be careful diligently to observe her pleasure.

Copy. Endd. by Burghley. Pp. 5¼. *Enclosure.*

May 17. **1416.** *Events in France.*

The King's quartain comes to him every fourth day. It is published that his fits are gone, notwithstanding that he is so feeble that he cannot abide out of his bed. The Duke of Guise makes as great power as he is able within his government, so much that he appoints the towns and men of the country to arm them. It is certainly known that Danville is not apprehended, but is strong in the field. The King has very little repair of gentlemen or horsemen, but is fain to use footmen. The wife of Montmorency makes piteous complaints at Court, and specially because she was abused to persuade her husband to come to Court upon fair promises. De Meru has escaped and is earnestly pursued. The captain of the guard has been at the Bastille with the Marshal since it was known of the escape of his brothers. De Cosse takes his trouble very impatiently, but Montmorency is of good constancy. The King was in a rage when he heard Montgomery had departed out of St. Lo; he is much offended with them that let him escape, and mistrusts he is not served faithfully in any place. Montgomery and Guitery are towards Beauce; it is said that they have taken Alençon. The King sends to all quarters for men to reinforce his guard, and has sent old Lansac and the Cent Gentilhommes to Estampes to keep that country. The brother of the governor of Bordeaux with three thousand Gascons is gone with La Noüe to the succour of Fontenay. The Viscount of Turenne is at Bellac with good forces. The Duc de Petite Pierre [Lutzelstein] levies great forces. Reiters and lansquenets levied in Germany for the Protestants. There is such forces of reiters in Lorraine marching towards Champagne that the Duke of Guise has sent the King word that he cannot defend those frontiers without help; the King has appointed the horsemen of Brie to repair to him. It is reported that Strozzi is in arms with them of the religion, and that De la Haye, who was the instrument for the surprising of Rochelle, is in the field against the King with five or six hundred horse in Poitou.

Pp. 1⅔. *Enclosure.*

May 17. **1417.** *Manner of the Escape of Danville.*

1. The King sent letters to the governor of Narbonne and to De Joyeuse, lieutenant to Danville, to apprehend him in

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Narbonne, and withal sent letters to Danville to apprehend the governor of Narbonne, for he was suspected of having intelligence with Spain. In the way to Narbonne Danville met in the way with a packet to De Joyeuse, and had also other advertisement of this enterprise, and so turned short to Pesenas, and gathered as much forces as he might. The others made after him, but were repulsed with loss of divers men. Danville is in the field and has taken divers towns, and has repair to him from all parts of that country. He has defeated seven ensigns of footmen, where Maugiron was slain, and it is credibly reported Villeroy taken prisoner.

2. Danville possesses Beziers, Montpelier, Pesenas, Beauquerre, Baignelles, Le Pont St. Esprit.

Endd. by Burghley. P. 1. *Enclosure.*

May 17. **1418.** DR. DALE to FRANCIS WALSINGHAM.

Upon the receipt of his letter for the inquiry of the doings in Spain, he happened upon this friar, who affirms those things to be in great forwardness and likelihood of execution. Upon the return of one who is despatched to Rochelle for Turner the matter shall be called on here. There is much difficulty to deal here with secrecy, therefore prays him excuse him if things are not written so fully. Supposes all was supplied at the coming of Jacomo, and by the declaration he brought from the King of Navarre. Sends Capet his books to the Queen, the rest he must tarry for. Thanks him for his letters, which touch the very point, like a good woodman that knows where the deer lie.—Paris, 17 May 1574. *Signed.*

Add., with seal. *Endd. Pp.* 1½.

May 17. **1419.** DR. DALE to [FRANCIS WALSINGHAM].

Has advertised the Queen of the constant assertion of concord between the King and his brother, the contrary whereof all the world does see. The Duke and the King of Navarre have been permitted to walk in the park, further and with more liberty than they were wont. The King's fear is that the Queen will suffer succour to come to Montgomery, when he supposes he shall never be able to appease these troubles, whereas with rigour, practice, and length of time he hopes to wear out the rest. And because the isles whereof Mr. Leighton has charge are so commodious for succour of Montgomery, it is thought here that something shall be put in execution by him that way if he have not some good answer. It is incredible what watch is here of all men's doings. Now that Montmorency is fast, the King and Queen Mother mind to proceed to his *procès*, and because he is a peer the King has appointed them of the Court of Parliament to be his judges. They search matter against him, God knows how untrue, that he bound himself for the money Montgomery had in England, and to certain Princes of Germany for payment of a levy of reiters

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Besides the quartain, the King is very weak, and his breathing difficult and not without smell.—Paris, 17 May 1574. *Signed.*
Endd. Pp. 1¾.

May 22. **1420.** SIR WILLIAM LIVINGSTONE OF KILLSYTH to WALSINGHAM.

Thanks him for his good and faithful counsel. If righteous dealing shall satisfy the Regent, he shall have no occasion to have jealousy of him. Only upon his counsel has he gone into Scotland, for he has two years longer to remain out of the country, in what place he pleases. If by the persuasion of his enemies he be evil handled, prays that the Treasurer of this town may write to him of his estate and proceeding. Prays that no man win no worse practices than he has done since his coming into England. As soon as he comes home will cause the money he owes him to be paid. Since he has known him has found him faithful, and such a one as fears God without hypocrisy. Would be glad to understand of the Count Montgomery's estate.—Berwick, 22 July, making homeward in haste. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

May 22. **1421.** INSTRUCTIONS to KILLEGREW sent into SCOTLAND.

Immediately upon his arrival he shall diligently search out what alteration has happened since his last being there; whether the Regent continue constant in his affection, how his government is liked, what party the Queen of Scots has there, if any of quality who were devoted to the present government be aliened, by what practice and means; whether any have been lately sent out of France to practise any alteration, especially to have the King delivered into their hands. Touching certain points in a memorial delivered by the Regent, he shall direct his speech as follows:—First, that such of the ordnance taken in Home Castle as shall be proved to belong to the King shall be re-delivered, but the rest by law martial appertains to the Earl of Sussex, who made the enterprise willingly and dangerously. Secondly, the Queen has not been unmindful of his desire to enter into contract for the maintenance of the common cause of religion, seeing how necessary it is for all princes professing one religion with them to join together. Thirdly, it is not necessary to have a league for mutual defence, as none can enter into quarrel unless it be for religion; if he shall insist to think a particular league necessary, he shall tell him, as of himself, the Queen has been always ready to yield assistance when any necessity has required the same. Fourthly, where he has desired some support in respect of the excessive charges he pretends to sustain, and further how necessary it is that somewhat be bestowed in yearly pensions on some of the nobility, he shall touch neither of those two points, but if he

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be much pressed he shall say he will write in that behalf. Last of all, in all matters wherein he receives no instruction in writing, he shall do as has been by mouth declared to him, or as by letter he shall be hereafter directed.—*Signed by Walsingham.*

Endd. Pp. 2.

May 22. **1422.** Dr. Dale to Lord Burghley.

1. Since Leighton's first audience the Queen Mother has had the Duke and the King of Navarre abroad to supper for countenance sake. On the 20th Leighton had audience touching the double dealing with the Queen touching La Mole, and to persuade the Queen Mother to use plain dealing. She denied that she had made any promise for La Mole, and touching the Duke, the King would put him charge of his chiefest doings very shortly. The King confirmed all she had said, with much demonstration of goodwill, and appointed Leighton to come and take his leave in two or three days. On the 22nd the King fell suddenly sick. The audience appointed with the ambassador of the Duke of Florence was countermanded, the best physicians sent for, and the opinion is that the King is in great danger. The falling down of blood into his lungs is come to him again, and the physicians gave their opinion that if it should happen again they could not assure him of any hope.—Paris, 22 May 1574. *Signed.*

2. P.S.—It is much spoken that Montgomery is hardly distressed in Domfront, yet there is hope that he is either escaped or able to abide the siege for a month. The King has sent his pardon to all in the town except him and two or three more, to the intent that he should be forsaken. It is said M. de Gordes is apprehended upon suspicion; that the Count de Lude withdraws himself for doubt of the like, and that Biron is suspected.

3. P.S. (in cipher, deciphered by Burghley). The Duke of Alençon and the King of Navarre think if the French King should be dead, there is no other mean for them but to corrupt the guard. They are unprovided of money. Their request is to be holpen of the Queen readily upon the sudden therein.

Add., with seal. *Endd. by Burghley. Pp.* 2.

May 22. **1423.** Thomas Leighton to [Francis Walsingham].

Has declared to the King and Queen Mother the Queen's opinion of the spoils done on her subjects, and received as good words as might be given. The Queen Mother denied having given promise for La Mole either by letter to the Queen or by directions to De la Mothe. The night after his audience the King fell dangerously sick again, and began to void blood from his lungs, a sure sign of death. Whereupon the Duke of Alençon sent for him to give him to understand that as soon as the breath is out of the King's body he feared lest he should be shut up in the Bastille with the rest.

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He thought he might bribe the guards if he had wherewithal, and therefore desired him to entreat the Queen to send to the ambassador here bills of credit for thirty or forty thousand crowns, for the achieving of his enterprise and liberty. The Duke and the King of Navarre have had more liberty, but with continual watch for fear of their escaping. The Queen Mother said Montgomery was cooped up in Damfront, and she hoped to see him soon in the King's hands. Is advertised that a M. de Croze is sent by the Queen Mother, under pretext of other matters, to observe and note what is done in England. —Paris, 22 May 1574. *Signed.*

Partly in cipher, deciphered Pp. 1¾.

May 22. **1424.** DR. DALE to SIR THOMAS SMITH and FRANCIS WALSINGHAM.

Containing the same news as his letter to Burghley of the same date, with a copy of the two postscripts to that letter.—Paris, 22 May 1574. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2¼.

May 23. **1425.** FRANCIS WALSINGHAM to DR. DALE.

At his next access to the King and his Mother he is tell the King that when the Queen heard of the execution of La Mole she was very sorry therefor, a thing done with so great expedition, that required some good deliberation, considering how near he was to the Duke in credit, and how nearly therefore it would touch him in honour. If it be true that La Mole's intention tended but to procure his master's liberty, she could not but lament that so faithful a servant should receive so sharp and grievous a punishment. Seeing so many tokens of danger that are like to reach the King by the practice of those that seek to draw into suspicion them that are nearest to him, she cannot but advise him to beware whose counsel he follows. Concerning the two Marshals, who by sundry services have deserved so well of him and of the state, the Queen is sorry to see after the spoil of so many rare subjects, the loyalty of such principal members of his state called into controversy. She does the less marvel thereat when she considers that those nearest to him in blood are not spared; but so long as the advice of those who have been the entertainers of all the troubles in that realm is followed, none that wish well to him shall escape untouched. This she is bold to deliver to him, not as curious to intermeddle in his policy, but of an especial love she bears him as her good neighbour and ally. He is to use the same speeches to the Queen Mother, and the rather because he may hardly have any access to the King in respect of his weakness. Yet it were well if he were made acquainted with the good counsel given him, though there is small hope he will take profit thereof. He is to put the King in mind that if Marshal

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Montmorency had had any intention to have attempted anything against his person, he would not have let slip to have done it when he was last at his house. If the King and Queen Mother dislike the Queen's intercession for him, he must tell them that having honoured him with the order of the Garter she can do no less than intercede for him. He is to give the King the Queen's hearty thanks that he is content at her request to pay to Sir Arthur Champernoun a sum due to him by Count Montgomery.—Greenwich, 23 May 1574.
Copy. Endd. Pp. 3.

1426. Another copy.
Endd. Pp. 2¾.

May 23. **1427.** The REGENT OF SCOTLAND to H. KILLEGREW.

Of late has understood the King's coin has been counterfeited in great quantities in a part of Galloway, and found the workers had come out of England. Before he had perfectly tried the matter they had returned thither. The principal was an Italian goldsmith, a dependant upon the Marshal of Berwick. The Treasurer made direction for his apprehension, which failed, but doubts not he has done his duty since. This stranger, calling himself Lawrence, has used this unlawful trade of a long continuance, and has assayed the Queen's coin also. Has written for him to be delivered into his hand, to be examined and used as he deserves, or to be surely kept at Berwick, and used as he shall be found worthy. It is true George Douglas has come home, and has already conferred with him, and in the same things he was employed to have served against them, they will make him serve their own turn. He gave him knowledge of a boy lately come from the Queen of Scots out of England directed to him and to Lord Seton for such writings as they had to send. Finds him and his sons very conformable to pleasure him, and they are absolved of their excommunication. The boy was sent by Mr. Alexander Hamilton, teacher of the Earl of Shrewsbury's children, who gave him directions how to go, and to meet him again at the Red Bull in Doncaster, or to send word to a glover in Sheffield. There is a man of the Laird of Buccleuch's of reasonable good stature, having a little round black beard, a blue jerkin, white hose, black bonnet, and without a cloak, who has long been a traveller with letters between the Queen and Lady Livingstone, likewise a woman called Janet, high of stature, and yellow hair, also one called Robert Liddell passes with letters. Has thought good to let him understand this, that direction may be sent to apprehend and examine them in time before they shall know of the apprehension of the boy. The persons among them, partners in the dealing, shall be so ordered that their practice shall be stopped.—Holyrood House, 23 May 1574. *Signed.*
Copy. Endd. Pp. 2.

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May 23. **1428.** The REGENT OF SCOTLAND to LORD BURGHLEY.

Has made his good friend Mr. Killegrew full narration of his demands. Prays that commandment may be sent to the Treasurer of Berwick for the staying and making sure of an Italian who has counterfeited the King's coin, and that good heed may be taken to some persons remaining near the mother of the King, who leave not to entertain practice and intelligence here.—Holyrood House, 23 May 1574. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. ¾.

May 24. **1429.** The CHIEFS of the HUGUENOTS to LORD BURGHLEY.

Justifying their taking up arms, and stating what need there is of the favour and protection of the Queen, which they would that he obtained for them, as they know from past experience his good affection towards them.—Carentan, 24 May 1574. *Signed by Montgomery and five others.*
Add. Fr. P. 1.

May 25. **1430.** DR. DALE to LORD BURGHLEY.

Mr. Leighton has been in a continual fever since the 20th. The King has had two fits of a double tertian, whereby he is not able to give audience, but is in great danger, having this new accident joined to his former weakness.—Paris, 25 May 1574. *Signed.*
Add., with seal. *Endd. P.* ½.

May 26. **1431.** LORD BURGHLEY to FRANCIS WALSINGHAM.

It is necessary that the Duke's person be preserved to counterpoise the tyrant that shall come from Poland. Thinks no means so ready as, if the King should die, to corrupt the guards, wherein great circumspection would be used, and the Duke warned not to deal with many, for by the like error about his escape became he prisoner. For provision of money to be secretly conveyed is hard, and therefore divers ways are to be provided for smaller sums of money that may have the appearance of a use probable. Would have the Earl of Leicester deal with Acerbo only for 2,000 or 3,000 crowns, upon pretence that Leighton has made a bargain for ten or twelve coursers of Naples, and four or six carriage "moyllets," so that the money may be in the hands of the Ambassador to pay 1,000 crowns presently, and the rest at a day shortly. Spinola may from Antwerp procure 10,000 crowns in this manner. He may pretend he has a bargain by the Vidame of Chartres of a sale of La Ferte and another seignory which the Count of Retz has long desired, and will give 100,000 crowns or more for it, and the Vidame requires to have the greatest part of his money in England, and 10,000 crowns only at Paris, minding himself to remain here prisoner until the King's goodwill be thereto had. And because Spinola hopes to gain 20,000 crowns by the bargain, he would be in readiness to have both money here and at Paris, and having

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credit for what shall be required, he shall require 10,000 crowns to be paid to the Ambassador, for so does the Vidame appoint it. The Ambassador's son Doctor Forth also may make over 2,000 or 3,000 crowns by his usual exchange. The two merchants, Gammage and Offley, may carry over to Dieppe 2,000 or 3,000 crowns. The Duke may be assured by the Ambassador that he will be responsible to any trusty banker of the religion for a reasonable sum. Will be with him to-morrow at the court before noon. For warrant for the money the Queen's bill signed written by himself without passing signet or privy seal may suffice.—25 March (*sic*) 1575. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Holograph. Pp. 2½.

May 31. **1432.** DR. DALE to LORD BURGHLEY.

Has written to the Council how Nutshawe has been dallied withal for his wheat taken from him at Rochelle. He has warrant under the Broad Seal to his great cost for his payment, but was directed to such men as either say they have no money, or that they have nothing to do with the matter, or dwell as far as Marseilles and in the Isle of Rhé, and such other places as are more than dangerous to come by. When he could do no more for him, sent him home at leastways with good and evident testimony of his right, and of the diligence of them both. Paris, last of May 1574. *Signed.*

Add., with seal. *Endd. P.* ¾.

May 31. **1433.** THOMAS WILKES to FRANCIS WALSINGHAM.

The King has departed this world, and the state of the princes as bad as it was before, if not worse. Their foes are too strong, and their friends here venture little. Fair words and entreaty prevail naught. About 200 Spanish vessels are ready to set to the sea. The King of Poland means to return by sea. The Prince of Condé is at Strasburg. There are about Sedan about 6,000 or 7,000 reiters, French and Swiss, that report themselves to be the Prince's.—Paris, last of May 1574. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¾.

[May.] **1434.** CHEVALIER BRETON to the BARON OF VITEAUX, &c.

1. The warrior of Normandy must depart from him, and have the charge of such troops as come from thence. If he would have reason of the wrong done him, now is the opportunity presented and the match made an easy prize. Wishes himself with him to take part with him, that both their quarrels might be revenged by their hands that have most interest to do it. He will never be master of that commodity if now he let it slip.

Extract from letter from the same writer to Setchvaux at Calais, praying him to forward the above.

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Villeroy and Bodin were commissioners to examine Chevalier Breton, and Chartier was appointed their griffier. Many of the interrogatories concerned Simier, and to bolt out those that were affected to him and to Viteaux, or any way associated with them.
Endd. P. ½.

[May.] **1435.** SIR WILLIAM LIVINGSTONE OF KILLSYTH to MR. WALSINGHAM.

Is thoroughly persuaded he is his great friend. Bears the Queen and her country only goodwill, and would be sorry to wish or know of harm to either, whoever he be that has made this report to put him in jealousy with the Queen. As to his passing to Tilmouth, it had no meaning but that certain honest men of the town of Newcastle desired him to pass his time in hunting. Is secretly advertised from Scotland that his unfriends are very busy seeking to put him in jealousy with the Regent, and have persuaded some debauched people to avow tales of him, whereby he may be troubled. Has purchased licence from the Lord Treasurer to send a servant into Scotland to his friends to try out the malice better. The Regent would suffer neither wife, friend, or servant to come to speak with him. Prays him to obtain licence that he may remain in some place till the Regent be better persuaded of his good behaviour, otherwise he will put himself in Edinburgh before the Regent and Council. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 1¾.

1436. Copy of the above.
Endd. Pp. 1¾.

[May.] **1437.** REPLY of the QUEEN to GIRALDI'S DEMANDS.

Her Majesty is pleased that all articles that have been agreed upon between him and her Council, for the regulation of her subjects' traffic, and the restitution of things taken under the arrest, shall be performed. Her Majesty is unwilling to bind herself by any contract that will interfere with the trade of her subjects with Barbary; still in order to gratify the King of Portugal she will consent that the article which he requires shall have effect for all traffic beyond Cape Blanco. As for the traffic with Barbary, the Queen promises to take steps to prevent the importation of arms into that country by her subjects.
Draft, corrected by Burghley. Endd. Lat. Pp. 1½.

June 1. **1438.** EARL OF HUNTLEY to the QUEEN.

Is sorry to understand there should be cause in deed or reports which should move her to conceive doubt of his promise. Has done what lies in him to stop all unlawful attempts or the suspicions thereof. Has offered his own person as pledge and hostage that his part and doings may

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be justified. Has found in the Regent favourable acceptation of his offer. Minds not to lose the benefit of her favour, or of this good quiet already experienced, but will give proof of his truth towards his King's country, and his thankfulness towards her.—Leith, 1 June 1574. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. ¾.

June 4. **1439.** The QUEEN to the REGENT OF SCOTLAND.

The bearer, Henry Killegrew, will give him to understand whereof the long stay in sending him has grown; hopes he will not conceive it proceeded from lack of the goodwill towards him that his honourable dealing has merited. He shall be instructed of the state here as well as of foreign matters. The late death of the French King, though he might well be spared, considering his bloody disposition, weighing who is to succeed him, cannot but be perilous to both the realms, and it behoves them to have their eyes open, and shake off security.—Hampton.

Conditions whereon the Queen of Scots will resign her Estate to her Son.

1. To follow her counsel for his marriage; shall employ himself for her deliverance; restore those of her friends and their children who have suffered loss of goods and life for her sake; that certain Catholics shall dispute with the ministers of the religion in Scotland, for her better instruction in the Roman religion, and that Catholics may live there without vexation.
2. These articles are sent out of France to be used with great discretion, for if any copies should be delivered out, it would be said the Queen's ministers went there to set them at dissension.
Copy. Pp. .2

June 4. **1441.** FRANCISCO GIRALDI to the KING OF PORTUGAL.

A very long letter in cipher, apparently relating to his negociations with the Queen of England, respecting her subjects' traffic with Barbary. — London, 4 June 1574. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Portuguese. Pp. 29.

June 7. **1442.** DR. DALE to LORD BURGHLEY.

The Queen Mother takes upon her the Regency, neither having consent of the States, nor yet authorised, but by the King that is dead, to the great misliking of men of understanding She is removed to the Louvre, and keeps her son and Navarre with guard and sentinel in every corner. Will suffer no man to speak with them, and has committed "Bonacorsi" to prison. She makes fair weather to them (Dale, &c.), but he could have neither audience nor passport to this day, and all are

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watched that speak with them. All things in Paris are at the devotion of the townsmen at the commandment of the Queen Mother. The Poles here are of opinion that their King shall not be suffered to come before a new election, but it is thought he will come away out of hand. His passage is dealt for all ways both by sea and land. Chapin Vitelli has letters to the Queen from the new Duke of Florence. It is given out that the King of Spain will not use the King of Portugal's ships because they are over great, which may increase the suspicion they are bent another way. Champernoun's procurations are like to get no money.—Paris, 7 June 1574. *Signed.*

Add., with seal. *Endd.* *Pp.* 1½.

June 6. **1443.** *Events in France.*

The King before his death spoke lovingly to the King of Navarre, but made little countenance to the Duke. The King's body being opened, it was found he had an impostume in his lungs. The Duke and the King of Navarre have sent to salute the King of Poland as King. It is bruited that La Noüe, with three hundred Gascons, and the townsmen of Fontenay, discomfited Montpensier, took his ordnance and munition, and very many notable persons. Montpensier himself had much ado to escape. Matignon has brought Montgomery before St. Lo and Carentan, by his person the better to come by those towns. Marshal de Retz is arrived here.

P. ¾. *Enclosure.*

June 7. **1444.** DR. DALE to FRANCIS WALSINGHAM.

Does not perceive any readiness of payment for Sir Arthur Champernoun. Touching the matter in cipher it appears by itself what is either feared or hoped. Killegrew is dogged wherever he goes. They now begin to quarrel with them (Dale, &c.). Pinart came with all the fair words in the world, and after to complain of their men, and namely of Jacomo. Made little answer, but said they would declare their mind to the Queen Mother at their audience, willing him tell her that there was nothing meant or done by any of them but honourable, and if they meant otherwise they had the courage to tell her so.—Paris, 7 June. *Signed.*

Add. *Endd.* *Pp.* 1¾.

June 8. **1445.** KILLEGREW to WALSINGHAM.

Means to be in Edinburgh on the 9th of the month. At the end of May the Earl of Huntley came to Dalkeith to the Regent, and returned home so well pleased that some say he shall be Chancellor again. The Earl of Caithness is at Edinburgh, very obsequious to the Regent; a man of great living and power in the farthest part of Scotland, by whose assistance the Regent may bridle such disordered persons as show

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themselves in those quarters. Killsyth goes to Edinburgh under surety to answer when he shall be called. Prays God the French King's death breeds not a dangerous change for them. The Regent has of late had great complaints made to him by such of his countrymen as have been spoiled by English pirates, which lie about Scarborough and Flamborough Head. It is taken so unkindly by the Scots that it will help to breed an alteration in their devotion to England, which he understands begins to decay. Some of the pirates lie about Ferne Island. Assures him he finds some alteration above his expectation, but will do his best to remove it. Recommends to his good remembrance Mr. Herle's diligent and good service. Understands the Earl of Shrewsbury is greatly decayed both in body and memory, not to be recovered.—Berwick, 8 June. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

June 8. **1446.** KILLEGREW to LORD BURGHLEY.

Prays that the alteration mentioned in Mr. Dale's letter turn to the best, but fears it much. Understands of great spoils and some slaughter done of late by their pirates upon Scottish merchants. The Regent is greatly moved, and he is likely to have hot complaints thereof. One Higgins, that went forth under Mr. Secretary Smith's licence, has done much harm. It is time to restrain such, for they would make a pique where there is no need. The Earl of Caithness has been attending on the Regent, who did not the like to any Regent before now. There is great hope of good yield of corn since this last rain, which began on the 2nd and continues to this day. Means to depart hence this day. Beseeches his letters to Mr. Attorney and Mr. Solicitor touching his suit; he had no time but to leave the matter to his wife. Beseeches him to give thanks to Mr. Herle for his diligence and carefulness in his father-in-law's matters; his service deserves better at the Queen's hands than he yet feels. Fears the Earl of Shrewsbury will not be without danger of his life this next winter.—Berwick, 8 June. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2½.

June 9. **1447.** SIR VALENTINE BROWNE to LORD BURGHLEY.

Has received his letter of the 4th instant, and delivered those of occurrents to Mr. Killegrew, who takes this day his journey into Scotland. Has received this morning from Newcastle by ships out of France like advertisement of the King's death, and that Count Montgomery was taken. Wishes that their neighbours were put in heart to continue in this good concurrence for causes both of amity and justice on the Borders. Dares not say that some portion of the ordinary [charge], seeing the principal officers and others abandon their service so long might for such a purpose be spared. Desires that he may be relieved of the charge of the

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rule of the town, being unable to bear the burden both of Governor and Marshal without any allowance, and also that he may be licensed to be absent for 14 days till order may be given for the said charge, as some of his purveyors in Yorkshire and the coast do not answer their accounts according to the trust committed to them.—Berwick, 9 June 1574. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

June 7 and 10. **1448.** NEWS from PARIS.

1. June 7, 1574.—The Queen Mother has taken upon her the Regency only upon certain words spoken by the King before his death. She has removed from Bois de Vincennes to Paris to the Louvre, where she keeps her son and the King of Navarre within the castle with guard upon guard. She has grated the chamber windows of the King of Navarre like a prison and stopped all the back passages into the town. She has also committed "Bonacorsi" to prison. There is marvellous misliking at this dealing amongst all men; notwithstanding this the Queen Mother sends courteous messages unto them [Dale and Leighton] daily as though she would gladly keep the favour of the Queen of England, but in the meanwhile watch is laid what every man does, and no one dares be seen in their company. Great discourse is made of the coming of the King of Poland. Young Lansac is sent into Germany to treat for a safe conduct for the King of Polonia that way. Montmorin is already dispatched to the Emperor. It is given forth that the King of Spain will not use the King of Portugal's ships because they are over great, which may increase the suspicion that they are "bent" another way. "The King a little before his death spake lovingly to the King of Navarre, and recommended unto him earnestly the obedience unto his mother, but he made little countenance to Monsr. le Duc. The King's body being opened it was found he had an impostume in his lungs. The King of Navarre has sent Meysance and Monsieur has sent M. D'Estrees to the King of Polonia to salute him as King." It is much bruited that De la Noüe has given an overthrow to Montpensier before Fontenay, also that Matignon has brought Montgomery before St. Lo the better to come by the town.

2. *By young Killegrew.* 10 June, from Paris.—The miscontent increases daily amongst all sorts because the Queen Mother has taken upon her the Regency without the consent of the Estates, and also for detaining Monsieur and the King of Navarre. The Queen Mother uses persuasions to move all men to be quiet until the coming of the King, with great promises of amendment of all things. MM. St. Supplice and Villeroy are returned out of Languedoc without hope of any pacification. Since the coming home of the Marshal de Retz it begins to be doubted how the King shall come out of Poland. The Marshal escaped narrowly the hands of certain

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French Protestants who are in the dominions of the Duke de la Petite Pierre Lutzelstein. Monsieur comes into the Council now and then, and goes in company with the Queen Mother to the Tuileries.

Endd. Pp. 2½.

June 10. **1449.** DR. DALE to LORD BURGHLEY.

The misliking of the title of the Queen Mother's regency and the detaining of the Princes increases daily. They would lack no help if they would help themselves. Her policy is to promise amendment of all things, and deliverance and reconciliation of all men at the coming of the King, and she sends about to La Noüe and Danville to pacify them. It is said Retz has obtained letters from the Count Palatine to La Noüe to turn his forces to the Low Country. There are doubts more and more of the difficulty of the King's return, and they much mistrust of the Queen. Therefore Pinart was sent to him with demonstration of great affection, to declare to him that persons are appointed for the satisfaction of the Queen's subjects. Mitty, that was Lord Norrey's man, has accused one La Roche of intelligence between Monsieur and the Duke of Bouillon. Gordon, the Earl of Huntley's brother, has been to him for a passport. Would not give him one till he knew how the Queen liked of it. William Killegrew minds to despatch from hence as soon as he can to avoid suspicion. "Poor Montgomery" is in hand and two councillors are gone to examine him. Leighton recovers his strength by little and little. Villeroy and St. Supplice are returned from Languedoc without hope of pacification. De Retz escaped very narrowly certain of the French on the frontier of Germany.—Paris, 10 June 1874.

Add., with seal. *Endd. Pp.* 1¼.

June 10. **1450.** DR. DALE to SIR THOMAS SMITH and FRANCIS WALSINGHAM.

The Queen Mother has grated the chambers of Monsieur and the King of Navarre. She puts Montmorency's wife in comfort that her husband shall be at liberty at the coming of the King. Difficulties increasing daily with the news of the overthrow of Montpensier vex her very much. Monsieur comes to the Council now and then, and goes in company of the Queen Mother to the Tuileries, and into the town sometimes for countenance sake. The Earl of Huntley has written to Gordon his brother that the Regent is advertised of practices of his in France, whereby he may be in danger of his bond, which he entered for his good behaviour, and advised him to behave himself in such manner as it may bring no danger to him. Gordon said he would pass to England to purge himself to the Queen, and desired his passport.—Paris, 10 June 1574. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1¾.

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June 11. **1451.** REMONSTRANCE of the ESTATES of FLANDERS.

1. Declare their loyalty and their earnest desire for the maintenance of the Catholic religion, but complain of certain abuses, such as the maintenance of foreign garrisons, excessive taxation, the tyrannical behaviour of the Spaniards, the suppression of their privileges, and the general misgovernment of the country, all which they pray may be remedied and the management of affairs placed again in the hands of the councils of the country.

2. The reply of Don Luis de Requescens, reviewing the different articles of the remonstrance, and promising to forward them to the King.—Brussels, 11 June 1574.

Copy. Fr. Pp. 3½.

June 14. **1452.** [ANTONIO GUERRAS] to ———

Gives an account of the naval preparations that are being made in England under Vice-Admiral Winter and Hawkins to oppose the descent of the King of Spain's armada on the coast of Ireland.—London, 14 June 1574.

A considerable portion not deciphered. Span. Pp. 4.

June 15. **1453.** HENRY, KING OF POLAND, to the QUEEN.

Condoles with her on the death of his brother Charles, and hopes that she will continue to act with the same amity towards him as she has done to the late King.—Cracow, 15 June 1574. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Fr. Royal Letter.

June 17. **1454.** ROGER BODENHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

In Spain the whole government rests in the hands of the spirituality, and such as they be right well assured of, who indeed hate the estate of England mortally. Whatsoever be said or appear to the contrary the Spaniard will never yield more than by way of force he shall be compelled to do. As they stand in more fear of England than there is cause for the English to fear them, the more cause they give them to suspect their friendship the sooner they will discover themselves, or come to some good ground of assured amity, which he thinks will never hold firmly until they consent that Englishmen shall come into Spain without danger of the Inquisition, and how far that is off all the world sees. There is in London a nest of Spaniards who do nothing else but spy what is done and intended to be done, and give advertisement thereof, who have acquaintance with many who be of their religion, who are for the most part both ignorant and malicious, of whom they learn such advertisements as be to the worst purpose. The special cause why he says this is for that there is a number of evil-disposed persons in the realm who have conference with these Spaniards, and put forth amongst the common people and others that if the King of Spain would extend his power against this realm it would lightly be overcome, and so many as bear any devotion to the Spanish religion believe it verily, of which sort he thinks there be too

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many in number. As he is going into Spain has thought good thus to discharge some part of his duty. Will advertise with speed what he finds there. Has always desired to do him service without respect of reward. Can never do him better service than by giving him knowledge of two men whom he may make his most assured friends, and who be worthy to be embraced and made much of. The one is Sir James Croftes, and the other is Mr. Dyer.—Bristol, 17 June 1574. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

June 17. **1455.** H. KILLEGREW to WALSINGHAM.

Order is given by the Regent for answering Hamilton's confession. There has been some practising for France, but cannot yet come to the knowledge thereof. Great obedience to the Regent in all Scotland; were he gone they know no more where to find another for the purpose than they do a successor for the weal of England. The Regent and Huntley are on good terms, the Earl of Athole likewise. Trusts with good handling the alteration in the mind of many, caused by the great spoil of their merchants by pirates, may be remedied. It were requisite to write letters to Berwick, and the Island to apprehend all such as they may well fasten on. Sir Valentine Browne still makes earnest search for him that coined false money in Scotland and is escaped from Berwick. That they have been so slow in answering their request touching a league has done much harm, and brought many to doubt of their intentions. Order shall be taken touching justice between Lord Scrope and Lord Maxwell. Finds Lord Scrope deals dutifully and honorably, but to go through with the matter he will require for three or four months a band of the soldiers of Berwick. Killsyth is abroad; he excuses the letter to the Bishop of Ross upon his agreement with him (Walsingham) to grope and suck out of the Bishop what he could for the Protestants' avail.—Edinburgh, 17 June 1574. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. 1¾.

June 17. **1456.** *Occurrents in Scotland.*

There is a loss of 3,000 Scots in Sweden, partly in service, but the most part by mutiny; there be not 500 left alive of all that first went thither. The King of Poland is straitly used, and has no Frenchmen but in his inner chamber. All the archers of the Scottish guard here are warned to return into France. There is news that M. Danville should be taken by them of Montpellier, so that it is supposed the house of Guise will triumph more and more. There be many hulks out of Eastland laden with beer and grain, in this country this year they drink beer instead of wine. A ship of Bristol going a fishing to some of the lochs in the west of Scotland, landed two men about Ayr, where they were seized with false coin of this country to a great quantity. Many miners be landed out of Germany to work in Crawford Moor. There

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be commissioners for the King and the clergy about the policy of the church. At Calais they fortify with great diligence and keep strait watch and ward.
P. ¾. *Enclosure.*

June 19. **1457.** G. HETON to WALSINGHAM.

Desires to know what is Her Majesty's pleasure what he should do concerning the Irishman who is in prison at Brussels. Having occasion to send over the company's secretary to Brussels, he procured means to speak with the Irishman in prison, who declared that he had been there two months and had been once examined, but was so clear that he was not to be touched. If Her Majesty's letter were written to the Chancellor of Brabant he would procure the delivery of her subject. Complains of their evil usage, which will appear by their requests given to the Governor, and his answers to the same, which he sends to the deputy and company to be delivered to the Council. The nature of these men is such that if they have an inch more granted to them than they ought to have they will not be satisfied with an ell. The Spaniards can deal best with these country men, who can make them "couche" like a "lyam" hound. Of the Council here Viglius and D'Assonville be marvellous enemies to the state and realm, being set on by merchants of this town who have got great wealth in England. There be lately come into Holland 30 ships of the East country which had been embargoed to serve the King. Vitelli is returned out of Holland to Brussels. The most part of the Walloon soldiers will serve no longer except they be paid to the last penny. It is thought that the King's camp is withdrawn out of Holland for lack of victuals, and that it is in hand to treat for a peace with the Prince of Orange.—Antwerp, 19 June 1574.
Signed.
Add., with seal. *Pp.* 2.

June 20. **1458.** DEBTS due to BENEDETTO SPINOLA.

Note of different sums of money owing to Benedict Spinola on 20 June 1574, amounting to 27,879*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*
Endd. *P.* ½.

June 21. **1459.** H. KILLEGREW to WALSINGHAM.

1. Reckoned without his host when he promised a full dispatch in two days, therefore must tarry two days more Touching Hamilton, he sends the boy's examination. Finds they begin to wax suspicious of their intentions, whatsoever the Regent says, who seems to continue very devout still. For the great matter can yet write nothing, for he will not till to-morrow have to deal in it, and he might alter his course. If they deal soundly they will be brought in tune again. Killsyth has confessed the truth, and is pardoned by the Regent because of his great repentance; this is secret

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but hereof he may gather that all is not gold that glitters.—Edinburgh, 21 June. *Signed.*

2. P.S.—"This letter is private to yourself."

Add. Endd. Pp. 1¾.

1460. *Examination of John Stewart, Messenger for the Queen of Scots.*

John Stewart, of the age of 18 or thereabouts, says that about the year 1570 he went into England with Lord Clinton, but not being able to follow so fast took his way by inquiry to Catford, where the Queen of Scots lay for the time, with whom he remained as a boy in the stable for two years, and the third year with Alexander Hamilton in Derbyshire, who was not permitted to keep him longer. During his time of being in the stables he was sent by Archie Beatoun with letters to Lady Livingstone, and returned with her answers. Knows not the names of the many who came to and fro with letters when the Queen of Scots was at Sheffield, but one Thomas Glover was a secret host and concealer of them, and one John, servant to the Earl of Shrewsbury, who played upon the base violin, conveyed letters and messages unto and from the house. One Morgan did much haunt the said house. One Dick Bayes, an English boy born at Catsmore beside Sheffield, went into Scotland with letters and returned again and remains thereabouts. Departing from Alexander Hamilton he went to London to one John Gray, a Scotchman dwelling in Saint Margaret's parish, where haunted much Cuthbert Reade the Bishop of Ross' secretary, Morgan the Earl of Shrewsbury's secretary, Jervis Lascelles, the Earl of Arundel's man, and divers others. He fell then into service with Mr. Jervis Lascelles, and remained with him a year in Nottinghamshire, when Alexander sent for him to come to him, alleging it would be for his weal. Appointed to meet Alexander in a place called Hansworth, two miles from Sheffield. Then came to Doncaster to the Bull with him, where he had his directions, and 6*s.* in testers for his charges. He would stand to it to the death that all he said was true, and is ready to come into England to affirm and prove the same.

Endd. Pp. 2. *Enclosure.*

June 21. **1461.** DR. DALE to LORD BURGHLEY.

1. Has written the effect of his and Mr. Leighton's audience to the Secretaries.

2. The Queen Mother still continues her deep dissimulation. It is certain Monsieur has had some round speeches with his mother, but she tells him she must keep him safe till the coming of his brother. Nothing was found in Bonacorsi, but that he seemed to bear goodwill to Monsieur, which is taken for offence in him and many others.—Paris, 21 June 1574. *Signed.*

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3. P.S. (*partly in cipher*).—Directly after Mr. Leighton's audience one came from Monsieur and the King of Navarre to tell them that they were constrained to use the speeches they did, and to desire the Queen to continue her good friendship, desiring them to advertise her of the readiness of the Prince of Condé and others, and to desire her to set foot in Normandy, the particulars whereof are committed to be declared by William Killegrew. The rumours that are spread of the Queen arise among the Scots. This is the third or fourth time they have spread she should not be well. La Noüe hopes to pass the Loire easily.

Add., with seal. *Endd.* *Pp.* 2½.

June 21. **1462.** DR. DALE to SIR THOMAS SMITH and FRANCIS WALSINGHAM.

Has at length had audience and declared to the Queen Mother the points the Queen commanded him to open to her, as at the instance of De la Mothe, touching the preservation of such as were nearest to her, now that she had the matter in her own government. She thanked the Queen for her goodwill, but said that since the death of the King, she, her son, and the King of Navarre were but one, and that she would not have taken the regency except at their request, and whatsoever is done is done by their consent. In truth Alençon dares not speak to any man nor any man to him. If he speak in secrecy he is examined what he said, and the party called that speaks with him. She said she was sorry that Montmorency had been committed, but it was her son's doings, and now he was in the hands of justice he must be tried. She did not know how the matter of Sir Arthur Champernoun stood, but would inquire. Since the time of his audience the Duke has been suffered to go to the Tuileries, somewhat after the Queen Mother, and to come back before her, whereas otherwise he was not accustomed to go but with her. Once he and the King of Navarre had leave to go to the Queen of Navarre, and passed the guards without let of any man. The captain of the guard did not know that the Queen Mother had given them leave, and complained to her, saying if she gave them leave it booted not for him to guard them. She answered he must continue as he does till the coming of the King. Is advertised the Bishop of Cashel and Stukeley are fallen out in Spain, and discredit each other as much as they may. It is thought by men that know him that Gordon might do more harm in England or Scotland than here. Bonacorsi is discharged from prison. Pinart has said that Sir Arthur Champernoun was never promised any payment, but he must recover it by order of law against those who have the confiscation of Montgomery's lands. As soon as Leighton was able to go abroad he had his audience to take his leave; he used no special matter, but only of certain jealousies he perceived were conceived of late. The

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Queen Mother made her excuse upon reports of the Queen arming her ships, and other slender suspicions, but being pressed very particularly to name something particularly, she could not. As they were in talk, Monsieur and the King of Navarre came between them with a set tale that whatsoever reports were made of them, they never meant any other thing but to assist and serve the King and the Queen Mother, "but in the mean time, whiles they told their tale, Monsieur held me fast by the hand, and the King of Navarre jogged Mr. Leighton in the elbow, to give us to understand that their meaning was not as they spake."—Paris, 21 June 1574. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

June 21. **1463.** DR. DALE to FRANCIS WALSINGHAM.

The French Queen has been harping about things by suspicions, but can enter into nothing. The Duke and the King of Navarre gather courage and hope, and do use their mother's arts of dissimulation very cunningly. It is a great grief to them that they have not heard from England, because it was bruited the Queen should not be well.—Paris, 21 June. *Signed.*

Add., with seal. *Endd. P.* 1.

June 21. **1464.** EVENTS IN FRANCE.

Such as had charge under Montmorency are discharged. It is said De Carse, cousin to La Mole, has levied a company of men in Provence. Colombiers died very valiantly at St. Lo, and likewise his son, the rest were put to the sword. There was much gazing at Montgomery at his coming to Paris, but as it seemed more pitied than spited. He remains in the Grosse Tour of the palace. He was promised by Matignon to be but prisoner of war. Danville has travailed to make a truce with them of the religion in Languedoc. The Queen Mother has despatched one to break it, supposing they would gather forces in the meantime. She has sent Count Giazzo to Piedmont to levy men against them of Dauphiny. There are good forces both of Swiss and Almains ready to assist the Prince of Condé. La Vallette and De Losse have levied the siege at Clerac in Languedoc. Montbrun and St. Remy with 2,000 horse each are marching against the Prince Dauphin in Dauphiny.

P. 1.

June 22. **1465.** ANTONIO GUERRAS to [PEDRO VENENDEZ.]

The Queen's ships continue to arm, and levies of mariners and other people to be made, and in addition there are 40 other vessels belonging to private persons. Some of the Council oppose these preparations as showing suspicion of the King of Spain, and thereby tending to weaken the ancient friendship between England and Spain, and also on account of the great expense, amounting to 30,000*l.* per annum. The

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strained to deliver up the King's jewels she had in keeping. The Earl of Athol is but cold, and the Duke and the Earl of Huntley but temporisers. The Regent is commonly well accompanied. The Regent will this week repair a house at Douglasdale for the Earl of Angus. There has been unkindness between the Regent and the clergy touching a man who had the Regent's licence to transport corn, and was condemned by the elders to do penance for taking corn from the kingdom in the time of dearth. Knows not who would be Regent if this man were gone. Some would have Athole, but the Protestants mislike him; some Glencairn, but he is old, weak, and poor; others Angus, but he is too young; others the Bishop of Caithness, but he is of small credit; some would have to the number of four, but that is unlikely. If God should take the Regent the Hamiltons would rule or else give strokes for it. If there be any meaning to give pensions, will seek out the likeliest to serve to purpose. The Regent is at great charges, and will not be nice to receive wherewithal of France or Flanders rather than nowhere. Might as well be in England for anything he can see, unless the Queen would deal more roundly. Sends the order taken by the Regent at St. Andrew's for reforming the abuse in the College, also how far the commissioners for framing a Christian policy for the church have proceeded. Grange's wife, who was unknown since the winning of the Castle, has come to light, by reason of being put to the horn for jewels; her friends offered to bring her to answer. Bruit that the French Queen is with child and the late King her husband was poisoned. Since the loss of 3,000 Scots in Sweden the Regent will grant no more to depart the realm, alleging this fleet coming out of Spain may cause occasion to need them at home. He makes account of 50 good ships of war in his realm. Tales come out of France that the Queen Mother is misliked for conveying treasure out of the realm. While a bark of Hastings with two prizes was at Montrose, the owners of the prizes, men of Rotterdam, came in a Scottish ship, having been found floating in a boat near Norway. Those on land were stayed, but the bark cut her cables and made to sea. Adam Gordon does less harm to this realm at present than if he were at home. It were well to write somewhat hither to wake them from sleep, yet their staff is next the door when the fray shall rise. The Regent has done him great honor for the Queen's sake since his coming; he will shortly send her of the best hawks in the country. The bailiffs of Edinburgh protest their thankful reverence towards the Queen. Certain matters are to be cleared on the Borders; justice would be fully answered at no extraordinary charge if a band were sent from Berwick for two or three months. Order is taken concerning Walter Dulle's matter against Patrick Lough. Touching the two men taken at Ayr with false hardheads, has obtained the one to go home, the other remains till they try him.

Endd. Pp. 3½. *Enclosure.*

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[June.] **1470.** PERSONS thought fit to be entertained in SCOTLAND.

List of 23 noblemen and others, with various amounts for pensions placed against their names, from 500*l.* for the Regent to 30*l.* for Peter Young.
Endd. Pp. 1¼.

[June.] **1471.** Similar list to the above, with two additional, with remarks as to marriages.
Endd. P. 1.

[June.] **1472.** PERSONS recommended for PENSIONS.

List of those recommended by the Regent as fit to be entertained with pensions, and others not commended by him but thought fit to be entertained, with remarks on the influence, disposition, &c. of each.
Endd. Pp. 1½.

June 24. **1473.** The REGENT OF SCOTLAND to LORD BURGHLEY.

Killegrew shall find himself friendly and familiarly dealt with in such things as he has charge of. Wishes greater forwardness in matters tending to the common repose of the whole island. The good amity is no less convenient to be entertained than before. Their people are heavily and unfriendly used; prays him be a mean that no further inconvenience arise.—Holyrood House, 24 June. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. ½.

June 25. **1474.** H. KILLEGREW to WALSINGHAM.

The Regent is gone to set miners to work upon Crawford Moor to make profit of it. Learns that not long before the siege Grange had become a mortal enemy to England, there no harm he is gone. Concerning Adam Gordon's desire, can say nothing but wish he were entertained with fair words. The Regent can in nowise hear of Ferniehurst. The Lord of St. John's has the Regent's letters in his favour to the Queen; he goes to her realm to use the baths; he is not best affectionate to the Regent, but civil and wise. The Regent holds under the reconciled factions, yet without offence. Prays he may hear of the voyage of his brother William. A ship brings news that the Duke of Alençon rules all and Montmorency together, and that Count Montgomery is at liberty in Caen—too good news to be true; that 16 of King Philip's ships are stolen out of Spain and come to the Prince of Orange, and that 1,600 Spaniards lately "apparelled" in Antwerp have lost their lives in Holland. If the Queen will give ear to no league or pension, prays him solicit his revocation, for he will do no service here and undo himself. Killsyth had letters from some love of his out of England, wherein was a toy to wear about his neck to preserve love; will deal for his 20*l.* as soon as he may think to do good. Prays him remember the band of Berwick, that the Scots be

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not found more ready or able to answer justice than they are. Carmichael and Lord Maxwell will answer all those old attempts mentioned in Lord Scrope's instructions. Touching the matter unspoken of, will advertise in cipher after his return from Stirling. Thinks they will not agree to the sure way of remedy, and will be daunted to accept conditions which cannot be performed without many councils on the matter, which would mislike his delicate ears. Thinks it not convenient to be done unless he saw an assured sequel to follow. The Regent will take his journey northward about the 10th of July, which he sees no cause that the Queen of England's servant should countenance, seeing it is to get money, and so discontent the subjects. To remain here till his return were to little purpose. Prays that when his Grace goes north he may come south, so shall the Queen be advertised of a truth, and be relieved of a great burden. He may see by the examinations what honest men and honest dealings are worth, and what the contrary engenders.—Edinburgh, 25 June. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 4.

June 24. **1475.** *H. Killegrew to Christopher Hatton.*

Fears the Queen may lose the fruit of her liberality in reducing the whole subjects and strengths of this realm to the King's obedience. Was desired by the Privy Council to see what they would do for acknowledging her great goodness, whose answer was that they would enter into league with her against her enemies, a thing much desired of their predecessors, who were wont to say, "Whoso would England win, at Scotland he must first begin." The Council were of mind it was convenient to bind them more straitly with a yearly remembrance, so he sounded the worthiest, and found a less yearly cost than 2,000*l.* would have served the turn. Knows not by whose default it is not granted, they will in time be driven back to old enemies. Whilst these things have hung in suspense they have been confirmed in their opinions and conceits that they were contented to see them strike in civil war, until the danger appearing upon the massacre of the Admiral, which being since quenched they are content to leave them without league or sure friendship of any prince. Doubt drives them to think where they can look themselves best for their own surety. Some will continue faithful to the Queen, but the rest will begin charity at themselves after the manner of the world. France wooes the Regent and the King's faction, and makes more court to them than to the other side. Where he left them as it were in a consumption, finds them lusty and gallant, having forgotten their late dangerous state. They are as men looking where best they may do their business, and in the meantime answer with as good compliments as have been used to them. If he think no good will be done concerning the league and pensions,

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prays him to help procure his revocation, that has earnest business of his own at home.—Edinburgh, 24 June. *Signed.*
Copy. Pp. 4. *Enclosure.*

[June.] **1476.** *Piracies by Englishmen.*

1. Account of the piracies committed by a ship commanded by Robert Isted, a gentleman of Hastings, who was apprehended at Montrose on the 15th June; also of those of a Mr. Fielding. Statements by the persons robbed, and by such of the crew as were apprehended, &c.

2. These men had brought some ships into Montrose, alleging them to be Spanish vessels taken under licence from the Prince of Orange. They were, however, taken from some Dutchmen, who were found adrift in a boat upon the coast of Norway by a vessel bound for Leith, but which put into Montrose under stress of weather. There the owners recognized their ships, and such of the crew of the pirate as were on shore were made prisoners, those on board set sail and escaped leaving the prizes behind them.
Endd. Pp. 3. *Enclosure.*

June 27. **1477.** Dr. Dale to [Lord Burghley].

Concerning his resignation of the Archdeaconry of Surrey and his appointment to the Deanery of Wells.—Paris, 27 June. *Signed.*
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June 27. **1478.** Dr Dale to Lord Burghley.

1. Finds that the doubt they were in at Mr. Leighton's departure was a mere device of the Queen Mother, as was also that whereof he sent word by William Killegrew.

2. Has learned that the matter of Bonacorsi was a very vain jealousy, whereof he has acquitted him thoroughly.—Paris, 27 June 1574. *Signed.*
Add., with seal. *Endd. P.* ½.

June 27. **1479.** *Occurrents in France.*

It is said that certain of the religion in Lorraine have spoiled certain towns on the frontier belonging to the Cardinal of Lorraine. It is secretly talked that the Queen Mother earnestly solicits the King of Spain to turn his navy against the Queen's dominions. The talk of the treaty between the Queen of Scots and Don John of Austria begins secretly to be renewed. Subjects of the King of Navarre are much miscontented with his detaining. Certain captains have told the Queen Mother that they dare not enter into any service if Montgomery should be used otherwise than prisoner of war; yet this day he has been put to the rack, and now he is executed. La Roche was executed the 23rd upon the accusation of Mitty; his matter touched an enterprise intended at Compeigne or some other town in Picardy in favour of the Prince

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of Condé. The Queen Mother has word that the King of Poland is sick, and therefore makes the more fair weather with Monsieur. She wept at the receipt of her letters from Poland, and the next day went on foot to St. Genevieve, at which place there is a superstitious pilgrimage for the healing of fevers. They of the religion in Menerbeo in Dauphiny pretended of late they would yield their towns to the garrisons of the Pope in Avignon, who coming to execute their enterprise, Montbrun being in ambush gave them a great overthrow. The report of the arriving of the reiters is taken for certain. Captain Cassal is sent to draw men from Condé, and one is sent to Danville with great promises. The Queen Mother enters into misliking of Montpensier, and has willed him to gather his forces together; and it is said that he has as much misliking of her regency without his consent. There is news that the navy of the King of Spain is in much readiness. The Queen Mother has Monsieur about the town for a show.

Pp. 1¾. *Enclosure.*

June 27. **1480.** DR. DALE to FRANCIS WALSINGHAM.

His letter stood them in marvellous much stead, for even to this hour the rumour of the Queen's death continues. Had he not had his letter he could neither have answered it nor satisfied himself.—Paris, 27 June. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

June 30. **1481.** H. KILLEGREW to WALSINGHAM.

Has been to Stirling to see the King, who was very glad to hear from the Queen. He could use pretty speeches as to how much he was bound to her, yea, more than to his own mother. He has well grown in body and spirit since he was here last. He could speak the French tongue marvellously well, and was able extempore to read a chapter out of the Bible into French and out of French into English. Appointed the King what chapter he would, so that he could see it was not studied for. He likewise danced with a very good grace. Found by them that the lives of the King's schoolmasters and others were no dearer to them than his prosperity. Can learn of no practice to transport the King into France; there is a sister of Lord Livingstone's about him much suspected to be French; his schoolmasters are desirous to have him from the handling of women. The Countess of Argyle is brought to bed of a dead son and in great danger of her life. Robert Melvil is so grateful for his life, and willing to do the Queen service, that favour were well bestowed upon him. Prays he may deal with the Regent for his full pardon, who yet is prisoner in his own house, and may be executed tomorrow. The Queen will do well to write to the Regent in favour of the Countess of Argyle and her husband, who is a godly noble man. The rest of the pirates taken at Montrose are brought to this town, and are shortly to be brought to

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trial of law. The King of Poland is very sickly; he is so straitly watched that he could not steal away, having not above 30 Frenchmen in all with him; he made offer for the 3,000 Scots since slain in Sweden, but the Poles would none of them.—Edinburgh, last of June 1574.
Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

June. **1482.** PASQUIL OF FRANCE.

Dialogue composed of quotations from the scriptures, supposed to be spoken by the King of France, the Queen Mother, the Duke of Alençon, the Duke of Guise, the King of Navarre, Paris, France, &c., &c.
Endd. Lat.. Pp. 2¼.

June. **1483.** EXAMINATIONS of PIRATES.

Examination of the remainder of the pirates apprehended at Montrose, and executed at Leith the 2nd July 1574.
Endd. Pp. 2¼.

July 5. **1484.** SPURIOUS COIN in SCOTLAND.

Examination before the Regent and others, on the 5th July, of Roger Freeman, merchant of Bristol, apprehended at Ayr with false Scottish hardheads in his possession. Particulars as to ownership of the vessel he came in, the master, crew, cargo, account of his possession of the coin, &c. *Signed.*
Endd. by Killegrew. P. 1.

July 6. **1485.** DR. DALE to FRANCIS WALSINGHAM.

Would have been utterly to seek to answer touching the Queen's navy without his letters. Cannot learn what effect the news of the arrival of the King in Vienna works in men's minds, but hitherto all are amazed at these successes against all men's expectation. The shortness of the time will make men either bestir themselves or discourage them.—Paris, 6 July. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. 1.

July 7. **1486.** DR. DALE to SIR THOMAS SMITH and FRANCIS WALSINGHAM.

Egremont Ratcliff has spoken with him and told him that he had left the King of Spain, and that both he and Lord Morley are at utter defiance with Stukeley. He says he has come here to make his suit to the Queen, and that he is sorry for his offence; also that the King of Spain seeks to entertain as many of the Queen's subjects as he may to make an attempt against her. He and Lords Morley and Westmoreland would never consent to any such matter, and therefore are not in credit; notwithstanding Westmoreland has 100 crowns a month assigned him by the King. Westmoreland would have consented had there been somewhat attempted ere this time. The King of Spain's navy in Biscay is appointed to Flanders, they in Galicia towards Ireland, and the rest either towards England or Scotland. They could

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not be ready before September. He says also that Cotton is appointed to be Stukeley's lieutenant for the voyage. He had to pass to Flanders to Westmoreland. Dissuaded him thereof, but he has since sent word that he had received a letter from Lord Morley that he must needs go. On the 4th the Queen Mother sent for him, and at his coming said that she had word that the Queen's navy was abroad, and thought to attempt something against this realm, which she thought strange, and therefore sent to understand the truth. Answered that he understood of no such matter, and supposed that the Queen's navy was not yet abroad, wherewith she was well comforted. She declared that the King arrived at Vienna the 25th of June, and that the Emperor went to meet him, and by this time he should be at Venice; indeed there arrived a courier the night before from the King. It is commonly reported he came away by stealth with nine horse, whereof three were Poles, and was followed but could not be overtaken. Has learned that immediately upon the death of the King the Queen Mother despatched a post to the Turk desiring him to assist the King if the Poles should stay him, and also to stay the renewing of the peace with the Emperor till it might appear whether he would give the King passage. The King prepares for two ways from Venice. There is order given for levying 2,000 Italians, either to conduct the King through Italy or to serve in Languedoc, where the Protestants at this time are very strong. Schomberg is gone to Germany with commission to spare no money to stay the reiters that are appointed for the Prince of Condé. The Swiss levied for the King of Spain march already to the Low Countries. It is said that the Protestants on the frontier of Champagne have given an overthrow to certain companies of the Duke of Guise; also that La Noüe marches strongly to the Loire, and has given an overthrow to certain horsemen on his way. Montgomery was racked to have gotten out of him whether the Queen or the Duke were privy to his enterprise, but he was very constant as well therein as in his religion, neither would he by any means be induced to yield to any superstition. He was very much pitied. Carentan is not rendered yet, as far as can be known. The Pope has sent him that was last resident here to condole. He has other secret matter to deal in; it is doubted lest it be touching their league. One Godolphin begins to be a meddler, and says he is one of them named to come in message to the Queen, and that Mauvisière is another. There is a post this way from Spain that the fleet of the King is ready, and tarries but for wind. There is a secret muttering here that the King is stayed at Vienna, partly at the suit of the Poles and partly of them of the empire, for the restitution of Metz and other towns imperial; certain it is he had no safe conduct of the Emperor.—Paris, 7 July 1574. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 3¼.

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July 9. RICHARD BINGHAM to WALSINGHAM.

1487. 1. Since his coming has heard of a lewd part done by a friend of his, wherefore he beseeches him to have no other opinion of him than he has had, and time will show his truth and honesty.—Cologne, 9 June 1574.

2. M. de Meru is in good hope that all things shall go forward according to his expectation. It was advertised that his brother the Marshal should be dead, notwithstanding which the peace in Languedoc was harder to be obtained than before. The Prince of Orange has lost the castle and town of Buren. It is said that Marshal D'Anville has won Narbonne. The Polacks have taken down the King's coat armour and broken the same, and tumbled it forth of the temple.—Cologne, 9 July. *Signed.*

Add. Endd.: 1575. *Pp.* 1½.

July 10. **1488.** CATHERINE DE MEDICIS to the QUEEN.

Thanks her for her sympathy with her loss, which makes her all the more desire the continuation of the friendship between them, and which she assures her the King her son will extend. Is sure that when she understands whence has arisen the ill-feeling she has entertained against some calling themselves her subjects, she will free herself from the suspicion she has entertained thereof. They have endeavoured to stir up her son Alençon to rebellion, saying she had promised him men and 50,000 crowns to assist him. He has communicated all to her, and assured her that it did not arise from her, but from some who desire to trouble, not that kingdom alone, but all Christendom. A secretary to her ambassador is coming to inform her of certain matters in the name of the Duke of Alençon and the King of Navarre by them never thought of, but devised by the said secretary. Has informed her of this that she may put no trust in his words or writing. —Paris, 10 July 1574. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Holograph. Fr. Pp. 1½.

1489. Copy of the above.
Fr. P. 1¾.

1490. Another copy.
Fr. Pp. 1¾.

July 10. **1491.** AGNES, LADY HOME, to the QUEEN.

Her comfortable favour in her letters to the Regent in her favour has produced so good effect that she remains her obliged for ever. The whole request contained in her letter was not fully obeyed, the whole stay remained in some importunate suitors against her and her husband. Through inadvertence and evil counsel they have followed the way that led to their own perdition, but they have offered to satisfy the Regent, and they crave to know what they may

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do for reparation of the offence of receiving some of her rebels, which at the time tended but to a requiting of the friendship received by her husband's father in his troubles. Has thought fit to let her minister know the sum of their offers, with a declaration of the state of their cause. Remains in despair to know what would satisfy the Regent, unless it proceed by order from her. Prays her lend a helping hand to the furtherance of their welfare, that they may requite a large part of the benefits received at her hands.—Edinburgh, 10 July 1574. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 1¼.

July 12. **1492.** EXAMINATION of PETER FISHER.

The examination of Peter Fisher, Scottishman, one of the company of Captain Isted, taken at Edinburgh the 10th and 12th days of July 1574. Details of the acts of his life for the last eight years, and particulars of the various piracies in which he was engaged, &c.
Endd. by Killegrew: "This man was executed at Leith the 22nd July, and is to hang in chains to the example of others." *Pp.* 2.

[July 17.] **1493.** [FRANCIS WALSINGHAM] to DR. DALE.

The Queen has not sent a gentleman to condole with the Queen Mother, seeing she grows jealous of such messengers as have repaired of late. He is therefore to discharge those compliments, and to tell her that at the new King's coming she intends to lay all these unkindnesses aside, and to send a nobleman to condole with and congratulate him. He is to say that she marvels these things are jealously taken, seeing the long experience they have had of her honourable dealing, and the sundry occasions that have been offered to her for recovery of that which of right appertains to her, and for increase of dominion. Messengers were sent to no other end but to persuade them to pacify their troubles, and to set such at liberty as those whose imprisonment could not but be dishonourable to them. Of late the Council upon sundry grievous complaints made by the Queen's subjects of the great spoils they have sustained by sea, sent for the French Ambassador and showed him how no satisfaction could be obtained for these losses, and the Queen would be obliged to grant them some extraordinary remedy. To this he made long replication, to show that the injuries proceeded of the receiving of divers French vessels into English havens, where they were relieved with victual, and suffered to make sale of such prizes as they took, and all under pretence of religion, countenanced with certain letters of marque given by Cardinal Chatillon and Count Montgomery; and that it might breed some unkindness if any extraordinary way of relief were put into execution at the first coming of the new King to his crown. To this he was answered that the

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injuries done by Frenchmen here were not without remedy, as might appear by divers sentences of the Admiral's Court, and that the way to continue friendship was to have a mutual friendship on both sides. Sends a copy of a book of losses and injuries sustained, and restitution made to the French. He is not to deal in this matter otherwise than provoked by them. The Ambassador promises great things shall be done, notwithstanding the great experience the Council have had of French promises. One Bernadin Mendoza is sent from the King of Spain to use Spanish compliments to lull them to sleep, until they have compounded their troubles in Flanders, when all wise men think they will wake them.

Draft. Pp. 1⅓.

July [17]. **1494.** The QUEEN to CATHERINE DE MEDICIS.

Unfinished draft of a letter in reply to that of the Queen Mother's of the 10th, recapitulating the matter contained in that letter.

P. 1.

July 17. **1495.** H. KILLEGREW to WALSINGHAM.

Concerning Hamilton, the boy Stewart is contented to come into England. Has conjured him, threatened him, and done what he could, but can get no more than he wrote before. Would be glad so hear his opinion on his letter to Mr. Hatton, and whether he should continue that course. Touching Adam Gordon's desire to come into England, the Regent cannot yet resolve what advice to give. Earnestly requests the Queen's resolution whether he shall into the north with the Regent or no; if she resolve not, prays for his own opinion.—Edinburgh, 12 July 1574. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1⅓.

July 18. **1496.** H. KILLEGREW to [WALSINGHAM.]

Stewart the boy is stayed to find out some other matter against Gray that dwelt in London. Doubts if the Regent is contented to send him, so that if he have not already sufficient against Hamilton he need look for no more hence. The King of Sweden has written against Archibald Ruthven and the rest, alleging they had conspired his deposing and the setting up his brother now in prison. Higgins brought a prize to Caithness without any men in her; he is there apprehended, his ship also and 38 men. Can get no favour for the Earl of Argyle and his lady, the Queen would do well to write to the Regent or to him, for fears it will breed some trouble in the end. The Regent is of opinion the Earl will deliver the jewels, but his desire is to put in sureties to bring them forth and deliver them at the King's full years, which all men think reasonable, but the Regent will have his will according

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to the law, which he takes to be on his side. The Earl stays them as gages to relieve his land engaged for the King's service; he is one of the likeliest to be Regent if God calls this man, being well allied and beloved of the best sort here. The Earl of Huntley desires means to draw his brother into England, the Regent is of mind he should be rather encouraged to go into Italy or Germany. The King of Sweden's navy have taken many ships of Lubeck, which will breed a new quarrel between Denmark and Sweden. God send their ships well home for the Swedes be very strong. Fourteen noblemen in France are entered into bond secretly against the Regent, for that they allege he would send the King into England, there is some practice to kill him. The King of Poland is escaped out of a castle window in the night by a rope, and with a horse is come to Vienna, and the Emperor has furnished him with men and money; the Queen Mother has sent 1,500 men to meet him. Lord Oxford and Lord Seymour are fled out of England and past by Bruges to Brussels. Captains Robinson and Adamson's companies are defeated in Holland, and the Prince in great strait. The Regent has sent two boys to him that were taken with Isted, means to send them home. Fisher the Scottish pilot is condemned, but his execution deferred to find out some others that may pay for their assisting of pirates, with buying their wares, and victualling them. Hopes to hear whether he shall go with the Regent into the north, tarry, or return home. Fears the longer he tarry the less good he shall do. Hopes when they are willing to grant such things as the Regent demanded he and the noblemen will be ready to receive them. Old Lady Seton desires a safe conduct through England into France.—Edinburgh, 18 July 1574. *Signed.*

Pp. 4.

July 18. **1497.** *Complaint against Pirates.*

Lamentable complaint to the Regent of William Burnesyde of Anstruther. On the 13th of July coming forth of Norway with his ship laden with timber, he was by contrary winds put out of his way upon the coast of England. A pirate English ship full of men of war, cruel and merciless thieves, took him by force and spoiled and reft all his goods, the timber alone excepted. They struck him and his company because they would not reveal if they had money in the ship, and threatened to have hanged them. They spoiled them of their clothes and victuals, intending thereby that they should have died. Prays him to provide remedy that the sovereign's poor lieges may travel in safety by sea; they are worse handled than in time of war, for then they would be taken prisoners and gently handled. Beseeches that restitution may be had of gear reft in manner aforesaid.

Endd. by Killegrew. P. ¾. *Enclosure.*

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[July .] **1498.** *Names of Pirates.*

Names of 15 persons, the crew of Captain Robert Isted, captured at Montrose.

Below the names is written by Killegrew, "I hear even now that the above named are condemned and sent to Leith to be executed."

P. ⅓. *Enclosure.*

July 18. **1499.** WALSINGHAM to HENRY KILLEGREW.

Has moved the Queen that he have order to recommend Mr. Melvil's case to the Regent, for the full pardoning of him. Will procure letters in favour of the Earl and Countess of Argyle, also commission to follow the matter to the end. Thinks it not convenient to move for his return till he finds how the Regent is affected touching the great matter he had commission to deal in. If he thinks fit he can accompany the Regent till he be revoked. They will in sending out ships for the apprehension of Hill the pirate do a matter grateful to the Queen, who has sent out ships for the apprehension of him and others of that profession. One Don Bernadino de Mendoza is come to entertain them with Spanish compliments till such time as their practices be grown to full ripeness.—Reading, 18 July 1574.

Draft. Endd. Pp. 1¼.

July 21. **1500.** KILLEGREW to WALSINGHAM.

The bearer, Mr. Davison, has deserved more at his hands than he is able to deserve. Sends the enclosed from the Regent to the Ambassador in France touching Adam Gordon. Has received the money from the Laird of Killsyth better than looked for. The bearer can sufficiently inform him of the state of things here. Has no great hope to send the boy Stewart.—Edinburgh, 21 July. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

July 23. **1501.** KILLEGREW to WALSINGHAM.

Sends Mr. Davison not for any great purpose but because he has earnest business at home. Thinks no good will be done here for anything he can learn, unless he be of other mind than he takes him to be. If he must need tarry, prays for some to supply Mr. Davison's room, for else he is undone.

Add. Endd. P. ½.

July 23. **1502.** DR. DALE to SIR THOMAS SMITH and FRANCIS WALSINGHAM.

Pinart has come to him from the Queen Mother, and said that she had already given order to the Marshal de Retz and others for present restitution of wrongs done daily to the Queen's subjects, willing him to gather together such things as he saw reason to be redressed. Specially, he said, present

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payment should be make to Nutshawe. Answered him that if they would do anything indeed it was high time, and that he would deal further with him upon direction from the Queen. Having now received their letters of the 17th has repaired to the Queen Mother and did the Queen's message of condoling, saying that he was a prince that had lived longer in quietness with his neighbours than any prince of that realm had done, and also had granted divers edicts for liberty of religion. She said God had left her a son that would be as glad to continue amity with his neighbours as ever his brother was, for which purpose he had sent letters to the Queen for the continuance of the league. Made excuse that the Queen had not sent of purpose for this office. She took it in good part being done as it was. Monsieur was in the chamber for countenance sake. Of late there is some new suspicion fallen out, all passages over the water are stopped, and the guards that way kept more strait. A courier has brought word that he left the King three days journey beyond Venice. Thereupon order was taken that all guards and men of ordnance should repair to Troyes by the 28th of this month to meet him. It is judged he can make no such haste, but that it must be the end of August before he can be at Lyons. It is concluded that the Queen Mother will remain at Paris till the King's coming to Rheims, and not to go to Lyons, because it is thought she cannot keep her guards so straitly by the way as she does here. Montmorency's wife and mother have been permitted of late to have access to him in the Bastille. This somewhat nourishes the hope that the Queen Mother would have men to have to content themselves till the coming of the King. There is great practice used with the Prince of Condé to submit himself to the King, and to stay the reiters. It is said the Dukes of Florence, Ferrara, Savoy, and Mantua are gone to Venice to meet the King, and that the Pope has sent thither an express legate, whereby it is feared the King will be encouraged to be resolute against them of the religion.—Paris, 23 July 1574. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

July 23. **1503.** DR. DALE to FRANCIS WALSINGHAM.

It was both countenance and contentment the Queen sent to the Queen Mother. Their condoling might be soon done for any sorrow the Queen Mother takes. She would hear no more of her former jealousies, but spake more of the particularities of those matters than he thought she could have done. She says they shall have all things for their merchants, believe it who will, yet it will do no harm to prove them. They can get no certainty of the reiters, but hope the best. It is much doubted what will be done at the assembly of these Princes of Italy touching matters of religion.—Paris, 23 July. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

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July 25. **1504.** DR. DALE to SIR THOMAS SMITH and FRANCIS WALSINGHAM.

1. At the closing of his former letters received a message from Rouen that a stay has been made at Dieppe and along that sea coast that no merchant nor ship should pass, and that there are certain men-of-war lying at the mouth of the Seine, which have brought back one of the ships laden with goods of certain of the Queen's subjects, and laid her up at Honfleur. Whereupon he sent for audience with the Queen Mother and was very earnest with her, putting her in remembrance of the inconvenience that happened of late years by the restraint made in Flanders, and assuring her that the Queen could not but be offended with such doings. She answered that she had already sent letters for the release thereof. Was not satisfied therewithal, and said he doubted what might become of it, upon the earnest complaint of the Queen's subjects, and required her for better satisfaction to declare her meaning under the broad seal, which she accorded presently to do. The dispatch was not made out till this morning, and was sent to M. Milleray by one of his men. Is advertised that there is full determination taken thoroughly to root out them of the religion, which accords with the words of the Marshal de Retz that the King would have but one religion in his realm. Matignon has taken upon himself to get Rochelle within a short time, and there is preparation made already for carriage of munition towards that enterprise. One came into the chamber of the Princess of Navarre yesterday morning while she was in bed, and drew his sword to have slain her, if there had not been succour at hand. It is made as though he were but a mad man. The Ambassador of Spain says he has written to his master at his (Dale's) motion to cast off Stukeley for the evil offices he does between the King of Spain and the Queen. When the Queen Mother heard that there was a Spaniard come in embassy to the Queen, she entered into a marvellous suspicion lest the Queen should enter into amity with Spain.—Paris, 25 July 1574. *Signed.*

2. P.S.—There is some talk that the King goes to meet the Pope at Notre Dame del Dieto under colour of pilgrimage.

Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

July 30. **1505.** WALSINGHAM to H. KILLEGREW.

Before his return the Queen would have him deal with the Regent touching the matter he wrote of to the two lords, letting him know she was acquainted with that which passed between them. Touching the sending of the Queen of Scots into Scotland, so great is the trust she has in him, though some persuade her it were not fit to repose so great confidence in any man, if he will take upon him her safe keeping she will be content to send her, and not demand hostages till such time as she be delivered, a matter no less dangerous for him

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to accept, if he mean honourably, than for them to offer if they have regard to their surety. Could have wished this overture had been forborne. — Woodstock, 30 July 1574. *Signed.*

Partly in cipher. Endd. P. ¾.

July. **1506.** PROGRESS of the EARL OF ARGYLE.

Account of the progress of the Earl of Argyle in visiting the countries and lordships of Lorne. He executed about eight score persons for murder, theft, or common sornery. Though hemp and tow were scant there were no lack of "thrawin widies." Men and women suspected of sorcery were apprehended and retained in prison, or let go upon security and caution. Ministers and readers were established at each parish church. In the same progress he settled many controversies.

Endd.: Brought not of Scotland by Mr. Killegrew. *P.* ¾.

August 3. **1507.** H. KILLEGREW to LORD BURGHLEY.

Beseeches his revocation, whereof he never stood in greater need. The Regent is gone this day to Aberdeen, having left the rule with the Earl of Angus and others. He has committed 12 principal men of the Borders to gentlemen's keeping, hoping thereby to have the Borders in better tune. The complaints increase daily against the pirates. Captain Read of Berwick and Mr. Witherington's son are worthy blame for publicly favouring them. Berwick is now left very bare without a head, and great divisions among the captains and soldiers. Has sent to Mr. Walsingham a letter in cipher from Mr. Hamilton to the Scottish Queen. Such of the Scottish guard as are in this country repair into France as fast as they may. The Master of Salton, in the north, has slain one of the Innes, a kinsman of the Regent, whom he thinks will pass over the matter. The Archbishop of St. Andrew's is dead, and something will be done in the General Assembly against the man nominated by the Regent. The pique between the Regent and the church is like to breed a scab in the end. There is of late come to the Regent a letter of Grange's to the Scottish Queen, written not two days before his death, making mention of his devotion and service to her, and declaring where all her jewels were, and how many Sir William Drury had in gage for 600*l.* Perceives that Lord Home and others taken in the Castle shall not die. For the ordnance of Home Castle, told the Regent he had not yet any answer.—Edinburgh, 3 August 1574. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2½.

August 3. **1508.** H. KILLEGREW to WALSINGHAM.

Is going this northern voyage with the Regent. The French faction increases. Claude Hamilton, the Duke's son, was married to-day to Lord Seton's daughter. Touching old Lady

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Seton, for whom he wrote to have safe conduct, understands since by the Regent that she will speak with the Scottish Queen under pretence to see her daughter, Mary Seton. Thinks it a good course to win favour of all men indifferently for his sovereign; for that purpose beseeches him remember the Earl of Argyle's suit. Robinson, lately come out of France to speak with the Scottish Queen, is a man very dangerous, and to be taken heed of. Lord Home has the liberty of the castle where he is prisoner. Now these people begin to wax hollow it were not amiss to have some better regard to Berwick. Pirates are so openly maintained by some belonging to that town that it makes evil blood among them here. The Regent expects the rendition of the ordnance for Home Castle. Captain Cockburn has lost 300 francs by pirates, taken from a very honest ship within sight of the ships set forth by Mr. Woodhouse, vice-admiral of Norfolk.—Edinburgh, 3 August. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 2½.

August 9. **1509.** DR. DALE to LORD BURGHLEY.

They have in France already 6,000 reiters, 6,000 Swiss of a new levy, besides the Swiss that were here before. The footmen that were in Normandy, and other to the number of 10,000, are delivered to Puygalliard, their cannons and munition sent away; all the horsemen in France appointed to wait upon the King; 4,000 Italians in readiness in Savoy and Italy; 500,000 crowns lent by the Pope, the Venetians, and the Dukes of Savoy and Florence. The King has been highly received in Venice and much honoured in Italy. The 29th July he arrived at Ferrara, and comes by Mirandola and Mantua to Turin. It was thought he had had some mishap, because there was no news of him from the 17th of July to the 6th August. No man could hold the Queen Mother but that she would to Lyons in all haste with the Princes, who now ride in train with her. She has removed all their men of trust, and committed their guard to the Marshal de Retz. They are appointed to come at leisure to Lyons. Thanks her little therefore, and will be thitherward to-morrow, to be as near hand as he can. La Noüe fortifies himself in Lusignan and has taken a strong place near Niort. Danville is thought to be in a strong place at Languedoc. The Queen has left the government of Paris in the hands of the Court of Parliament and merchants.—Paris, 5 August. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 1¼.

August 9. **1510.** *Conference with Dr. Wyer.*

Doctor Wyer said he was sent by the Count Palatine to treat with the King and Queen Mother for some pacification for them of the religion. The Count had sent to the Queen of England, the Swiss, and Princes of Germany to enter into

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a league if the King went forward with extremities. Duke Casimir had in readiness 6,000 reiters at the death of the King. Now considering the great preparation made for the King that now is, both of reiters, Swiss, and Italians, the Count thought to attempt what might be done by treaty, because he was not able to go through with the matter alone. He has proposed to the Queen Mother that there might be a truce during the time of talk, that the marshals might be at liberty, that the Queen of England, the Princes of the religion in Germany, and the Swiss might be parties to the conclusion and defenders of the pacification. That no man should be inquired of for his religion. That they of *haute justice* should have marriage and baptism in their houses, not being above the number of 10; that Rochelle, Nismes, and Montauban should have generally free exercise of religion. The Queen Mother says that she will not meddle with any matter of state till the coming of the King, so that the Count's ambassador is constrained to go towards the King for his answer. He has written to his master of the preparation that is made for war, and that there is little or no hope of any pacification, to the end his master may prepare for the worst.

Pp. 1¼. *Enclosure.*

August 9. **1511.** DR. DALE to FRANCIS WALSINGHAM.

Sees how well the fair promises of quietness and these great preparations of war do agree. Like with what mind the King went to Rochelle, when he (Walsingham) was here, he comes towards Languedoc and Dauphiny. The Marshal's case is thought to be as evil as ever it was, notwithstanding that his wife has spoken with him divers times in the company of the King's Procureur. Dr. Wyer's dealing for him finds as little comfort as Mr. Leighton's on his. Danville stands at his defence only, and does not much enterprise. The young Princes are led like wards, sometimes with fair words, sometimes with strait dealing. The Queen takes her journey by Treves and Burgundy as far as she can from Poitou for fear of surprise. Her chickens go in coach under her wing, and so she minds to bring them to the King. They are like to tarry long from this town, because Dauphiny and Languedoc will require long time to be pacified. Has appointed George Hopton to remain here to convey letters to and fro. Captain Sasetto (*in cipher*) also tarries here, which will do good service. Takes Jacomo with him as he cannot spare him. Paris, 9 August. *Signed.*

Add., with seal. *Endd. Pp.* 2.

August 10. **1512.** The QUEEN to CATHERINE DE MEDICIS.

Is astonished at the strange news in her last letters, that her ministers should serve as instruments to perform ill offices in France. Cannot tell easily what secretary it is of the which she makes mention, but sends this bearer, who was the last

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messenger despatched by the ambassador a few days after the receipt of her letters, and has charged him to clear himself, or never to see her face again. Cannot think that want of affection towards her should be imputed to anyone who would risk his life for her son's. It is a new and unheard-of circumstance for a mother to demand, "Wherefore would you the safety of my son?" Perhaps she suspects that the injury is written in marble, but why should one suffer for the people? If she could assure herself that his elevation could remove from the King all natural ties, she would remind him of them, and by such means aid her son, but other means are not her fashion. If any of her subjects have engaged therein, it is but right that they should be made to smart well, both for having given her cause to be suspected, and to teach them a lesson not to meddle in the affairs of princes. In telling her of the circumstance the Princes have committed treason to themselves sooner than offend her, but if some companion has advised them by so easy means to acquire her favour, she does not approve of the councillor, and still less the following his advice. Understands by her letters to her Ambassador that someone of her (Elizabeth's) Council has dared to say that she would not observe friendship with this King, because of the dishonourable way he had used her. Has not made rash choice of her councillors, and is too well persuaded that they can keep secrets committed to them, to think they can imagine something that has never been said. They say that a woman can keep a secret that is not one at all, much more wise men will not speak of a subject that does not pertain to them. She does them great wrong to injure them in her opinion, and hopes she will make amends by saying whence such a fable arose. There is no living creature who has heard her say so much of him as lately she declared to his ambassador. It was those who influenced him in their first negotiation that made him swear so contrary to the letters and messages he had formerly sent, and she pardons him for the good she desires of him. Wishes that such persons should live in another place, or at least that their hate should lack force to accomplish their designs. If she see a desire on the part of the King to have her amongst his nearest allies, she will forget the memory of past grievances, and will show that the Queen of England will not revenge on the King of France the wrongs that Monsieur has inflicted. She will be the author of nothing that she cannot defend. Gloucester, 10 August 1574. *Signed.*

Copy. Add. Endd. Fr. Pp. 3.

August 11. **1513.** FRANCIS WALSINGHAM to DR. DALE.

The Queen has written to the Queen Mother an answer to the complaints she makes of certain that have done ill offices in France, as in practising with the Duke of Alençon, and others for the disturbance of that realm. She names none, but only this bearer, his (Dale's) secretary. The Queen's

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pleasure is, that at the time of the delivery thereof this bearer should accompany him to the Court, that he may present him to her as ready to justify himself against any that should charge him. If she should refuse to do this, he is to tell her that the Queen finds herself aggrieved, and he himself not well used, when he and his ministers, who seek nothing but the conservation of the amity, should be charged as violators thereof. She refers what speech is most fit to be used to his own discretion. After certain knowledge received from him, about what time he thinks the new King shall approach towards Paris, the Queen means to send over Lord North to use offices of congratulation.—Churcham, 11 August 1574.

Copy. *P.* 1.

August 12. **1514.** JEWELS of the KING OF SCOTLAND.

It has pleased the Regent to grant that the Earl of Argyle and his lady shall keep certain jewels until certain demands be answered to the heirs of the late Earl of Murray for money disbursed by him in the King's service. He is contented they shall retain them in their custody after they be valued and esteemed, giving caution to be answerable for them to the King's use. If this content them, he will relax them from the horn, that they may come to him for ending of the matter.

Endd. *P.* ½.

August 16. **1515.** The REGENT OF SCOTLAND to the QUEEN.

In respect of the diligence and sufficiency of her present ambassador has forborne to write the state of matters here. Seems to be needful that some shall take heed of the Wardens to spur them to their duties in administration of justice. None appear more apt than Mr. Killegrew or Lord President Huntingdon. The difficulty is great for him long to continue this state and Borders in quietness, the people through frequent alterations being desirous of novelty. To augment his force, besides the reparation of his sovereign's decayed house, is a matter more chargeable than he can bear, except he have her support and aid. Has conferred more specially with her ambassador, and has no doubt he will faithfully report his meaning. The King daily increases in virtuous and princely learning. According to her recommendation is content the Earl of Argyle shall retain the King's jewels in his custody. Without some present punishment of the pirates cannot prevent their people from seeking their private remedy and revenge.—Aberdeen, 16 August 1574. *Signed.*

Add. *Endd.* *Pp.* 1¾.

August 16. **1516.** The REGENT OF SCOTLAND to the EARL OF LEICESTER.

Has forborne to write since the coming of the present messenger, trusting to his sufficiency; his longer tarry would have been very acceptable. He is of great purpose in admo-

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nishing the officers of the Queen on the Borders. Has sincerely dealt with him in the charge he had to communicate. He will receive from him a cast of falcons, the best that have come to his hand this year. — Aberdeen, 16 August 1574. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¾.

August 16. **1517.** The REGENT OF SCOTLAND to LORD BURGHLEY.

Is heartily sorry the Queen's pleasure is to revoke his brother-in-law. His presence has increased the quietness and amity, the Queen's officers on the frontiers being ofttimes moved by his admonitions to do their duty with greater care and diligence. No stranger has had greater goodwill or departed with greater liking or contentment. In such things as he has dealt with him he has answered plainly and directly, so meaning always to proceed. — Aberdeen, 16 August 1574. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¾.

August 16. **1518.** MEMORIAL from the REGENT OF SCOTLAND to KILLEGREW.

Earnest letters to be directed to the Wardens to hold hand to justice. Commandment to Lord Huntingdon to take care and oversee the proceedings of the Wardens and press them to their duty. How weary he is of his charge, and how unable he is to bear it without the Queen's aid and support. Has yielded to the Queen's request as concerning the jewels to remain in the Earl of Argyle's hands. Cruelty and inhumanity used to their people by the English pirates. Restitution of ordnance belonging to the King in Home Castle, and to procure a definite answer. Trial of the matter of the false money apprehended in Ayr, that the offenders receive punishment. Lawrence dwelling in Berwick that counterfeited the King's coin, that he may be searched for and receive the reward of his deserving. To be mindful what can be gathered from Mr. John Hamilton's letters or otherwise concerning this state. What further light is had of the examination of Mr. Alexander Hamilton.

Pp. 1½.

August [16.] **1519.** NOTES to KILLEGREW to crave the QUEEN'S pleasure thereupon.

Restitution of the ordnance in Home Castle. What is fallen out upon the examination of Alexander Hamilton. What is discovered upon Thomas Leslie's examination. What is to be looked for touching the matter of the greatest moment. Grant of a placard for a hundred geldings. That he may be certified of the Countess of Lennox and the condition and affairs of her son. That some worthy officer may be placed in charge of the Middle March.

Endd. P. ¾.

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August 18. **1520.** ROBERT MELVIL to the EARL OF LEICESTER.

Thanks him for procuring the Queen to travail for his life, and giving commission to the ambassador to suit for him, whereby he has obtained his surety and liberty. As his service in England has been so well recompensed, his constant love and faithful service shall be bestowed at his utter power to the contentation of the Queen and country. Doubts not he has misliked his behaviour during the late troubles, but his proceeding would be better interpreted considering his bounden duty to his mistress, which never abstracted his goodwill from the country where he had received so much pleasure and courtesy. Is comforted to hear of his good estate after the evil bruit passed of him in this country. It has not pleased the Regent to restore him his living, yet, having life, hopes not to lack that which is sufficient for him.—"Karneye," 18 August. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

August 19. **1521.** The EARL OF ARGYLE to the QUEEN.

Her ambassador has from time to time notified her goodwill and affection borne towards him. His present power is not able to acquit him of the benefits she has rendered to him by her letters directed to the Regent, whereby he has been relaxed from the horn, if he will agree to certain conditions which for the most part he offered himself.—Argyle, 19 August 1574. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¾.

August 19. **1522.** The COUNTESS OF ARGYLE to the QUEEN.

Thanks her for her affection towards her and the posterity of him who rests with God, and specially for the letters directed to the Regent in their favour. Assures her they will be always her faithful and addicted servants. Remits particulars of the appointment between her present husband and the Regent to the declaration of the bearer [Killegrew].—Argyle, 19 August 1574. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¾.

August 19. **1523.** The EARL OF ARGYLE to KILLEGREW.

The favour and benefits bestowed on him by the Queen shall not be forgotten, nor yet his travail taken on the procuring thereof. The conditions concerning the jewels he and his bedfellow like very well, and will perform the same at such time as the Regent shall appoint. Begs him to write to the Regent thereof, and procure a day for the performing of the conditions. Prays him to deliver their letters to the Queen himself because particulars are referred to his declaration.—Argyle, 19 August 1574. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1¼.

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August 19. **1524.** The COUNTESS OF ARGYLE to KILLEGREW.

Has shewn the Queen in the letter it will please him to present that she cannot recompense her humanity and kindness otherwise than by a loving heart. Is not unmindful of his goodwill therein, and gives him hearty thanks. Is sorry to hear of his departing, for she would have been most glad to have spoken with him touching matters too long to write, but has declared them to the bearer. He shall have a leash of hounds, and many more if these prove good.—Argyle, 19 August 1574. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. ½.

August 20. **1525.** IVAN BASILOWITZ to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Amongst other matters complains that she has transmitted a certain affair which he has commissioned a nobleman of his Court, named Andrew Gregoriwitz Saurin, to communicate to herself to the consideration of her Council, on the plea of her maidenly state, instead of treating with him personally.—20 August 1574. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Russ. Broadside.

[August 21.] **1526.** ARREST of GOODS.

A request for the Queen's letters to the Senate of Brabant that they will not admit any suits arising out of the late arrests of goods in Spain and England against a certain contract concluded 21 August 1574.
Endd. P. 1.

August 21. **1527.** TREATY at BRISTOL.

Extract out of the treaty at Bristol, touching the giving out of a commission for hearing and determining such causes as were not determined at the time of the treaty.
Endd. Lat. Pp. 1½.

August 21. **1528.** TREATY at BRISTOL.

Extracts out of certain treaties made between the Kings of England and Spain for free traffic between their subjects.
Endd. Lat. Pp. 7.

August 21. **1529.** TREATIES between ENGLAND and SPAIN.

Rough notes of certain articles contained in different treaties concluded between England and Spain in the reigns of Henry 8 and Queen Elizabeth, the last relating to the treaty concluded at Bristol, 21 August 1574.
Endd. Lat. Pp. 8.

[August 21.] **1530.** TONNAGE and POUNDAGE.

The advice of the Judges of the Admiralty, Doctors Dale and Awbery, how further proofs may be made for poundage, tonnage, &c.
Endd. by Burghley. P. ½.

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August 23. **1531.** PROCLAMATION in the LOW COUNTRIES.

Declares all goods, merchandise, and wares to be confiscated and of good prize that be transported towards the King of Spain's enemies and rebels, with also those that be coming from thence, or that must touch or pass by the parts occupied by them, or which by their sufference and permission or dissimulation come over hither.—Given at Antwerp, 23 August 1574.

Copy, translated out of Dutch. Endd. Pp. 6.

August 24. **1532.** JOHN ARNOTT'S MEMORIAL to KILLEGREW.

Gives an account of the robbery of himself and mariners off Yarmouth by one William Hudson of Colchester, under pretence of examining all ships coming from Flanders for rebels against the Queens. Details the amount of goods that he has lost amounting to three hundred and four score and six pounds Flemish money. Prays him to be his good friend therein.—Edinburgh, 23 August. *Signed.*

Endd. Pp. 2.

August 24. **1533.** SIR RICHARD MAITLAND OF LETHINGTON to the QUEEN.

Being assured of her continual aiding of all such as crave her help, is driven to relate to her his heavy trouble. Never having offended against the King and his Regents, he has for the space of four years been debarred and put away from his living. Being a man near fourscore years of age, she may consider what displeasure it is to him to be kept from his native house of Lethington. No man in Scotland can accuse him of anything wherein he has merited such extreme dealing, unless it be alleged that by the son's offence the father deserves punishment. The proceedings of his son were very displeasing to him, whose fall his natural feelings moved him to lament. Has been the father of many sons, but only one remains alive, who is dead to him in respect of the forfeiture led against him. Were he not assured of her goodness to have his grief and anguish appeased, death were welcome a thousand times. Prays her to write to the Regent in his behalf for the liberty of his son now in ward, and the restoring of his house and lands. Edinburgh, 24 August 1574. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1¾.

August [24.] **1534.** INFORMATION for KILLEGREW of SIR RICHARD MAITLAND'S affairs.

As he was one of the senators of the courts of justice and session, and therefore behoved to remain the most part of the year in Edinburgh, his son William borrowed his house and place of Lethington when he married and had some family, which house he used till he was taken in Stirling. Having hope of his relief he caused certain servants to remain there while the Earl of Murray was Regent. When the Earl of

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Lennox was made Regent, fearing he would be extreme and sharp to his son, he caused his wife to pass to Lethington and discharge his son's servants, entering his own proper servants. Notwithstanding the Regent directed the servants to deliver the same upon pain of treason. Told the Regent he and the house would be ever at the obedience of the authority, but could get no answer. Within a month it was delivered to Captain David Home by the Regent. David Home occupied the manors adjacent to the house and took the profits. The Regent made him factor to intromit with all his son's goods and lands, by reason of his forfeiture, and he charged the lands to pay him the farms and duties, albeit his son never had to do with the same. Is credibly informed the said David has disposed of the furniture; the house and place daily decays for fault of entertainment, and is daily wasted. The Regent, who might have disposed of him as he did of the others, has through his mercy not only preserved the life of the only son which is alive, but has removed him from sharp ward, and put him in one more free; prays that the Regent may take him into his favour, and prays him to travail with the Queen for the same.

Endd. Pp. 2½.

[August.] **1535.** TRAFFIC to the PORTS of FRANCE.

Letters patent by Catherine de Medicis directing the officers in command on the coasts of Normandy to free ships from a restraint placed upon them by M. Milleray, Vice-Admiral and Lieutenant-General in Normandy, and allow them to have full ingress and egress.

Copy. Endd. Fr. P. 1.

Aug.–Sept. **1536.** ADVICES.

Palermo, 14 Aug. 1574.—Heavy bombardment of the fort at La Goletta by the Turks and repulse of their assault. La Goletta, 9 Aug.—Discovery of a plot to destroy the powder in the fort. Palermo, 18 Aug.—Dispatch of help to La Goletta. Rome, 28 Aug.—News of the siege, and fear that the fort will not be able to hold out against a general assault. Efforts for its succour. News from Venice 4 Sept., Cracow 11 Aug., and Vienna 21 Aug.

Endd. by Burghley. Ital. Pp. 6¾.

Sept. 2. **1537.** DR. DALE to SIR THOMAS SMITH and FRANCIS WALSINGHAM.

The Queen Mother arrived at Lyons the 27th August. The Marshal de Retz was always on the wing of her. Some of the guard marched two leagues before and some two leagues after. The young Princes went in coach with her, they had no open guard upon them. Their own guard went with the train. The Queen Mother went by way of Burgundy and Chalons, where she met the Swiss that are newly come, to the number of 6,500. She made them

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their pay and appointed them to march by little and little to Dauphiny. Danville came to the King at Turin upon assurance of the Duke of Savoy, and is returned to his government with articles of pacification, to the effect that they of religion shall give up their towns, upon promise that they shall not be molested for matters of religion, without any other assurance. The King keeps great state, and causes his forces to approach daily towards them of religion. He departed from Turin the 28th of August, and is looked for about the 6th September. The Queen Mother was in mind to go to Grenoble, but is advised by her Council to the contrary. The common opinion is that there would be some conclusion made with them of the religion, and that the King will have peace. It is thought that the King will seek so much advantage that they of the religion will hardly condescend to it. He makes no haste, neither with the reiters or the Italians, because he hopes to make an end without them. The young princes are put in hope of great things at the coming of the King, and since coming to this town they have gone alone in divers places to make merry. Means were made that Montbrun should meet the King at Chambery, but now he has advised himself to the contrary. The Duke of Savoy has levied 500 horsemen and 4,000 footmen for the King, with pay of three months. The Queen Mother in full council told him that the King had no need of horsemen, and appointed the footmen to remain in Savoy till the King should have need, which answer is much misliked. It is privily spoken that the Queen Mother does not like the dealing of the Duke of Savoy in those matters. The Marshal de Retz has been suitor to keep his old place of first gentleman of the chamber, but the King has bestowed it upon Villequier. Words of great displeasure have been uttered against the Marshal withal. The King is not like to depart from these parts for two months at least. They of Paris make suit for him to repair thither, by the occasion of a mutiny that was like to be there against the Huguenots, to the extent to set the populace upon the town. The Protestants in Languedoc lately took twenty or thirty mules laden with silk coming from Marseilles to this town, whereupon there was a bruit that they were taken upon the way of Italy, and that the Protestants lay between Italy and this town to let the King's passage. It is said that the King will forthwith besiege Noue. There are special ambassadors here to congratulate from all parts, as well Protestant as other. He that comes from the King of Spain stays about Bordeaux for fear of the Protestants in those countries. Cannot understand of any great amity between the King and the King of Spain, yet the King passed by some part of the state of Milan and was honourably used. Don John of Austria met him not, but made speed to Naples to the succour of Tunis and La Goletta, which both are battered by the Turks at

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once. It is much doubted lest succour will come very late, if time of the year does not disperse the Turk's navy. The French are in great jealousy of a reconciliation between the Queen and the King of Spain. The pestilence is sore at Geneva.—Lyons, 2 Sept. 1574. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 3½.

Sept. 5. **1538.** DR. DALE to SIR THOMAS SMITH and FRANCIS WALSINGHAM.

Has earnestly expostulated with the Queen Mother the late stay of the merchants' ships, and complained of certain spoils done in the Seine upon the Queen's subjects since the last release obtained under the broad seal. Declared to her that the Queen's goodwill by the late honourable "funerals" of the King, and her other actions, purge all those jealousies conceived without cause, and what misliking her subjects had that this Court is so far from the sea to give any redress. She answered that she was desirous to redress anything that was amiss, and denied that the last stay was by her commandment, whereas she herself told him she had done it herself, and no less is expressed in the letters patent of the release. She said she had been advertised by De la Mothe of the Queen's good intention and honourable dealing, to the which her son would use the like correspondency. She cast forth she had heard the Queen and the King of Spain were agreed, and that Mendoza made up all for Spain. Said that the doings of Mendoza were but for the intercourse of merchants, which is easier to be accorded by reason of their evil treating in France. Learns none otherwise than of some long abode of the King here, and that the Queen Mother has a doubt of a league to be made between the Princes Protestant. She makes account to get Noue by the Rhone, and also Pouzin, upon the river, within this month, and so by force or composition to have all at commandment before any other stir, for they think to stay the doings of M. de Thon with the Swiss. They know that the Prince of Condé is in a poor case, and they practice daily to get him to submit. The King shall lack the Marshal de Retz about those things if he determine not to use him. The worst thing that moves them is that they can make no reckoning of Spain. All those sums of money that should come from the Venetians and others in Italy are turned to good cheer. Cannot hear that they of the religion are anything dismayed for all this, for Montbrun was of very late taken Mur, a castle in Dauphiny of good strength, where the country had bestowed their victuals for their store, and Montpensier's men have been beaten at Lusignan.—Lyons, 5 Sept. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

Sept. 5. **1539.** DR. DALE to FRANCIS WALSINGHAM.

The likelihood is great that the King will endeavour to make an end of his matters in this country before he depart

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from hence, but how he shall be able to do it no man can judge. His articles of composition are so strait, and the places in the hands of them of the religion so many and so well situated, and the Swiss, in whom he puts most trust, so unmeet for winning of towns. If the Queen will join with the rest of the princes at the beginning, the King may be persuaded how hard it is to compass that he intends, and so take another way. It is doubted lest the Prince of Condé may be persuaded to submit himself, and some say that Thon meets the King at Chambery.—Lyons, 5 Sept. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

Sept. 7. **1540.** WILKES' ORATION to CATHERINE DE MEDICIS.

Declares himself ready to justify himself from the charge made against him in her letters to the Queen, that he had endeavoured in the Queen's name to incite the Duke of Alençon and the King of Navarre to rebellion, promising them aid of money and men. Had not spoken but once with the Duke with a letter from the ambassador, and twice with the King of Navarre, once about the jewels of his mother that are in the Queen's hand, and another to know for Mr. Leighton whether his intercession for him and for the Duke of Alençon had taken better effect. Knows he would much offend the Queen if he were to deal for the diminishing of the amity between the realms. Demands to be confronted with the King of Navarre and the Duke of Alençon, or any other of less quality that has told her these things, that he may be able to purge himself from the accusation.
Endd. Fr. Pp. 6¾.

Sept. 8. **1541.** CHARLES DE MONTMORENCY, COUNT DE MERU, to the QUEEN.

Prays her to intercede with the King of France for the liberty of the Duke of Montmorency his brother. Prays her to appoint a time for him to have audience with her, that he may be heard at greater length.—London, 8 Sept. 1574.
Signed.
Add. Endd. P. ½.

Sept. 9. **1542.** SECRETARY CAYAS to ANTONIO FOGAÇA.

Acknowledges the receipt of his letters of 3rd June brought by Roger Bodenham.—Madrid, 9 Sept. 1574. *Signed.*
Add. Span. P. ¼.

Sept. 10. **1543.** THOMAS WILKES to FRANCIS WALSINGHAM.

Arrived at Lyons his third of this present, and found the Queen Mother removed towards Chambery to meet the King. At her return on the 7th the Ambassador and he had audience, when he delivered the Queen's letter. Urged her to bring them forth that had accused him to her. She denied that the

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Duke of Alençon and the King of Navarre had confessed anything, but that she had received it from others. Saw that it grieved her to have the matter called any more in question; so was fain to depart without any further ado. She required the ambassador to foresee he would deal no more in any practices, and willed him himself not to intrude in their affairs any more, for he would repent it. Is advised to beware of her for she is evil affected towards him. Prays for a second letter from the Queen to be a shield against their privy dealings, for he does not trust her. The King arrived on the 6th accompanied with the Duke of Savoy. He will either repair to Molins or Avignon to give order for his wars against the Protestants. He prepares an army of 30,000, whereof are arrived about Lyons 6,500 Swiss. There are entered into France 8,000 reiters under the conduction of Count Charles and Bassompierre. The rest are levied under the Duke of Montpensier, the Prince Dauphin, and others. The Duke of Montpensier going to besiege Fontenay, met four cornets of horsemen, which for the most part he slew, and took some of the principal, which are all like to be put to the sword. The Protestants in Albigeois, the third of this present surprised Castres, a town of good strength and great importance. The Secretaries come no more to the Council, but are directed by a referendary. The Marshal de Retz is in his *casu*, and will shortly retrograde if the Queen Mother hold him not up. It is thought that there are 500 Savoyard horse gone to the Protestants in Languedoc. The Duke of Alençon and the King of Navarre are as he left them, constant and honest, and the Queen Mother has abused them in report. Desires him to stand his good friend for his allowance from Paris to Lyons, which is 35 posts. If he do not it will undo him, he had need be holpen or else he may go beg. Cannot as yet have any convenient mean to speak to the Duke of Alençon and the King of Navarre to see how they be satisfied.—Lyons, 10 Sept. 1574. *Signed.*

Partly in cipher, deciphered. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

Sept. 10. **1544.** The COUNTESS OF ARGYLE to the QUEEN.

At the being here of her servants he travailed to bring the cause between the Regent and the Earl of Murray's children to some good end. Lately the Regent has desired the performance of some further surety than was contained in the heads agreed upon before. It appears to her and to her husband that the Regent is no ways of mind to make a sure end in this behalf, but to drive time and allege fault on their part. Sends copies of such things as have passed since the travails taken by her ambassador. She will see the Regent's mind towards herself and the Earl of Murray's children. Prays her to write in her favour to the Regent for relaxation from the horn, and a promise that during his government she shall not be troubled in this case. If she exhibit the jewels the Regent will retain them, and hold no

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cause lawful why she should have the custody of them.—Argyle, 10 Sept. 1574. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 1¼.

August 12. **1545.** *Conditions for the Custody of the Jewels.*

The Earl and Countess of Argyle shall retain certain jewels until certain demands be answered for money disbursed by the Earl of Murray in the King's service, on condition they shew them to be esteemed and valued, and giving caution to be answerable for them to the King's use. In case this content them the Regent will release them from the horn. Allowed by the Regent, 12 August 1574. *Signed by Killegrew.*
Copy. Endd. P. ¾. *Enclosure.*

[August.] **1546.** *The Regent's Answer to the Earl of Argyle's Articles.*

That exhibition is only requisite when it stands in question to whom gear belongs is an invention without ground of law or reason, for the action of exhibition appertains to all persons claiming any corporal things in property. If power over the King's jewels was granted to the Earl of Murray they were not ordained to be withholden by his wife after his death, neither has her disbursing been great since for payment of the King's or her husband's debts. If the children claim them she cannot justly retain them, being neither "tutrix" nor administratrix. None of the debts are yet found and declared by account, there being sufficient time since the Earl of Murray's death to have ordered the same. If she had bestowed money upon avenging her husband's blood her desire to retain the jewels had greater show of reason. A great part of the goods of most value are retained by her, whereby a great part are consumed and perished. The offer that the Earl of Argyle and the landed men of his kin will be surety for the jewels is not sufficient, without the said jewels are first seen and considered. Nothing is procured against the Earl in this matter but according to law, for whatsoever is laid to a woman's charge her husband is debtor for it. As he knows the jewels are in his wife's possession there can appear no reason for the delay in the exhibition of the jewels.
Copy. Endd. by Killegrew. Pp. 1¾. *Enclosure.*

[August.] **1547.** *The Earl of Argyle's Answer to the Regent.*

Has received a writing from the Queen's Ambassador, together with his desire to be done by himself and wife. They are willing to satisfy him in all things. Desires him to appoint a reasonable day for the exhibition of the jewels. His wife is evil at present to travel, and they are not in the bounds where she is. Prays him to relax them both from the horn, that he may travail with his friends for the caution.—Argyle.
Copy. Endd. P. ¾. *Enclosure.*

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August 28. **1548.** *Memoir to Robert Fletcher of the Regent's Answer.*

Cannot grant relaxation from the horn without surety that at the day appointed the things promised will take effect, and not frustrate as at the first relaxation. If he will find caution of landed men, under the pain of 10,000*l.*, to produce the jewels before him and the Council, on the 24th September, relaxation shall be incontinent granted.—Aberdeen, 28 August 1574.

Copy.

The Earl of Argyle's Answer to the Memoir.

In the articles sent by the Queen of England's Ambassador there was no surety required for keeping any particular diet, but for the sure keeping of the jewels. Altogether denies intromitting with any of the living of Murray during the first relaxation, and if he had the gear is his and not his wife's. Hopes he never shall merit the style of rebel to the King. His wife retains the gear, not for herself, but for her children. Cannot find caution to keep such a short day, because of his wife's inability at this time, and as long as he is at the horn he has no privilege to traffic with Lowland men. Thinks his Grace cannot lay to his charge the non-performance of the things that were condescended to. The requiring of impossibilities makes him believe the Regent has little desire that the things should take end.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 1½. *Enclosure.*

August 28. **1550.** Another copy of the Memoir to Robert Fletcher of the Regent's answer.

Endd. P. ½.

1551. Another copy of the Earl of Argyle's answer thereto.

Endd. P. 1.

The Countess of Argyle's Answer to the Regent's Objections.

August. **1552.** Her husband has done what becomes him in travailing with her for the satisfaction of the Regent's desire. If her late husband retained the jewels in his hands for relief of the debts contracted by him in the common cause, whereof the burden is upon his children, she has just cause to withhold and retain them till payment be made. For her disbursing since her husband's death for the King's debts, there was super-expended above the value of the jewels in his lifetime. She can justly claim the jewels, being "tutrix" and administratrix for her children. It is not her fault that the debts contracted by her late husband are not declared by account, but it was because the executors nominated would not accept the burden; if he will suffer any person to stand in judgment thereon she will cause her husband's debts to be tried, known, and manifested. She was never charged to bestow any sums

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of money in avenging her husband's death, and if she had been she would have provided some other means than to have pledged the jewels which were not her own. She will do in that cause with goods and other ways as becomes her duty and honour. None of good conscience will judge that the debts contracted by her husband for the King's service should be relieved from his own goods. There is none living can prove her intromission or retention of any of the goods moveable saving the jewels.

Endd. Pp. 3. *Enclosure.*

[August.] **1553.** *The Regent's Conference with the Earl of Argyle's Servant.*

The Regent found fault with the Earl for writing, as he was the King's rebel. He showed the Regent how willing his lord and lady were to satisfy him, and desired they might be relaxed from the horn. The Regent would not relax them until they found caution to fulfil the conditions agreed upon at such days as he would appoint. The Regent showed him in plain terms that it would be hard for them to fulfil the conditions, for the Countess said that after exhibition she may show a cause wherefore she ought to have them in keeping on caution. If they believe they will have them they would be disappointed. He assured him also that there was no horn that should not be used against his lady, as long as she keeps the jewels.

Endd. P. 1.

Sept. 10. **1554.** DR. DALE to FRANCIS WALSINGHAM.

If the Queen will join roundly with the Princes Protestant to be intercessors for these poor men, in time it might do some good to keep them in courage. Lord North being so meet a man, might by the King's disposition thoroughly as well as that as in other matters which particularly touch them, if there be any likelihood the King will require the Queen to confirm the peace made with his brother. It is doubted lest the King will dally with all men by talk of peace, and in the meantime get the advantage of corrupting some of the heads or by surprise.—Lyons, 10 Sept. *Signed*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

Sept. 11. **1555** DR. DALE to SIR THOMAS SMITH and FRANCIS WALSINGHAM.

At the arrival of Wilkes repaired to the Queen Mother, and declared how much the Queen marvelled at the contents of her letter, and that he had sent his secretary into England for his own particular business at his special request, without any respect in the world of those matters she suspected. The Queen Mother read the Queen's letter very leisurely, and stayed upon every point, and seemed to be nettled where the Queen touched the part of a mother in such a

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case, and in the last point that touched the King that now is. She said she was glad to perceive the good meaning of the Queen, and whatsoever evil should be used, she would be sure it came from the Queen's ministers and not from her. Desired her to hear Wilkes himself, which she did. She could not name any with whom Wilkes had talked, nor say that the Duke and the King of Navarre had opened any matter. When he perceived that the Queen Mother posted the matter from one to another, desired her to write to the Queen of her satisfaction in this case, which she said she would. Desired to know where the nobleman appointed to the King to do good offices was to come, she said he should find the King here. Next day spoke with the King, and did such compliments as the other ambassadors did, he said he would be glad to use as much amity as ever his brother had done, with such like general terms. Told him the great mean to continue the amity was to see the Queen's subjects well used; he willed him to put in remembrance from time to time of anything that needed redress, and he would show his good will with effect. The King came to this town on the 6th, the Queen Mother, the Dukes of Alençon and Savoy being with him in the coach, and the King of Navarre on horseback by the coach. The Queen Mother and most of the court went to meet him twelve leagues in his way. He keeps far greater state than has been used heretofore. Neither Montbrun or Thon met the King. The Swiss that are newly come are about Nancy, there is great preparation made for the recovery of that town. 1,200 reiters are arrived under the conduct of Count Charles at Dijon, and march towards Poitou, either against La Noüe or into Languedoc. The Corses slain at Castres are computed the best soldiers the King has in those parts. There has been a bloody encounter between certain bands of La Noüe and the Duke of Montpensier. The ambassadors of the Count Palatine, the Landgrave, and the Protestant cantons of Switzerland are the only men of the religion at the Court that talk of a pacification. The Duke of Saxony's Ambassador is looked for shortly. The Queen Mother would fain despatch them that are here before others come, for she would not have them consult together here. The King makes answer to Doctor Wyer's articles that he desires peace, so it be honorable. He finds it more tough than he thought it would be to get the towns from them of the religion by force. He stands upon his honour to recover the towns here before he will go about his own affairs of his realm. There be that say his special affection is to get Rochelle. Chiverny has been made referendary of the Privy Council to direct the secretaries. The Duke of Savoy is a great furtherer of the peace, and the Queen Mother and her Chancellor the greatest persuaders to war. Monsieur and the Duke of Navarre are in good countenance, and the King of Navarre has been a

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hunting since the King's coming. Certain deputies from them of the religion are presently come to the King to treat for peace, but their demands are very great, not unlike them of the Count Palatine.—Lyons, 11 Sept. 1574. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 4½.

Articles proposed by the Count Palatine's Ambassador
1556. *for a Pacification.*

A general abolition. Free exercise of religion throughout the realm. They of the religion to have one town in every province for their safety, besides the towns already in their possession. The King to enter into league with the Queen, the Princes Protestant of Germany, and the Protestants of Switzerland for the tuition and conservation of the peace. Men of the religion to be admitted indifferently to places of judicature. The Queen Mother, the Princes of the blood, and councillors of Parliaments to be sworn to observance of the peace, and that they will not permit any massacre or other violence for the breach thereof. The subjects of the realm to be sworn to the like yearly by the space of five years.
P. 1. *Enclosure.*

Sept. 13. **1557.** ENGLISH MERCHANTS in the LOW COUNTRIES.

Petition of the English merchant adventurers in Antwerp to the Governor of the Low Countries, that they may be allowed to trade with Flanders without molestation on giving security that they will have no conference with those of Flushing, or other of the King's enemies; together with the Governor's answer to the effect that he has written to the Queen of England on the same subject, and cannot at present make any change in the regulations which he has laid down. —Antwerp, 13 Sept. 1574. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Fr. Pp. 1¼.

1558. Copy of the above.
Endd. Fr. Pp. 1¼.

Sept. 15. **1559.** The QUEEN to DUKE CASIMIR.

Has received his letter by William de Melleville, a gentleman of the Count Palatine's chamber, to whom she refers him for her answer.—Farnham, 15 Sept. 1574.
Copy. Lat.

The QUEEN to FREDERIC, ELECTOR PALATINE.

To the same effect as the above.—Farnham, 15 Sept. 1574.
Copy. Lat.

The QUEEN to the SAME.

In favour of Philip de Hogensac, who is returning to Germany.—Woodstock, 30 July 1574.
Copy. Endd. Lat. Pp. 1½.

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Sept. 19. **1560.** NOTES by KILLEGREW to WALSINGHAM against the next Despatch towards Scotland.

To answer the Regent's notes, and especially to weigh well the third article. To desire the Regent to make an end of the Earl of Argyle's matter for the Queen's sake. Touching Lord Home's petition, if the Queen mean to write as she said she would, the letter should be sent to Lady Home by Lord Hunsdon, or she might write in her letter general to the Regent. As for the offer of the Lord Arbroath for the slaughter of one Westraw, the Regent does not think good to have the matter taken up, for that the Hamiltons by those means would be two families in Court, and so grow dangerous. If the matter take no end he will demand leave to travel for a time, for fear of the revenge of the dead man's friends. Touching Lethington's request, if the Queen write anything it were well the old man were made privy thereto; it should be done so as such as are in possession of his living be not scared from the Queen's devotion. The Queen was minded to give the Regent thanks for Robert Melvil. Touching the ordnance in Home Castle, leaves a remembrance with him from Lady Home, who knew best the truth. For the complaints of the merchants spoiled, leaves him to answer as he sees meet. The Queen likes well of a commandment to be sent to Lord Huntingdon touching Border matters. Has left a cipher with the Regent. Beseeches a placard for Alexander Jordan to buy one gelding, and carry him into Scotland. *Signed.*

Endd. Pp. 4.

Sept. 19. **1561.** ROBERT FLETCHER to SIR (*sic*) HARRY KILLEGREW.

Stating his negotiations with the Regent for the Earl of Argyle touching the jewels, and asking for the Queen's special letters, that by them there may be a plainer interpretation of the conditions of the first appointment between them, so that they may come to a more perfect accord.—Edinburgh, 19 Sept. 1574. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1⅓.

Sept. 21. **1562.** CAPTURE of the ANNE OF DOVER.

1. Extract of a letter from the Governor, Admiral and other officers of Flushing to the company of merchant adventurers concerning the Anne of Dover, which was taken at sea on 18th August, being laden with certain merchandise at Dunkirk, a haven not permitted by the contract between his Excellency and the said merchants, and having no certificate testifying the same to belong to the said merchants, and desiring them to show cause why the said goods should not be adjudged lawful prize.

2. Copy of part of a letter written to the Governor and lords at Flushing, to the effect that the said ship had been ordered to depart to Dover by one of the posts who had

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letters for the Queen which required great haste, which the shipper durst not disobey, by reason whereof their certificate could not be had in due time. Trust, however, that their certificate dated 20 August, testifying that the goods belong only to merchant adventurers, will satisfy them in this behalf. —Antwerp, 21 Sept. 1574.
Copy. Endd. Pp. 2.

Sept. 22. **1563.** LORD SCROPE to the EARL OF HUNTINGDON.

According to his lordship's advice he has forborne to deal with the Scotchmen resetters of their outlaws, but has demanded their delivery at Lord Maxwell's hand at their next March day. If he will send for Thomas Carleton he will send the party who shall charge him face to face. Of late the bailiff of Brampton in riding homeward from this town was sore hurt, whereof he is dead, which was done by some outlaws accompanied by some Scots. Some of the outlaws were with Lord Maxwell's brother at Langholm this day sevennight.—Carlisle, 22 Sept. 1574. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. ¾.

Sept. 23. **1564.** The REGENT OF SCOTLAND to H. KILLEGREW or SIR (*sic*) FRANCIS WALSINGHAM.

Three men have arrived in three several ships from France, messengers from the Bishop of Ross and others. Has put them in safe custody, understanding their message is to inquire if the noblemen heretofore of the Queen of Scots' faction have utterly forsaken the same, and to assure them of the willing intention of the King of France and his mother to procure that Queen's liberty and restitution. Upon knowledge of their minds a person of good credit shall be sent from France outwardly directed to him, but in effect to deal with them for compassing this intended purpose. It is affirmed they have greater intelligence in England than in Scotland. Touching the men apprehended at Ayr with false coin, it cannot be thought but that they were stayed upon good reason, and that the liberty to be granted to them, requested by letters from the Lords of the Council, is rather favorably extended. They will find surety when they depart for the bond of the city of Bristol that the town of Ayr shall not be invaded or troubled for the stay of these persons. The Earl of Argyle and his lady omitting what should be performed on his part, would have the relaxation from the horn not condescending to any special time for the valuation of the jewels, nor will they shew reason why they should remain in their hands. Is credibly informed that at the last day kept between Sir John Forster and their Warden of the middle march, Sir John brought Ferniehurst and other rebels in his company, and such men of this country who pleased to confer with them had free access so to do. Judges that Sir John would not have attempted this thing without some

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warrant or allowance. The Borders stand in like case as at his departing; the nightly "stouthis" by Englishmen forth of Scotland are so frequent that it is very difficult to contain the people from seeking their revenge. Hopes he may be aided to further justice there. Sorry the hawks delivered to him were not in good case, but they have had evil luck this year. Would have sent some Norway hawks if he had thought they had been acceptable. Prays him to be a suitor for the Queen to him for a placard to buy half a score geldings.—Dalkeith, 22 Sept. 1574. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 2¾.

Sept. 22. **1565.** The REGENT OF SCOTLAND to the EARL OF HUNTINGDON.

At the departing of Killegrew he wrote to the Queen that the Wardens might be admonished of their duties, and that he would give him warning of their behaviour and usage. His travails to contain the subjects inhabiting the frontiers have been altogether frustrate. Notorious thieves getting plain resset in England made frequent "stouthis" and incursions, spoiling so outrageously that without some present stay of their disorders, it will be impossible to keep their people from seeking private revenge. If he have received directions to take care of the doings within the Wardenries, doubts not to find some speedy order taken for redress. Has given warning to the Queen to obviate for the common weal of both realms the practices of the servants sent by the Bishop of Ross and others to the noblemen of the Queen's faction.—Dalkeith, 22 Sept. 1574. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

1566. *Theft on the Borders.*

Names of certain thieves, fugitives from the laws of Scotland, resset within England.
P. ½. *Enclosure.*

Sept. 26. **1567.** The EARL OF HUNTINGDON to SECRETARY WALSINGHAM.

Forwards certain writings. It seems by the Regent's and Lord Scrope's letters that Carleton deals otherwise than he should. When he was at Carlisle he told him his mind plainly, but is doubtful about calling him hither before the Council. Until he again hears from Walsingham nothing shall be done. —York, 26 Sept. 1574. *Holograph. Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. ½.

Sept. 29. **1568.** DR. DALE to LORD BURGHLEY.

It is not yet known whether the King will follow his army or go to his sacre. The Protestants are more stout and resolute than ever they were, by the report of the handling of them of Fontenay. It would make any Christian man's heart bleed to see how the strangers waste the country

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leaving no act of hostility undone saving burning and taking of prisoners. The reiters in Verdun will not march without an extraordinary pay they call *vertgelt*. There is not one man in field in this country against whom horsemen may be used, neither are the Swiss men for any siege. If Danville had remained at home he might have made some good composition for himself and others. De Retz has far from his old credit in Court. The Duke of Savoy helps the King with 4,000 horsemen paid for three months. Dr. Wyer has dealt with the King very roundly and particularly, and declared that his master is resolved not to be wanting to his own people. Gathers they are more resolved against the English than before time. They give more secret comfort to them that are suitors for the Scottish faction. In words they make fair weather till their own storms be past. They are in great expectation of the coming of Lord North and of his negotiation; the news of Goletta are diversely reported, some say it is much distressed and the Turk has cut off the way between it and Tunis, that no succour can come, others that it is succoured by two galleys of desperate condemned men upon promise of pardon.—Lyons, 29 Sept. 1574. *Signed.*

Add., with seal. *Endd. by Burghley. Pp.* 3¼.

Sept. . **1569.** *Memory to the English Ambassador.*

It would please him to write to the ministers of the Queen that a few days past six French ships were captured on the sea by some English, Rochellois, and "Ouertegueux" [Water Gueux], and have been taken to England. Hopes that they may be restored, when good and prompt justice will be done to the subjects of the Queen. The vessel that made the last depredation on the English has been arrested in Brittany, and will be made to pay ten or eleven hundred livres, at which the depredation has been estimated.

Fr. P. 1. *Enclosure.*

Sept. 29. **1570.** DR. DALE to SIR THOMAS SMITH and FRANCIS WALSINGHAM.

1. The deputies from Languedoc and Dauphiny understanding that the King stood precisely to have his towns, and not to permit any open exercise of religion, have departed without more treaty. The King has sent one with them to treat with the towns themselves. The edict of the King's declaration gives men to understand what they may look for. His determination is to clear the passage upon the Rhone, and so to advance to Avignon, to make preparation against the rest of Dauphiny and Nismes in Languedoc. Men think he may change his mind, finding the places very strong to be won by winter siege. The Protestants have fortified themselves in Livron, a strong place on the Rhone, and in Pouzin, upon the other side of the river, inaccessible but in one place, and that not above four men in front. They in Dauphiny have fortified

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themselves in the mountains very strongly. The Prince Dauphin is departed to be general of the army, but indeed the chief charge is committed to Bellegarde. De Retz has the honour of his office of *premier gentilhomme* to serve by quarter with Villequier. He is appointed to go to his government in Provence, where it is thought De Carses the lieutenant will hardly obey him. The 21st, 600 reiters of Count Charles passed through this town to Dauphiny, where 4,000 footmen of the Duke of Savoy and the rest of the King's forces in this country are assembled. The reiters spoil the country pitifully as they do go. The poor men of the country followed them to this town, and fell upon their carriages and took the cattle and stuff that had been taken from them; and withal as much stuff of the reiters as they could find. The King is obliged to punish the men of the country, otherwise the reiters would not sever themselves but remain together, which would be dangerous for the King. Mauvisière has sent to the King from Verdun that the great troop of 4,000 reiters will not march without pay, and utterly wasted the country thereabouts. The King has given order for their satisfaction, and willed they should come forward. The Duke of Savoy departed the 17th; it is said the King has promised to restore him Pignerol and other towns he keeps in Piedmont. Some say the grant was conditional on the King of Spain rendering the towns he has of the Duke's. It is said also the King gave the reversion of the Duchy of Berri to the Duke of Savoy's son. Since his departure the Duchess is dead, it is doubted the King's gifts are dead withal. The chief gentleman of his chamber having made evil reports of him to the King in Poland, Monsieur would not suffer him to remain, but the Queen Mother has put another in his place. Monsieur is in Court, but is not made privy to matters of secrecy. The King of Navarre rides commonly a hunting, but not without an overseer. The King has made Montluc and Bellegarde marshals of France. Danville remains in Turin, doubting to be surprised in his government if he went there. De Foix is returned with no great liking of the Court of Rome. It is thought the manner of the taking of Fontenay may do the King more harm than good. They had made composition to depart with their lives and part of their armour, yet were either put to the sword, or taken prisoners to stand at mercy for their lives. Great numbers of gentlemen depart daily from the Court miscontented. Pinart sent the remembrance enclosed to stop the mouths of the Queen's subjects that would be suitors. Minds not to make him answer till he enter generally into treaty of those matters.—Lyons, 29 Sept. 1574. *Signed.*

2. P.S. One is come to the King from Dauphiny, who opens such difficulties of the wars in that country that the King has broken of his voyage to Avignon, and has appointed to go to Rheims within nine or ten days.

Add. Endd. Pp. 3½.

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Sept. 29. **1571.** DR. DALE to FRANCIS WALSINGHAM.

1. The ambassadors of the Count Palatine and the Landgrave are departed with such a stomach that some good may come of it. The King has despatched them without any satisfaction. If they may have any hability or help they are sufficiently kindled. The ambassadors from the Swiss and the Duke of Saxe have not arrived. If the King might have a good peal rung to him from all parts he might happen to be more inclined to some reasonable pacification, by the time his money and men be wasted with this winter war.—29 Sept. *Signed.*

2. P.S. (*in cipher, deciphered.*) Has had advertisement that the French King has promised to deal earnestly for the Queen of Scots.

Add. Endd. P. 1.

Sept. **1572.** ADVICES from FRANCE.

Rambouillet, that was aforetime captain in one of the guards, and his three brothers, has left the Court because the King has given away an office that one of the Rambouillets looked for. 1,200 reiters under the conduct of Count Charles march towards Poitou. The Prince Dauphin is governor in Dauphiny, De Gordes his lieutenant. Mandelot is governor of Lyons. Bellegarde has grant of the next vacation of a marshal.

In the handwriting of Burghley. P. 1.

Oct. 5. **1573.** INSTRUCTIONS to LORD NORTH, in special embassage to the FRENCH KING.

1. To communicate these instructions to the ambassador resident, of whom he would do well to understand how things have heretofore passed, that he may be better able to frame his doings in this service. To declare to the King that as they found the late King a good neighbour and ally, the Queen would have great sorrow not to find like affection in him. She has understood from his letters and those of his mother that he desires greatly the continuance of their friendship, and minding to leave nothing undone that may tend to the firm continuance of the same, has sent him (Lord North) to congratulate him that it has pleased God to call him to that dignity, and that he is safely arrived into his realm, after so long, painful, and dangerous journey. If he understand that the Queen's advice in persuading the King to grow in unity and accord with his subjects will be accepted in good part, and will advance the same, he shall declare that she is right sorry to understand the continuance and increase of troubles in his realm, tending to its great ruin and destruction, and wishes that the crown that has long languished in civil troubles may by his discreet government be restored to its former and ancient quietness. She doubts not if he lay before his eyes the great mischief and enormities that have happened, and are like to happen

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through the continuance of the troubles, that God will incline his heart to take the counsel of his unfeigned friends and allies. If he say it is not honourable for princes to capitulate with their subjects, or permit diversity of religion, or that large offers have been made to them of the religion which they refuse to accept, he is to declare to him how much more honourable it would be for him to remit part of that worldly respect of honour, for the benefit of his realm and all Christendom, and to think that the true honour of a loving prince is to recover his subjects rather by mildness than the sword. She would have him call to remembrance the example of the King Catholic, who grew to composition with the Moors, a people barbarous and enemies to Christ and his religion; and of Charles the Seventh, who sought to capitulate with the Duke of Burgundy his vassal, but accorded him divers countries, sums of money, and other things. That the permission of diversity of religion leads not to the unquietness that is pretended, he may behold in the estate of the empire, the kingdom of Poland, and other hereditary dominions of the Emperor through which he has of late passed. In her own realm, though she permit but one exercise of religion, the same is established by the common consent of the three estates of the realm in Parliament, and had Parliament thought the permission of both religions necessary, and the same had been established with her consent, she would never have violated the same. Why they of the religion refuse without greater assurance such offers as he made to them, she takes to proceed for that the edicts of the late King were not as well observed as his intention, through factions and partialities that reigned among his subjects in the time of his minority, nor the execution of justice so equally administered as had been requisite. She doubts not that peace being made, justice equally administered to all parties, and offenders on both sides punished, he will be able to reduce his kingdom to as flourishing an estate as heretofore it has been.

Before his repair to the King he is to procure some secret conference with the ambassadors of the Princes of the Empire, and signify to them that she understands how much their masters desire her to join with them in recommending peace, and has therefore appointed him to confer with them in that behalf, and is to know how they have proceeded and what answer they have received.

Is to declare to the King that she earnestly recommends Montmorency to him, for she always found the late Constable his father and him well inclined to the continuance of the good amity between the realms, and as she has found De Cosse the same, and a faithful servant to his master, she cannot but in honour also recommend him. She would advise the King to beware of hasty and violent counsels against them, by the execution whereof in the

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beginning of his reign his subjects may be alienated from him. In the opening of these things he is to use as good, effectual, and circumspect words as he may, assuring him the Queen's recommendations proceed only from goodwill towards him, and great desire for his honour and profit. He is to pray the King to have a princely consideration for the Lady Charlotte de Bourbon, daughter of the Duke of Montpensier, and that her relief may be accomplished according as the honour and nearness of their blood requires.

2. To the Queen Mother he is to condole the death of the late King, and congratulate her on the arrival and succession of him that now is. To recommend the two Marshals and the Lady Charlotte, as the King, in respect of her great experience in matters of government, will be counselled and directed by her.

3. He is to demand access to the late King's wife, and tell her the great sorrow the Queen has conceived of her late husband's death, and to make her offer of the Queen's friendship when it may stand her in any stead.

4. He shall use some ordinary salutation towards the Duke of Alençon and the King and Queen of Navarre.

5. Before the taking of his leave he shall deal as earnestly as he can with the King and Queen Mother for some good order to be taken touching divers robberies and spoils committed upon the Queen's subjects trafficking in France and Spain, and who, notwithstanding the late King's letters and recommendations, have been slain, or compelled to return home without restitution. He is to take the advice of the ambassador therein, who is well acquainted with the said causes.

6. If the King or Queen Mother shall fall into any mention of the Queen of Scots as misliking the Queen's dealing towards her, he may answer that she cannot but marvel much, considering she has from time to time acquainted them with her dangerous proceeding towards her. If they could weigh the Queen of Scots' dealing in their own person, they would find her usage to be such as no prince would use but herself, who is perhaps more inclined to pity than reason or good policy would. She cannot but think that the misliking proceeds not altogether from themselves, but from the solicitation of such as, transported with partiality in her case, as care not, so they may further her, what becomes of the good amity between France and England.

7. If he shall be demanded of the King of the Queen's inclination to continue the league made with the late King, he may answer, that when he shall demand the continuance of the same, he doubts not but that he shall receive such answer as shall be to his countenance.

Pp. 11¾.

1574. Draft of the same.
Endd. Pp. 11¾.

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1575. Copy of the same.
Pp. 8½.

Oct. 5. **1576.** PRIVATE MEMORIAL to LORD NORTH touching his CHARGE.

To remember to recommend to the King and Queen Mother Nutshawe's and Warcup's cases. To procure the stay of the "Prince" and the "Bear," two ships which spoiled divers of the merchants last summer, and the apprehension of those that were the heads in the same. To forbear to recommend the two Marshals' causes till his second access, unless he see great cause to the contrary. To give Madame Montmorency secretly to understand that he has charge to recommend her husband, and therefore would be glad to understand what course it were best to take for the furtherance thereof. To inform himself of the disposition and present state of the Court there, as who are greatest, and how they are inclined to the amity of England, and whether the Queen Mother has that credit she had with the other son. To inform himself who be addicted to the amity of Spain, and who to England, to the end he may order his talk accordingly. If the Count de Retz continue that favour and credit with the King he enjoyed with the last, then were it expedient to visit him, and use speech to him showing him the great reputation he has gotten here with the Queen and the nobility by his wise direction of himself when he was here, and the honourable report he made of the Queen's entertainment, so that they account him a favourer and nourisher of the amity, and therefore the Queen gave him special charge to present her commendations. It will not be out of purpose, as of himself. to persuade him to further the peace, and that those Princes of Italy, if it be true as commonly bruited, that persuade the King to continue his wars, have more regard for the repose of Italy than the benefit of France. They think that the King would seek to recover certain members thereof that appertain to France, if he were not bridled with home troubles. If the King continue the wars, it were like to engender a great jealousy and suspicion in the Princes Protestant of Europe that the bruit of the Holy League is a matter of truth, which would breed a dangerous division in Europe, whereof the Turk should receive greatest profit. Therefore men think it were better for the King to make a dishonourable peace, than continue a war to the ruin of his estate. It is to be suspected that those Princes of Italy who persuade him to the continuance of the wars, do it not without the practice and privity of Spain, who having his own house afire is loth to have his neighbour's quenched. If the King have any desire to recover what appertains to him in Italy he never had like advantage of time that now he has. It is hard to judge what speech is to be delivered to the Count, unless it be deciphered how he be affected to Spain. Some of these reasons delivered

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to the Queen Mother as from himself would not a little further the peace; it were, however, unfit to use them if he decipher she affect any marriage for the King either with Spain or the house of Austria. This kind of speech may be used towards any of quality that is a good Frenchman and not poisoned with Spanish pensions. To Mauvisière he shall not do amiss to use him such speech as to induce him to believe him more French than Spanish, for that the Frenchman is a good fellow, frank of nature, and most agreeable to the disposition of an Englishman, whereas the Spaniard is proud, and so insolent as naturally Englishmen abhor him, and that therefore you think the amity of France more necessary than that of Spain. He would think that the same would take good effect if two lets could be removed, the persecuting them of the religion, and the favouring over much of the Guises. If Mauvisière say it is dishonourable for a King to capitulate with his subjects he knows how to answer him. For the second, he may be told that if the King prefer a particular friendship he bears one member of his realm before the amity of England, he cannot but show himself as a Prince more transported with private and particular passion, than directed by that general zeal he ought to bear to his estate. He may also be told, a thing not improper to be used to men of the best judgment and towards the Queen Mother herself, that the great mischief in that realm has grown of the overgreatness of some Houses which have drawn them into particular quarrels. Such mischief cannot be removed till the heads of such Houses be ordered to retire from the Court. It were better that a few were aggrieved than a realm ruined. This manner of speech he shall use to such as he shall discover not to be affected to the house of Guise. If he find the house of Guise bear the great sway in Court, it will be necessary for him, after the Spanish Ambassador has been to visit him, to seek some apt means to have frequent conference with him, to nourish a jealousy of some strait amity between England and Spain.

Endd. Pp. 4½.

Oct. 6. **1577.** TRAFFIC with the LOW COUNTRIES.

"A declaration how, notwithstanding all ancient leagues and privileges between Flanders and England, and the last conclusion at Bristol in August 1574 between Her Majesty's commissioners and King Philip's, yet our merchants have no free traffic thither, and of late also had two of their ships stayed by arrest at Sluse."

Endd. Lat. Pp. 1⅓.

Oct. 7. **1578.** RESTORATION of TERRITORY to the DUKE OF SAVOY.

Letters patent from the King of France to the Sieur Charles de Biragues, commanding him to restore the towns of Pignerol,

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Savillan, and La Perouse to the Duke of Savoy, or to whomsoever he shall depute to receive them, and discharging him from his office of governor.—Lyons, 7 Oct. 1574. *Signed.*
Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

Oct. **1579.** Other letters patent to the same effect.
Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

Oct. 7. **1580.** Discharge to the Chancellor of France on affixing the seal to the above letters patent.
Copy. Endd. Fr. P. 1.

Oct. 8. **1581.** TRAFFIC with the LOW COUNTRIES.

Copy of the declaration of 6th October touching the arrest of the two English ships at Sluys; with the reply of the King of Spain's commissioners promising that enquiry shall be made into the circumstances of the case, but pointing out that the subjects of the Queen of England cannot be suffered to transgress the King's edicts prohibiting traffic and communications with his rebels and enemies.—8 Oct. 1574.
Endd. Lat. Pp. 3½.

Oct. 15. **1582.** H. KILLEGREW to WALSINGHAM.

Thought to have seen him before now, but his harvest is not all in the barn, which causes his absence for a while longer. If the Regent deal so hardly with the Earl of Argyle, fears some inconvenience will ensue thereof, wishes it might be prevented by the Queen's mediation. Beseeches to know what he thinks convenient and fit for him to write to the Regent. Thanks him for his good gelding.—Hendon, 15 Oct. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. 1.

Oct. 17. **1583.** H. KILLEGREW to WALSINGHAM.

Beseeches him to deal with the Queen to write to the Regent according to the request in the Countess of Argyle's letters. The Regent deals hardly, which he is heartily sorry to see. Knows not what to write to any in that country till he may speak with him.—London, 17 Oct. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. 1.

Oct. 23. **1584.** DR. DALE to SIR THOMAS SMITH and FRANCIS WALSINGHAM.

1. The King has lingered in this town these 20 days wholly in suspense upon the siege of Pouzin. Hearing that it was forsaken, and that Marshal Bellegarde was entered, he made preparation in all haste towards Avignon. The chief cause of his resolution that way was to practise on M. Danville, with whom the Duke of Savoy has dealt very honourably, and sent him into his government with good and sufficient conduct, so that he got into Beaucaire and Montpelier before the

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King was aware of it. His brother Thon appoints to come to him from Geneva, with such men as he can gather. The King sent the Cardinal of Bourbon to Avignon, under colour he is the Pope's legate in that town, to win M. Danville by fair promises to submit himself, or at least to come to the court. M. Danville wrote to the King that he was ready to render such towns as were at his commandment, his only request was that his brother Montmorency might come to his indifferent trial; he thought the example of his brother too dangerous to come to the court, where they who seek the ruin of his house have overmuch credit. M. de Retz was also sent, partly to levy men in Provence, partly to use some of his eloquence to Danville. While these things were in doing the Lieutenant of Montpelier laid a train to surprise Danville, which he discovered and apprehended the lieutenant, and it is said has put him to execution, and declared himself openly. It is said the Vicomte de Turenne and others are joined with him. This matter has changed the determination of the Court, and Marshal Bellegarde is come up from the camp at Pouzin, and declares such difficulties to the King that the resolution is again to remain in this town, and, if they do remove, to go towards Paris. The loss of Pouzin little discourages them of the religion, because they had leisure to withdraw themselves into the mountains, whither neither horsemen nor footmen can follow them. They are ready for the defence of any other town that shall be besieged. The King's army is not in any way encouraged with this conquest, being beaten with wet and weather, and divers hurt, slain, and sick. Many slunk away, and at the end nothing the more rid of their enemies. Upon the entry of the town there was like to be a great mutiny between the reiters, Swiss, and Italians, and so between them the town was burnt. The King has but a small number of French soldiers thereabouts. The Prince of Condé has been at Berne and Zurich, and has gone back to Strasburg and has gotten some store of money. The King moved the Cardinal of Bourbon to have gone to the Prince at Geneva; it is thought that he would have been induced to have forgot both his cardinalship and the state of that town to attrap his nephew, if the Prince had tarried there long. It is thought that Lord North's coming is deferred upon M. Meru being in England, whom the King doubted had bred some alteration with the Queen. The Italians do not agree with the reiters, nor the reiters with the Swiss, in anything saving in spoiling of this country. There has been a mutiny or two between them already. The Italians slip away daily. The great troop of reiters is severed, some into Picardy, some into Champagne, and some into Poitou, spoiling everywhere as they go. There is much talk that La Noüe is like to get the isle of Marennes or Brouage, or both. The King perceiving these difficulties has published a new edict, more ample and with larger promises. There is

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much debating in council upon the rendering of the towns in Piedmont, yet the King has sent a secretary thither with open commission for rendering them. The Count Baillen has been here with the King to congratulate him. It is trusted that the Queen and the King of Spain are fully agreed. Monsieur and the King of Navarre have leisure to play at hand ball, and to shoot for any affairs they are troubled withal. They as much mislike their usage as they have done in times past, and are as much doubted as ever they were. It does not appear that the French are anything sorry for the loss of La Goletta, which was lost for lack of men. The new fort of Tunis holds as yet. The captain of the "Prince" and of Strozzi's ships are sent for to answer such complaints as have been made against them. Has dealt for their stay till he be instructed by Lord North in what terms to deal for the merchants. The "*Ours*" that did much harm is lost upon the rocks, and the rest lay all the fault upon her.—Lyons, 23 Sept. 1574. *Signed.*

2. P.S.—Has advertisement that Lord North arrived in Paris the 16th of this present.

Add. Endd. Pp. 3¾.

Oct. 23. **1585.** THOMAS WILKES to FRANCIS WALSINGHAM.

Has written to the Earl of Leicester touching the state of the Duke of Alençon and the King of Navarre. By the experience of the person he gave him special charge to sift and try out, finds he has been made an instrument to abuse them; it is now so gross that it is palpable. He has lately accused an Almain that was wont to frequent them, to have been in England and to have been a practiser not only with them but to have dealt in Germany against the state there, which is false. Makes relation of all he can learn from them of Limoges, by whom unadvisedly this Almain has been examined. Fears he abuses the Regent, it were well he were looked to.—Lyons, 23 Oct. 1574. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¾.

Oct. 23. **1586.** DR. DALE to FRANCIS WALSINGHAM.

There has been much expectation of Lord North's coming, for it has been supposed by his long tarrying that the Queen had hearkened another way. Has been with child himself to learn somewhat thereof. The rigorous way the King has begun has lost him his money and his subjects' hearts withal. —Lyons, 23 Oct. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1¼.

[Nov.] **1587.** INSTRUCTIONS for DR. WILSON.

At his access to the Governor after the delivery of the Queen's letters he is to declare in her name how desirous she is that the ancient traffic between her subjects and the King's might be restored to its former perfection and integrity; and

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he may say that if others had taken the course which he has done since he has been placed in that government the late unkindness had never happened, or at least not remained so long. He is also to desire that the edict lately set forth which debars merchants from passing up the Scheldt may be removed, which is so prejudicial to her merchants that they will be driven to withdraw their traffic from thence; as all inconvenience that may be objected against so doing may be avoided by the merchants giving bonds. He is to desire him to give order that all her rebels, fugitives, and traitors in the Low Countries may avoid his government in accordance with treaty. He may also tell him that she thinks that the late unkindness between her and her good brother had ere this been removed, had not the impediment grown from these pernicious and lewd instruments. Thirdly, he is to let him understand how sorry she is to the great miseries the Low Countries have sustained through civil war, and how glad she would be to do all good offices for their pacification. Fourthly, he is to ask that her subjects may be permitted in the English house privately to use the common prayer, showing him the inconveniencies that would grow to have so many without any exercise of religion, the high way to make them atheists and void of all religion, the only stay of upright and conscionsionable dealing in their trade. Lastly, he is to recommend to him such of the merchants' causes as seem reasonable and most agreeable to justice, and especially he is to recommend Pullison's case, from whom he shall receive information how the matter stands.

Draft corrected by Burghley. Endd. Pp. 7.

Nov. 3. **1588.** DR. DALE to FRANCIS WALSINGHAM.

Never saw a thing better done in his life than his penning of Lord North's instructions. If it would please the Queen to work somewhat in deeds withal, it might work some good effect. Prays him to be careful of him for his allowance, begins to run deeply on the score already. Thanks him for advertisement touching the good bishop here, will be as near to him as possibly he may. He has presented a book to the King, with pestilent persuasions to take upon himself the protection of the Scottish Queen. Lord North brings a copy with him, who has so charmed the bishop since he came hither, that if he had any care of his mistress' well doing, he would forbear to danger both her and her cause, but he cannot well but be like himself.—Lyons, 3 Nov. 1574. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1¼.

Nov. 3. **1589.** JOHN STOURTON to LORD BURGHLEY.

Thinks he will very well like of the ambassador's entertainment. Hopes his lordship's return will be about the last of the month. Craves continuance of his accustomed goodness to him.—Lyons, 3 Nov. 1574. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

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Nov. 4. **1590.** DR. DALE to LORD BURGHLEY.

The double dealing of the Scots is very warily to be foreseen. The Bishop of Ross has made a book to persuade the King to put his hand to the delivery of the Scottish Queen. Lord North brings a copy with him; he has willed the bishop to be well aware of practices if he love his mistress' life or welfare, *sed simia semper erit simia.* Lord North is taken in this Court for a perfect courtisan and a wise man. The readiness and perfectness of his Italian tongue stands him in very good stead, and the King and Queen Mother both spake with him in Italian. He has done his ambassade fully according to his instructions, and has had as good entertainment and fair words as may be. The King says he is desirous of peace, and he would gladly that the Marshals might clear themselves. The Queen Mother is nothing behind, but adds always somewhat of her own good disposition. Twenty-two towns in Languedoc are said to have withdrawn themselves from the government of M. Danville, and submitted to other governors appointed by the King. It is known to be no great matter, and it is reported that Danville is in the field with good forces. The deputies of Rochelle have arrived in Court, and have made a request to have a surcease of arms during the time of treaty for a pacification, which thing the King will none of. He says it is but a policy to prepare themselves, and weary the King with the payment of the soldiers he has in readiness. He prepares three camps, one in Dauphiny under the Prince Dauphin, one in Provence and Languedoc under M. de Retz, and the third in Poitou with the Duke of Montpensier. Fregoso and Schomberg are sent into Germany to practise the stay of the reiters which are to come to the Prince of Condé. Liancourt is sent to persuade the Prince himself with all the promises and proffers that may be. Lord North is like to have his despatch within these three days.—Lyons, 4 Nov. 1574. *Signed.*

Add., with seal. *Endd. Pp.* 2.

Nov. 4. **1591.** THOMAS WILKES to FRANCIS WALSINGHAM.

Assures him the Queen Mother has her authority as ample as ever, using that art with this that she did with the late King. It seems that his travel has little augmented his knowledge, and his capacity is far inferior to the others. He is more in shew and countenance than Charles was, but far more simple. The greatest matters are carried away by the Queen Mother and the Chancellor, and Chiverny serves for a third person with a "yea" or a "nay" to confirm or deny what they will do or undo. The other part of the Council is divided from them, urging peace, but those three with all their power persuade war, so that the King floats between the storm and the rock. The Queen Mother's pestiferous counsel enchants him. The present misery of him and his country appals him.

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He has lately determined to be in person at the expugnation of such towns as he means to besiege in Provence and Languedoc. Lord North's negotiation was looked to have been hotter upon so round a letter as the Queen's was to the Queen Mother. They laugh at it in their sleeve and seem to feel the Queen's disposition as though they had practised her 20 years. Having had the opinion of her that her late letter gave them, they do now indeed rather contemn than any way doubt them.—Lyons, 4 Nov. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

Nov. 8. **1592.** DR. DALE to LORD BURGHLEY.

Lord North has dealt earnestly for justice to the Queen's subjects. Delivered the King remembrances of those matters, which he said he would peruse himself. Can have no more but promise of all things, it will appear in short time what the deeds will be. Does not know what good may be done or what honesty a man shall have to deal for Nutshawe, Warcup, and the others, having nothing to shew but their own complaints. Touching the Queen's matters, the Queen Mother harps on her old string, but whether she be out of hope by her former dealings, or doubts whether the King dare trust so far, cannot well judge. Cannot tell what it may mean that the King makes so great demonstration of desire of the Queen's amity, and yet makes no mention of the renovation of the league. Knows not whether he seeks no more than a *ne nocent.* They of the religion have taken a strong isle upon the Rhone two leagues above Avignon. Danville possesses the whole passage from the sea to Avignon. By land the reiters have wasted all. The company of M. Seure with a band of 300 or 400 footmen have been very lately defeated by them of the religion. The Prince Dauphin is come away from the camp very much miscontented, and now they are without a head, and it is very likely the soldiers do scatter. These things have turned the King's voyage again from Avignon. Has desired Lord North to put him in remembrance of his dispensation, and confer with him for the discharge of his first fruits, and to feel whether he might put the Queen in remembrance to think of some to succeed in his place against the spring. Has assured Lord Henry Seymour of his good will in his cause, and is glad he is so [good a husband.—Lyons, 8 Nov. 1574. *Signed.*

Add., with seal. *Endd. Pp.* 2.

[Nov. 8.] **1593.** DR. DALE to the QUEEN.

Lord North's negotiation serves to divers good purposes. They of the religion understanding she takes care of them cannot but conceive great comfort and courage, either to stand to their defence, or else to make the more indifferent composition. The opinion of her to be a principal protector of religion conveyed through all Christendom cannot but be

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much increased when the world shall know the intent of her ambassade. When the King shall thoroughly consider that she joins in intercession with the rest of the Princes Protestant, he may have good cause to bethink himself what may ensue if her mediation take no place, and may be unfeignedly induced to seek peace and quietness. Lord North could go no farther than he has done. He has much outward demonstration, and very large promises of great affection to her, and grant in word of those things he required. The Queen Mother has shewn herself very desirous of a more strait alliance, so that if the King be a prince of his word this labour must be well bestowed. When Lord North took his leave, had occasion conveniently to do his duty to Monsieur. Said nothing but that he was to do him service. He said nothing but wrung him by the arm, the old token between them, as one that would say, *et cupio et timeo.* Will deligently observe the action of the King and advertise her from time to time. Lord North makes as much speed for his return as he did hitherward. Prays God long to continue her prosperous reign, which being conferred with other princes' governments is a felicity for them that are under it.

Copy. Pp. 3½.

Nov. 8. **1594.** DR. DALE to SIR THOMAS SMITH and FRANCIS WALSINGHAM.

As he has no proofs for the suits of the merchants, he will tell the King that as Warcup and Nutshawe can have no satisfaction, the rest of the merchants are utterly in despair to make any suit until they see something done with effect in these matters. They of the religion have taken a place upon the river called Caderouse, which is more annoyance for the passage down the river than was Pouzin. It is thought that they will have every day worse news of Lusignan. The Prince Dauphin is come back from Dauphiny, neither has he credit there nor is credited here. Strozzi is gone down in that country with some countenance to persuade Danville, but indeed as evil contented as the rest. De Carses who was lieutenant in Provence is joined to Danville, who is master of all the river from the sea to Avignon. The deputies of Rochelle are departed.—Lyons, 8 Nov. 1574. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

Nov. 8. **1595.** THOMAS WILKES to FRANCIS WALSINGHAM.

It was his fortune to be in the King's chamber, about a quarter of an hour before Lord North had his second audience, where he heard the King devise with the Admiral and Maugiron. His discourse tended to a kind of scorning, and how the Queen of England was not so dangerous a creature as she was deemed, and how this English Ambassador had brought him many fair terms from his mistress, and with a kind of flowting countenance that she was not to be feared,

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and so forth. What confirms this kind of contempt is that he made no mention of any renewing of the league in any of their audiences. Lord North's entertainment has been but ordinary. Perceives they wax every day colder, and all they can do will kindle no fire. St. Auban assures him that the Queen might follow the example of the Duke of Savoy and obtain Calais, if she would seem to strive but a little. The Duke of Nevers' remonstrance to have persuaded the King not to have 'rendered the towns is a rare thing penned.—Lyons, 7 Sept. (*sic*) 1574. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. 1.

Nov. 8. **1596.** DR. DALE to FRANCIS WALSINGHAM.

It passes his capacity to judge what it means that the King is neither in hand with the old matter for his brother, nor yet for the renewing of the league, using otherwise such great words of affection. By the occurrents that happen daily the King has good cause to be desirous of the Queen's amity, for all things go backward with him. If any strangers should come for them of the religion the King should not know where to turn himself.—Lyons, 8 Nov. 1574. *Signed.*
Add., with seal. *Endd. Pp.* 1½.

Nov. 16. **1597.** ROGER BODENHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

1. Wrote to him at his arrival at Lisbon. At his first coming to the Court of Spain at Madrid was not a little afraid because one Segar Blacknol and a young man of Bristol were carried away at midnight out of their lodgings by justice, and in their company a servant of the Duchess of Feria's, being kept close prisoners, and Bodenham was warned not to enquire for them; also there was taken one that named himself to be Lord Audley. He had been here before and went for England, and as is reported here he was rewarded there with 50*l.* at the Queen's hands for a number of lies that he told. He says that he came out of Ireland with letters from all the lords of Ireland to the King to request him to send and they would yield the country to him. They have found his knavery here and will give him punishment according to his deserving. They have also taken Alderman Lee's son of London. It was reported that they were spies and came to kill the King, others said that they were Lutherans. Was at first in doubt to go abroad, but afterwards did as much as he durst for them. Stuckley and the counterfeit Don John de Mendosa, who came out of Ireland, were their accusers. Thinks that it was for matters of the Inquisition. There is so much trouble and danger by the Inquisitors that if remedy be not provided there will be no coming for the English there. They would gladly be rid of Stuckley from the Court. The loss of the Goletta on the 26 or 27 August is the greatest that came to Spain these 100 years. The King is marvel-

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lously indebted and clean without money, and Bodenham thinks that the realm is not able to redeem what he owes. Had some talk with Secretary Cayas by reason of a suit he had concerning his trade into the Indies, and found him as he was a half priest by his order, so he was a whole priest in will. The priests have the whole government of the realm and the whole estate of the King in their hands, and procure that all the noblemen of Spain shall take priests to be their secretaries. They work to maintain their kingdom, and mortally hate England whatsoever they do or say to the contrary. It will never be otherwise until the controversy for religion be taken away and these men's hearts open to confess the truth; the which they will defend so long as they may, notwithstanding that they manifestly see that by their obstinacy and pride they have brought the King into marvellously great troubles. If the Goletta had not been lost the army which was at Laredo would have done something in the matter of Ireland. Thinks they may do with Spain even as they will.

2. The King of Portugal made a great brag to conquer the whole of Barbary, and as the King of Spain refers all his doings to his Council so the King of Portugal will do all as he lists of himself, and so went to Tangiers, where he found the Moors too strong and so was fain to return. Was requested to take in hand an enterprise for the King, which he refused. The pretence is that one Cotterel and another should have gone from England or otherwise have got on English ships with a good number of Englishmen well appointed, and so go to Cabo de Gerra [Cape Agner] to Santa Cruz with merchandise and sell some goods there, and by the way as they should go to take some Portugal carricks and sell the men to the Moors to get the more credit, and so being there always in readiness when the King's army came there should fly aland and aid him to take the fort at Cabo de Gerra. The cause of the King's going was that having that fort the whole trade of Barbary would be in his hand and licence.

3. P.S.—There is a great trade of Bretons in this town of St. Lucar. They make great haste to despatch certain ships from hence laden with wines and other things for Ireland, where they provide the Queen's enemies and rebels with such things as they have need of, therefore it will not be amiss to keep the coasts and cause them to go to some Dutch port.—St. Lucar. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. *Pp.* 3¼.

Nov. 20. **1598.** JOHN LESLEY, BISHOP OF ROSS, to LORD BURGHLEY.

Repaired last month to Lyons to present such letters as the Queen his mistress had written to the King, and is returned now to attend to his accustomed study and contemplation. The Queen his mistress assigned him to have payment of certain debts he had contracted in England for her

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service, of those *deniers* she should have of the King's pension, which he has suited for, yet could recover nothing. To obtain the King's benevolence, made a little oration to congratulate him, wherein is contained some little discourse of the Queen his mistress and of her country, only to the intent to move him to entreat the Queen of England for her good entertainment and liberty, not by force of arms but by amiable request. Sends a copy of the same by Lord North, which he prays him read and consider, and inform the Queen of his sincere meaning. His only meaning was to procure favour and quietness for the Queen his mistress and his native country, and relief for themselves that are in exile and necessity. Prays him to have his old suit in recommendation, to be restored by help of the Queen to his old living in Scotland.—Paris, 20 Nov. 1574. *Signed.*

Add., with seal. *Endd. Pp.* 2¼.

Nov. 23. **1599.** HENRY THE THIRD, King of France, to FRANCIS WALSINGHAM.

Prays him to do always all those good offices he has been accustomed to perform, to preserve the ancient peace and friendship between France and England.—Avignon, 23 Nov. 1574. *Signed:* Henri. Pinart.

Add., with seal. *Endd. by Walsingham. Fr. P.* ½.

Nov. 23. **1600.** CATHERINE DE MEDICIS to FRANCIS WALSINGHAM.

Has always found him so well disposed to the continuance and confirmation of the ancient good peace and friendship between the two kingdoms, that she is sure he will be ever ready to employ himself in that behalf with good zeal and devotion.—Avignon, 23 Nov. 1574. *Signed:* Caterine. Pinart.

Add. Endd. by Walsingham. Fr. P. ½.

Nov. 26. **1601.** THOMAS COPLEY to DR. WILSON.

Though he cannot in all things conform himself to the religion now liked in England, if he will command his services he will find the same ready to the uttermost of his power. Thinks himself the rather bound to do so by the singular favour the Queen has shown him in licensing his wife to come over to him.—Brussels, 26 Nov. 1574. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. by Wilson: "12 Dec. 74. This man Copley privately has declared to me of a book made against our sovereign's right and title to the crown, which I have desired to see by his means." *P.* 1.

Nov. 27. **1602.** The REGENT OF SCOTLAND to the EARL OF HUNTINGDON.

Lord Scrope, warden of the West March, has kept meetings with their officers, and has proceeded in justice in redress of

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attempts, as in the delivery of the receivers of the fugitives. The like affection has not appeared in Sir John Forster for the Middle March, wherein thieves are not only maintained, but the late meeting appointed with him failed in his default, to the great encouraging of wicked and disordered people. Wishes that Sir John have admonition from him to proceed in justice with greater forwardness.—Dalkeith, 27 Nov. 1574. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. ¾.

Nov. 27. **1603.** The Regent of Scotland to Sir (*sic*) Francis Walsingham.

Prays to know so far as he have intelligence the name of that Scottish man who spoke the French Ambassador in the matters written by him, and whether he passed through to France or returned to Scotland. The minds of the noblemen are difficult to know, they do not as yet alter from their promised obedience to the King. Takes the gentleman who has the King's custody to be sure and honest. Wishes the messenger of the French Ambassador that is to be sent here were terrified of the danger of the plague, with which their chief towns are now troubled. The infection is not great, but likely in short space to take end. Cannot see how the messenger can be stayed, but his advantage in practice shall not be great.—Dalkeith, 27 Nov. 1574. *Signed.*
Partly in cipher. Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

1604. Decipher of the ciphered part of the preceding letter.
P. 1.

Nov. 28. **1605.** Geoffry Preston to Lord Burghley.

Since his arrival in Germany certain great and liberal offers of entertainment have been made to him in the name of the Lord Charles, born inheritor of the crown of Sweden, of which he, considering his duty to his native country, could not pretermit once again before anything were concluded to make a declaration. Desires his lordship to let him understand whether it pleases the Queen and the Lords of the Council to treat with his Highness, as in his former letters is specified, or not. Has been advertised of the great dissension between the two brothers, the Earls of East Friesland, and finds that the younger, who is a retainer of England, will not be able to do the realm any service unless he agree first with his elder brother, who has the chief government, and therefore is the pension given in vain unless the elder be in like case entertained. Having occasion to remain in Germany this whole winter about his master's affairs, if he can in any case be serviceable to his gracious Princess he will be found in effect faithful and willing.—Emden, 28 Nov. 1574. *Signed.*
Add. Endd., with seal. *Pp.* 1¾.

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Dec. 4. **1606.** EGREMONT RATCLIFFE to LORD BURGHLEY.

As he has received "no manner of comfort what receipt his humble repentance has to Her Majesty," he has taken occasion to write again to her and to his lordship, and has desired Dr. Wilson's furtherance therein. Hopes that his lordship sees so far into him that his suit shall not return empty handed. Beseeches him to think on him, and if his brother "repugne" at it, it will please him to excuse him so far forth as a young man's first fault, for which the gates of reconciliation are not clean to be cut away.—Brussels, 4 Dec. 1574. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. 1.

Dec. 5. **1607.** EDWARD STAFFORD to LORD BURGHLEY.

The Vidame's business here was to see if he could get them to disburse 100,000 crowns, dollars, or florins upon the town of Rochelle's bond to pay them again within a certain time prefixed, in salt or such other merchandise, but he found them nothing at all disposed to part with anything, not even the small sum of 2,000 crowns, which for his own particular was promised him. If Earl John had not lent him 1,000 dollars he had been like to have kept his Christmas here. Has found great courtesy at the hands of Earl John of Friesland, who declared the dissension between his brother and him, the beginning whereof was by reason that this Earl professes religion more purely than the other, who also seeks to put his brother out of all inheritance and drive him to take a piece of money for his part. Earl John is of himself stronger than his brother, for he is generally beloved of the whole country, but he is afraid by reason of certain ambassadors coming out of Sweden, whereof one is an Englishman called Preston, that he goes about to make his party stronger by having intelligence with the Spaniards in Groningen. He has also found by certain letters that he has privily entered into pension with the King of Spain. That which most he fears is that his brother has agreed to deliver this town by intelligence into their hands. Burghley knows what discommodity this would be to all merchants, both English and others, and on the other side what strength it would be to the Spaniards, having now neither haven or ship left of their own. The place is of such strength, both by its natural seat and by the fortifications, that it will be impossible to drive them out. Earl John desires that he may have Her Majesty's countenance and succour to be a counterpoise to the Spaniards' force, and to that intent would presently have sent an ambassador to her, if the writer had not advised him first to send a private messenger to Burghley. Has written a letter for the Earl signifying his case, and desiring Burghley's help and counsel, and promising to be obedient to him in all things, which letter he is sure he will receive before long.—Emden, 5 Dec. 1574. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

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Dec. 8. **1608.** PASSPORT.

Safe-conduct from the governor and admiral of Zealand for a ship belonging to Geoffry Sout. 8 Dec. 1574. *Signed:* Charles and Loys de Boisot.
Add. Endd. Dutch. Pp. 1¼.

Dec. 9. **1609.** DR. DALE to LORD BURGHLEY.

The King set forth a proclamation before going to Avignon that he would be "sacred" at Rheims the 15th of January, and make his entry at Paris upon Shrove Sunday, but now he has deferred his "sacre" till February, and is combered at Avignon that he cannot tell how to do any good there or how to come away. Up the water he cannot come, the stream is so swift. By land they of Livron lie on the side of Dauphiny, upon the passage on the water side. Montbrun is on the hills of Dauphiny. On the side of Auvergne they of Noue issue out upon the King's soldiers that lie that way, so that both carriages, household servants of the King's train, and letters of the King are taken daily. What by them of the religion and the King's soldiers no man can surely pass by land, and they that pass by water are in danger. One of the King's Treasurers escaped hardly, with loss of two or three of his men, slain by shot from the bank of the river. The King of Navarre had a boat drowned as they went down with 50 men, and of his wife's goods, to the value of 50,000 crowns. The King's purpose since he came to Avignon has been to allure Danville to some treaty. He has sent the Duke of Uzes to surprise Beaucaire; when the Duke was M. d'Acier, he was able to bring 20,000 men to the field for them of the religion, but now he is Duke he is able to do little for the King. Danville has put men into the town, and was gone before the coming of the Admiral, who was sent to treat with him. The Queen Mother has travailed to have an interview with Danville at Tarascon. His answer is that he cannot enter into any talk without the Prince of Condé their chief, and that he can find no safety but with sword in hand. He advises the King to remove all strangers from the Court, whereby are chiefly meant the Chancellor and De Retz, and to send the clergy to their benefices. He has been seen in the field with 25 ensigns, and there are troops that come into Villeneuve hard by Avignon. The King has sent back for his soldiers that are gone into Provence, and for 12,000 reiters. He has caused Bellegarde to assemble such forces as he has, as it were to besiege Livron, but chiefly to assure the passage. All things bend to war, yet it is given out the King will have peace, and necessity may drive him to it. This winter he can do little, and at the spring he doubts the force of strangers, for it is thought the Landgrave has promised to join with the Count Palatine, and always they doubt the Queen's Majesty. The Pope proffers the King 4,000 men paid for six months. The King would fain have the money,

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but the Pope will not depart with it, for fear it shall not be bestowed against them of the reliigion. It may be that they of the religion and the Princes Protestant will stomach the matter the more as the Princes of Germany did when the Pope sent succour to the Emperor, taking occasion to say they armed themselves against the Pope, and not against the Emperor. Danville has appointed an assembly of the states of Languedoc against the 16th, at Montpelier; to disappoint him the King has appointed them to assemble before himself at Villeneuve on the 12th. There is much expectation what will come of it. Some are to come to the King from the Prince of Condé shortly. The ambassadors all remain here, as they were appointed; the Pope's Nuncio would go down if he durst. M. de Montpensier has had great loss at Lusignan. He has no hope to win it unless by famine, and no great courage to do it, by reason of the usage of his son, the Prince Dauphin, being sent from his government with discredit. The ambassadors of Poland are not far off to know whether he will be there the 12th of May, against which time they have appointed their election.—Lyons, 9 Dec. 1574. *Signed.*

Add., with seal. *Endd. Pp.* 3½.

Dec. 9. **1610.** DR. DALE to FRANCIS WALSINGHAM.

1. Most men think the King shall be forced to patch up some peace, having no means to have money without coming near Paris, neither being able to come back from Lyons with safety or honour without doing somewhat. If the Pope help on one side the Princes Protestant may keep the balance even with good reason. The time of the year and the forces that Danville has will keep the matter upright if he be not circumvented by some practice.—Lyons, 9 Dec. 1574. *Signed.*

2. P.S.—They are rid of the Bishop of Ross, who is gone to Paris.

Add. Endd. P. 1.

Dec. 10. **1611.** M. BOISOT to WALSINGHAM.

Refers him for the state of their affairs to Mr. George Southwick. Reminds him that he has written several times about the seizure and plunder of a vessel belonging to the Governor of Zerickzee, and in order that he may be better informed of the case has sent the depositions in the matter to M. Calvert.—Middleburgh, 10 Dec. 1574. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Fr. P. 1.

Dec. 12. **1612.** DR. WILSON to LORD BURGHLEY.

Has exhibited his demands for the merchants' traffic and the rebels' banishment, and had answer on the 11th inst. that the merchants should pass three or four ships at one time,

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giving caution not to intermeddle with the enemy, with condition that the demands and requests made for the Flemings might be considered, and especially for the exchange; also that all proclaimed rebels should be banished within a month after notice given. Has desired that Stukeley might keep them company because of his lewd writing, calling Her Majesty pretenced Queen and usurper, and urged that all Catholics should "agnise" Her Majesty before a public officer. The Governor said that he would write to the King of Stukeley's speech. Has talked to Woodshawe, and sends his letter without a superscription. The man has been long in this country and is employed in the wars. He thinks by the Governor of Gravelines to do great things, which Wilson doubts much. "The attempt is dangerous, except great likelihood be of good success." Egremont Ratcliffe has made great means to speak with him, but he will not, but encloses his letters. Mr. Copley has also made means unto him, and this night came and told him that a book should be written against Her Majesty's title and right to the crown in favour of the Scottish Queen. Promised, if he would bring it and declare the author, to be a humble suitor to the Queen for him. The rebels are marvellously discouraged at the favour shown to him. Every day they hold counsel at the Countess of Northumberland's house, and many bad words they speak of him, as that he is a heretic, and great pity it was that Paulus Quartus did not burn him when he was in prison, and some have vowed to shorten his days. Has shown the Governor of this lusty lady's assemblies and practices. Has travailed very much to find out the author of that lewd book against Burghley. Some lay it on Saunders, which he does not believe. The Countess of Northumberland has given 100*l.* for the printing, and one "Heighyntes," secretary to her late husband, collected the book, after divers persons had put down their minds in writing, and then by the counsel of Dr. Knot, Darbyshire, and Stapleton, the book was polished, and turned into French by Belforest. The book is full of such variety of lies that it cannot be but that divers heads have been occupied thereabouts. It is looked that the Queen shall send some one into Spain to answer the coming of Don Bernardino Mendoza, who has well deserved for his faithful and plain dealing for the maintenance of amity.—Brussels, 12 Dec. 1574. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Dec. 16. **1613.** EDWARD STAFFORD to LORD BURGHLEY.

Were nearly all cast away on their passage to Emden by the unskilfulness of their pilot. Informs him of the circumstances of the dissension between the Earls John and Edzart of East Friesland (see Dec. 5). Earl John has discovered the devices of his enemies with the Spaniards. If Earl

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Edgart's counsel take place true religion will be in great danger, and the country turn again to Luther's opinion. Points out the danger that would arise if the Spaniards obtained the mastery of the town and haven of Emden, and assures him of the good devotion of Earl John towards England.—Emden, 16 Dec. 1574. *Signed.*
Add. Endd., with seal. *Pp.* 2.

Dec. 17. **1614.** PHILIP SIDNEY to LORD BURGHLEY.

Sends his "scribbles" rather to obey his commandment than for anything worthy to be advertised that that may happen to contain, and beseeches him rather to respect the hearty desire to please him than the simpleness of the contents of his letters. Being returned out of Italy, and detained for some time with sickness in this city, yet could he not command his desire of seeing Poland; from thence being of late come hither not in very good state of body. The Emperor has at length obtained his long desired truce of the Great Turk for eight years. The conditions are not yet known, but the Emperor is resolute to refuse no burden rather than enter in war. He expects very shortly the Turkish Ambassador for the confirmation of the peace, who is a Dutchman born in Bavaria, the Turk's principal interpreter is named among them Mehemet Beck. The Turk's navy is safe returned which he will increase the next year with 100 galleys for to invade Sicily. Petro Portocarrero, captain of the Goletta, is deceased, Serbellone builder and captain but evil defender of the new fort, is come alive to a miserable captivity. There lately came to Constantinople advertisement that the Beglierbeg of Egypt has lately overthrown in a very great battle the Abyssinians subjects to Prester John. Is of opinion that they have been provoked by the Portuguese to take this matter far above their forces upon them, for that the Turk by the Red Sea greatly encroaches upon their Indian traffic. The expectation of these ambassadors will cause the Emperor to delay his journey to Bohemia, where they are evil contented of his so long absence, insomuch that they have plainly refused to give certain great sums of money which heretofore they have not denied; besides that he must please them for to get his son the crown, for although he pretends hereditary succession they will not grant any other way but in manner of election. In the meantime he has sent the Lord of Rozemburg to the electors of Saxe and Brandenburg, and the Lord of Aurach to the other four electors of the Rhine to consult of an Imperial Diet, which is not unlikely shall be this summer following, wherein he will persuade the election of his son to the Kingdom of the Romans. The Polacks having appeased a great sedition in Cracow for the religion, have since defeated 12,000 Tartars, among which were 3,000 Turks, whose return with far greater force they daily look for. It is thought that they will choose another king in May,

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although the Lithuanians be wholly against it. They have made truce with the Muscovite, who bends his forces as they say against the King of Sweden for having burnt a town of his called Narva.—Wien [Vienna], 17 Dec. 1574. *Signed:* Philippe Sidney.

Add. Endd., with seal. *Pp.* 2¼.

Dec. 20. **1615.** DR. WILSON to LORD BURGHLEY.

1. Mr. Harvey coming to Antwerp upon this great stir could not find favour for any post to pass, the gates being kept so strait. As far as he can learn there is more suspicion conceived, especially against the chief of Antwerp, than matter of moment to cause so great a fear. It is true that all men are grieved, and the Spaniards deadly hated, but he does not perceive that any men of authority, wealth, or fame take their Government to heart, or seek to set head against them. On Sunday, towards evening, certain small hoys to the number of 40 or upwards upon the Scheldt, came and shot mightily for three or four hours, minding as it seemed rather to give a token to the common sort of their coming than of any intention to do harm, for they shot over of purpose, and about noontide departed towards Barowe. Many are imprisoned upon suspicion of this matter, and have been examined, some upon the rack, and many tales go. Such as attend upon M. Champigny, the Governor of this town, are supposed to be chiefly grieved for want of pay, whose sergeant being a Walloon is now under arrest upon suspicion that he would destroy M. Champigny and call in the Prince. There is talk that there should be found 300 or 400 pieces of white linen for men to cast upon themselves like a camisado. It is like that there was some privy dealing with a few, which wanting ripeness failed. Frenchmen and Walloons are chiefly noted to be dealers in this conspiracy. Upon Thursday he had audience with the Governor upon the matters which he was sent about, who asked him to have patience seeing this busy world. Wilson said that it grieved him to hear of such stirs, and if he knew any Englishman to be a practiser in these broils he would be the first to hasten his end, that the world might understand how Her Majesty misliked all such doings against the King. Has just received Burghley's letters of the 10th instant touching Mr. Pullison, his long silence, and the libel of the rebels. Has three times been very earnest with the commendator for Mr. Pullison, but he is very unwilling to take the matter from the law. Mr. Copley who waits upon the Commendator has done great harm, whispering in the ear of the President Rodas. Trusts to be excused for his silence because he has wanted matter the occasion of the commendator's great affairs.

2. As for the rebels, he further finds that they send ordinarily by Rye, where they are suffered to pass without search or any examination. One Arthur Goodchild, a tall

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fellow and full faced, sometime under Captain Morgan, is a great carrier of letters; he will come by Rye with letters for the rebels, and goes with the Prince of Orange's licence. The Countess is a bad woman every way, and has spoken very lewdly of Burghley, avowing that in the brief collection there is nothing but truth, and if she might speak with the Queen she would tell wonders. She has willed him to be told that Egremont Ratcliffe has no entertainment. They all wish he was over, for they say that he is the man to do them good. They have given it out that Wilson was the chief dealer in this stir in Antwerp. They fear that they will not have their pensions as long as he is there. Most of them are in great want, and some of them, as Markinfield for one, have scant a garment to wear. Edmund Smart, of Ipswich, an apothecary in Brussels, desires a licence to go and come as a merchant, and not to be dealt with for his conscience, doing no overt act offensive to the laws. His meaning is by colour of this license to get credit to carry over the rebels' letters and bring one Thwyne with him, the trustiest servant that the Countess has, whereof he will give intelligence to Burghley upon his coming. This is he who about six years ago brought a letter to Don Guerau D'Espes out of the Low Countries, and first disclosed the same to the Lord Keeper. He has also brought a letter directed to Edward Dacres to Wilson. "Hereby appears a good mind in Smart." Has talked to old Heywood at Mechlin, and declared the Queen's goodness towards him, whereby the old man was greatly comforted, but could not return before next spring because of his sickly and aged body. His son, Elise Heywood, now a Jesuit, and sometime Wilson's good companion in Padua, having offered to preach before him, he did not refuse to hear him, but said that if he spake anything offensive the Queen, her religion, or magistrates, he would pluck him out of the pulpit. This day came certain to search the English house, who took his word and departed without further search. The Countess of Egmont has sent to him demanding that Charles Bailey may be examined upon certain things he had in charge of hers. Old Heywood has delivered a letter and schedule for his living to Mr. Lee. Told him that the Queen was never so precise that she could not bear with men's weakness for their conscience in religion, and only misliked overt acts and rebellious practices.—Antwerp, 20 Dec. 1574. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 3¾.

Dec. 23. **1616.** M. DE BOISET to WALSINGHAM.

The bearer has brought him a letter demanding restitution of his goods and the condign punishment of those who have taken them. Upon due inquiry he has been unable to discover that it is any of people of Flushing who have done this. Many pirates of different nations say that they belong to Flushing, and that they have the Prince of Orange's commis-

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sion. As, however, those of Flushing have sustained many wrongs at the hands of the English, the Council has determined to draw up a list of them and send it to the Queen, whom they are sure will not maintain her subjects in this injustice. Complains that Englishmen have come and openly claimed enemy's goods as their own.—Middleburg, 23 Dec. 1574. *Signed:* Charles de Boiset.
Add. Endd. Fr. Pp. 1½.

Dec. 23. **1617.** DR. DALE to LORD BURGHLEY.

1. Cardinal Lorraine is dangerously sick. Danville will in nowise stoop to the lure of the Queen Mother. He sent La Nocle and others to the King with request for exercise of religion, assurance of some towns, and restitution of them that are put from their estates. The King would not hear them, yet the Queen Mother is sending and doing daily to enter into some treaty. Pinart is despatched to Paris to deal with Montmorency by fair and by foul to persuade his brethren. It is said he is to go thence into Germany to the Prince of Condé, the Count Palatine, and the Landgrave. These wars have now become open factions between the Guises and the house of Montmorency. Guise is appointed chief against Danville with the Duke d'Uzes, and was sent to recover St. Gilles upon the Rhone, of late taken by Danville, but now forsaken by him. Danville and Montbrun are so strong that they come even to Avignon town at their pleasure. Bellegarde is about Livron, fair and softly to assure the passage between Avignon and Lyons. He has with him the King's forces, for the siege at Noue is levied. It is reported that La Noüe has taken Villeneuve in Poitou. The reiters are intolerable; first they dealt with the houses of the poor husbandmen, now they are doing with the gentlemen's houses. M. du Foix is towards Rome for his cardinal's hat, with a solemn purgation and attestation for his religion, and commission to be ambassador resident for the King there. M. de Retz made large promises in Provence that they should have free exercise of religion, and thereby has gotten much of the country under him, besieging Riez. It was said he had persuaded them, but the truth falls out otherwise. Certain of the religion are apprehended under pretence that they would have surprised Macon-sur-Soane, but they meant nothing but an assembly for some *Cene* this Christmas. One Montreville is appointed to Scotland; it is thought he is to make some errand into England by the way. The Court is in arms, marching against Danville. Montbrun is marching to the succour of Riez. The gates of Avignon were kept shut, that no intelligence should pass to Danville.—Paris, 23 Dec. 1574. *Signed.*

2. P.S.—News has come that when Danville won St. Gilles the castle held out, and the King sent forces to succour them. Before succour came the castle yielded and are become

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soldiers to Danville, so that the King's forces went not any further. Danville keeps St. Gilles and has taken another little town or two thereabouts. They of Riez, upon promise to have free exercise of religion, yielded to M. de Retz. The soldiers departed all by composition and are entered into Creisel, which town they keep.
Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

[Dec.] **1618.** *Declaration and Protestation of M. Danville, Marshal of France.*

Stating the grievances under which he and others have laboured, so as to induce them to take up arms.
Endd. by Lord Burghley. Fr. Pp. 8¾. *Enclosure.*

1619. Another copy of the same.
Endd. Ital. Pp. 7¾.

Dec. 23. **1620.** DR. DALE to FRANCIS WALSINGHAM.

If the reiters were not, the King's forces were weak, for he is compelled to put his household in arms. It has been an old practice of the French to stop the reiters and Swiss that have been against them with rewards against they should fight. These men might be the better persuaded, for they are of the religion themselves, and neither do like or are liked where they serve. The King has but dallied since he came to the crown, supposing by terror or policy to compass these things. Now he must come to execution he has no man to trust but the reiters and the Guises, which makes the matter the more odious. This public and bold declaration of Danville's makes the King mistrust that they of the religion look for foreign aid. Couriers are sent to all places to stop any that are likely to look this way. Means are made with the Turk to set them awork in Germany to call them away from this country. The King has sent word that he will be here from Avignon shortly, but it is not seen how he can come away either with honour or safety.—Lyons, 23 Dec. *Signed.*
Add., with seal. *Endd. Pp.* 1½.

Dec. 27. **1621.** DR. WILSON to LORD BURGHLEY.

1. Has twice of late spoken with the Commendator and pressed him as earnestly as he could to give an earnest answer for the merchants and the rebels, offering to satisfy the petitions severally according to right and justice. This week will require an answer directly in writing for his two demands, staying to deliver his opinion in writing for their petitions until he hears from Burghley, when he will deal either stoutly or mildly as he shall be commanded. Sees no likelihood of peace here, the pride of the Spaniards' government and the cause of religion being the chief hindrance of good accord. It is reported that King Philip has sold for a million of gold Port Hercole and other places with the territory of Sienna

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to the young Duke of Florence, who has further promised to lend him another million upon good security. It is said that the French King's party has lately had a great overthrow in Languedoc, with loss of much baggage; that the Prince of Condé makes men in Almaine; that M. D'Anville has become his lieutenant; that the King returns from Avignon to Rheims to be anointed there, and minds to make his entry into Paris next month. The Turk fortifies at Porto Farina, where he minds to have a continual navy.—27 Dec. 1571. *Signed.*

2. P.S. The Earl of Westmoreland has sent to speak with him, but he has refused to deal with him without commission from the Queen. Sends a packet from Egremont Ratcliffe and a list of persons who have been with him, and who are absent for their consciences, who are earnestly bent in their religion but offer all obedience to the Queen. Has examined Fowler, an English printer in Antwerp, for the late collection printed against Burghley, but he would not confess himself to be the printer. Is informed that they were printed at Liege or Cologne.

Add. Endd. P. 1.

Dec. 29. **1622.** Dr. Dale to Lord Burghley.

Du Cellier and La Nocle have been sent to know what means Danville and them of the religion have. They have demanded a surcease of arms, which the King would none of unless he might have five towns. Du Cellier thought the King would be contented to condescend to a peace, with permission of exercise of religion, and assurance of some towns. He seemed to fear the King's forces, and to mistrust their own. Advised him to warn his master of the harms of his father, and in no wise to conclude anything without making their friends privy thereto. He said the Cantons Protestant of Switzerland had concluded to send to the King shortly on their behalf, and that the King said he would hazard his state rather than be induced to have any general assembly of estates. The King has granted the prince the "tutele" of his daughter, with all large titles of favour and honour. The Duke of Uzes prepares an army out of Languedoc and Gascony. De Retz is appointed to join with him with the forces of Provence. Bellegarde beats Livron hotly. After the winning of that town they prepare to go all against Danville and to the siege of Nismes. They of Livron stand stoutly to their defence, Montbrun is not far off to succour them. Danville keeps St. Gilles and increases his force daily. The King looks on, he is loth to tarry at Avignon, and lother to come away without doing something. The Piedmontese that came from the Duke of Savoy are all gone or dead. The reiters are so evil contented that they are hardly kept from mutinying. News has come that the Cardinal of Lorraine is dead.—Lyons, 29 Dec. 1574. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1¾.

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Dec. 29. | **1623.** DR. DALE *to* SIR WALTER MILDMAY, Treasurer of the Exchequer.

The deputies have been from the King to all parts, are after many storms are sent back again with all promise of a good peace. It is to be doubted lest they may be either circumvented by fair words, or induced by necessity to some inconvenience. The secret working is to withdraw all such succour as may come for the relief of the poor men, and openly to assemble forces against them from all places. Danville's protestation lacks neither reason nor courage. Danville is master of the field in Languedoc. Montbrun ranges the country of Dauphiny at his pleasure. Those the King has of his own subjects he does not trust. A little piece of money might win the reiters to join with them of the religion.—Lyons, 29 Dec. 1574. *Signed.*

Add., with seal. *Endd.* *Pp.* 2.

[Dec.] **1624.** DEATH of the CARDINAL OF LORRAINE.

The King would needs go in procession with the *Battus*, who are men that whip themselves as they go as a sort of penance. The Cardinal went in this solemn procession well-nigh all the night, and the next day he said mass for a solemnity, wherewith he took a great cold and a continual fever which brought him into a frenzy, wherein he continued divers days. A Jew took upon him to work wonders, and gave him a medicine whereby he came to his remembrance for a time. Upon the medicine there did break out certain pustules or spots in his body like the *pourpres*, whereby some would say he was poisoned. Shortly after he fell into his old frenzy and so died, the 18th day after he first fell sick.

Endd. by Dale. *P.* ¾.

Dec. **1625.** THOMAS COPLEY'S ANSWER to DR. WILSON.

In reply to Wilson's persuasion used to him touching his returning home, professes his devotion to his natural sovereign and readiness to serve her, but does not see how he can return to England without danger to body and soul, the laws standing as they do in matters of religion. If his living in England is restored to him, he is willing to serve the Queen abroad and to give up the pension which he has from the King of Spain and to renounce his service.

Endd. *Pp.* 2½.

[1574.] **1626.** DR. VALENTINE DALE and OTHERS to the [PRIVY COUNCIL].

Gives two articles of the treaty of Bristol arranging the method for the restoration of property belonging to the subjects of the King Catholic which has been detained in England; and giving an account of certain proceedings that have arisen therefrom; and further requesting that two or three of the merchant adventurers may be ordered to attend

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at all their conferences with such books containing particularities of the things arrested as they have in their possession. *Signed.*

Endd. Pp. 3.

[1574.] **1627.** DR. DALE to the PRIVY COUNCIL of FRANCE.

Understands by their answer that they think the English as yet bound to the *droit d'Aubaine*, because the staple and house mentioned in the league is not gone through with and builded, and so the condition not fulfilled whereupon that contract was made. Sends the points of the league concerning this matter, whereby it may appear that the covenant was made for the benefit of the English nation, and the building of the house was in the sufferance of the Christian King. The promise made in favor of the English ought not to be wrested from them. This law which is so strange a law, clean otherwise than is used in any other realm, ought rather to be restrained by all means possible than enforced and urged. The matter so favorably grounded upon the common law of all nations ought to be as largely taken and beneficially practised as may be. The matter has another string to its bow, to wit, that the person whose goods are in controversy, translated them to his creditor not to defraud the King's treasury but to pay his debts. Most instantly beseeches them that the matter may be rebated and dismissed, as it touches the good of all the English nation that may hereafter come to die in France.

English translation. Endd. P. 1.

[1574.] **1628.** CHARLES IX. OF FRANCE.

Tract giving particulars of the ancestors and birth of Charles IX., the civil wars of his reign, his victories, the massacre of St. Bartholomew, his famous sayings, his wife and daughter, his decrees, his motto, his favorite servant, his master and nurse, his liberality, his sports, his study of music and singing, the fiery spectre seen by him, his breaking the law, his speech in the senate, his amours, his affliction of the ecclesiastics, his study of liberal sciences, his food, drink, and sleep, a prodigy preceding his death, his sickness, his discourse before his death, his death and testament, description of his body and stature.

Endd. Lat. Pp. 13.

[1574.] **1629.** HOUSES of GUISE and LORRAINE.

Names of those of the houses of Guise and Lorraine living about 1574.

P. ½.

[1574.] **1630.** HOUSE OF GUISE.

Genealogical table of the House of Guise, shewing its descent from John, King of France, and its connexion with the Houses of Bourbon, Valois, Stuart, &c.

Broadside.

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[1574.] **1631.** TREATIES with FRANCE.

Names of the commissioners of the various treaties between France and England from 1551 to 1572.
Endd. Pp. 1¼.

[1574.] **1632.** EMPLOYMENT of ENGLISH SHIPS by the FRENCH.

Draft of certain questions to be propounded to M. de la Mothe, Ambassador for the French King in England, relative to the employment of English ships by the French, such as, what caution shall be given for the ships, and the entertainment of the captains and mariners. What order shall be given for provisions for the ships, &c.
Endd. Pp. 1¼.

[1574.] **1633.** COURT of FRANCE.

Copy of the declaration of Henry III., King of France, for the ordering of precedence of the officers of the crown.
Fr. Endd. Pp. 1⅔.

[1574.] **1634.** DEPREDATIONS on the FRENCH.

Extract of the French merchants' petitions exhibited in England to M. de la Mothe, ambassador in England for the King of France.
Endd. Pp. 1⅓.

[1574.] **1635.** DEPREDATIONS on the FRENCH.

Answer to certain complaints by Frenchmen of depredations committed upon them by the English.
Endd. Fr. Pp. 1½.

[1574.] **1636.** DEPREDATIONS on the FRENCH.

Promise to Pierre L'Archeray that further justice shall be accorded him, if he proceed against certain thieves, although he has already given a discharge for all claims to Lord Clinton, Lord High Admiral of England.
Fr. P. ½.

[1574.] **1637.** CAPTURES by FRENCH PRIVATEERS.

Copy of the 69th article of the edict of Henry III., King of France, on Admiralty matters, to the effect that ships of whatsoever nationality employed in the assistance of an enemy, are to be regarded as good and lawful prize to French privateers.
Endd. Fr. Pp. 1⅔.

[1574.] **1638.** PETITION to the KING of SPAIN.

1. Arthur Jarvis of London, being in company of the prior of the Monastery of Cambre, near Corunna, and others, the said prior began to speak lewd words against the Queen of England, and on his further using more filthy and dishonest

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words against the proper person of the Queen, the said Arthur made answer that he spoke not truth.

2. The prior having demanded whether he obeyed her as Queen, and lived under her laws, because he answered that he would obey her while he lived, he was accused before the office of the Inquisition of Galicia, where he remained prisoner 17 months, and was condemned in 500 ducats besides the charges, and not to depart the kingdom within three years. The petitioner therefore begs that the King will command order to be taken against those who have spoken lewdly against the proper person of the Queen, and that he may be free of the said condemnation and costs.

The King's Answer.

His Majesty is much displeased, and commands that inquiry be made about the matter.

Endd. *P.* 1.

[1574.] **1639.** Copy of the above in Spanish.

Endd. *P.* ½.

[1574.] **1640.** PETITION to the KING of SPAIN.

William Bond, citizen of London, having owing to him 1,500 ducats in Seville, sent to Lucas de Campos in 1574 with the writings and power authorised by patent of the Queen of England, setting forth among her titles that of "Defender of the Faith," whereupon the party who owed the money, to excuse himself, gave knowledge to the Inquisitors against the said factor for bringing writings wherein the Queen of England was designated "Defender of the Faith." The Inquisitors having taken the said papers and reprehended the factor, the King is petitioned to provide against such as intermeddle with the title and royal style of Her Majesty.

The King's Answer.

The King Catholic is offended with that which is here declared, and has commanded the Inquisitors of Seville to out of hand return those writings to Lucas de Campos, and that from this time not to withhold any such certificate for the like respect.

Copy. *Endd.* *P.* ⅔.

[1574.] **1641.** Copy of the above in Spanish.

Endd. *P.* ½.

[1574.] **1642.** MEMORIAL for WALSINGHAM.

George Chamberlain, the son of Sir Leonard Chamberlain, has gone by the advice of the Duke of Alva towards the King of Spain, and declared to him and his Council that the Queen of England was the cause of the protraction of the wars in the Low Countries, and that it was necessary to make

A.D. 1574.

a descent into Ireland with his navy and that he could easily seize upon Waterford, which is the best seaport in Ireland. The enterprise being discovered and advertisement given to the Queen of England, a letter was written from her Court to the Governor of the Low Countries declaring that captain Thomas had been at the Court of Greenwich and that he had disclosed certain secrets. Captain Thomas has been imprisoned by the said governor and examined under torture as to certain matters concerning the Queen and the Earl of Leicester. This is the cause why this enterprise by sea was not put into execution.

Endd. French. Pp. 1¼.

[1574.] **1643.** VICTUALLING of BERWICK.

Complaints of the deficiency in quantity and quality of the bread, beer, and other provisions supplied to the soldiers of Berwick by Sir Valentine Browne, with his answers and explanations, whereby it appears that the contract price for bread was fixed at 2*d.* for the 3 lb. loaf, and that for beef and mutton at 1¾*d.* the lb. There is a further complaint that no soldier can obtain any advance of pay at a less rate than 6*s.* 8*d.* in the pound for three months. In his answers Browne proves by elaborate calculations that he is a heavy loser on each item of his contract.

Endd. About Pp. 7.

[1574.] **1644.** REPLY to the COMPLAINTS of the LOW COUNTRY MERCHANTS in LONDON.

Answer to the complaints of the Low Country merchants in London of certain customs imposed upon them, denying that they are contrary to the treaties of Bruges or to that concluded at Bristol, 21 August 1574, and that there is any hardship in their having to lodge with certain specified people.

Endd. Fr. Pp. 3¾.

[1574.] **1645.** REQUESTS of the KING OF SPAIN.

1. That the Queen of England will not suffer within her countries any of the inhabitants of those towns and places which have fallen away from his obedience.

2. To forbid all traffic with the inhabitants of such towns and places.

3. To charge her subjects by proclamation not in any way to aid the said rebels.

4. To hold the said rebels as her enemies, and pursue and prosecute them as such.

5. Because the said rebels daily rob and spoil upon the seas, that she will set upon them jointly with the King Catholic, and break their forces and void the seas of them.

6. That she will cause all her subjects who are in service with the said rebels to be called home again, and punish them as enemies of public tranquillity.

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7. That Her Majesty will cause an answer to be given in writing, and such order as shall be taken according to the matter aforesaid.

8. Recapitulation of the substance of the different articles in the treaties of 1529, 1542, and 1546, providing that neither prince shall encourage the invaders or assailants of the other.

9. Moreover, seeing that those whom Her Majesty has declared to be rebels against her are driven out of the countries subject to His Catholic Majesty, and forbidden to return thither again, it is meet that those whom His Catholic Majesty has declared to be his rebels and enemies should not be suffered or received in the Queen's countries, but pursued as common enemies, and her subjects commanded to leave off all intercourse with them, and not suffer them to be helped with victuals, armour, and soldiers, which they receive daily and openly.

10. The whole matter being so damageable, not only to all good merchants who traffic on these seas, but also to the whole state of Christendom, through the favour which by these means they give the Turk, and, besides, the example being so pernicious to the authority of all princes, it is very expedient that His Catholic Majesty understand that Her Majesty will not maintain or bear with the said rebels and enemies.

Endd. Pp. 3½.

[1574.] **1646.** PROPHECY.

A calculation based on certain passages in Daniel and the Revelations, placing the end of the world on 1 March 1575 or the end of the following month.

In a very mutilated condition. Fr. Pp. 15½.

[1574.] **1647.** POLITICAL DISCOURSE upon FRANCE.

Long discourse on the evils of civil war, massacres, and excessive imposts brought upon France through the government of foreigners, and pointing out Monseigneur D'Alençon as the hero who will deliver the kingdom from all these miseries.

Imperfect. Endd. Fr. Pp. 37½.

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136	366	665	980	1211
150	383	666	1017	1223
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50	152	376	501	622
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729	982	1139	1286	1378
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746	993	1141	1288	1380
747	997	1146	1289	1381
755	998	1147	1291	1386
759	999	1149	1292	1387
760	1000	1150	1293	1388
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1461	1511	1572	1593	1628
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1464	1535	1575	1596	1631
1477	1537	1576	1599	1632
1478	1538	1578	1600	1633
1479	1539	1579	1609	1634
1488	1540	1580	1610	1635
1489	1541	1584	1617	1636
1490	1543	1585	1618	1637
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120	758	943	1060	1255
121	776	955	1074	1259
122	777	956	1085	1260
141	797	963	1088	1263
142	804	973	1108	1264
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368	490	661	792	905
369	505	662	793	906
370	506	668	794	912
379	507	670	795	913
380	508	671	796	914
381	517	699	802	915
382	518	700	803	916
384	519	701	811	922
385	520	702	812	923
386	521	704	813	924
392	522	705	814	925
393	523	706	815	928
400	524	707	816	929
402	525	715	818	930
403	528	717	819	931
404	529	718	820	932
405	531	720	822	933
407	533	721	824	934
409	534	722	825	935
410	643	723	826	940
413	544	724	827	941
414	560	730	837	942
415	561	731	841	944
416	565	732	845	945
420	568	733	846	949
421	578	734	847	950
422	585	735	852	951
423	586	736	853	952
424	587	737	854	954
429	590	738	855	957
430	597	739	856	958
432	698	740	857	960
435	599	742	868	961
439	601	743	869	962
440	602	744	870	966
441	613	745	871	967
442	614	748	872	968
443	615	749	873	969
457	616	750	875	970
458	618	754	876	976
459	619	761	877	977
460	621	762	878	978
461	631	763	879	979
462	632	764	880	983
463	634	771	884	984
469	636	772	885	985
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1012	1110	1421	1492	1534
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1035	1135	1459	1508	1560
1040	1145	1460	1514	1561
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1055	1296	1471	1520	1603
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18	131	757	1266	1597
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22	142	830	1330	1638
26	229	863	1334	1639
38	230	864	1340	1640
44	231	865	1358	1641
73	321	918	1359	1645
74	371	936	1382	
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89	122	574	741	804
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823	926	1049	1180	1300
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835	956	1060	1215	
851	963	1074	1218	
874	1003	1088	1228	
893	1029	1108	1260	

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CATALOGUE.

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CALENDARS OF STATE PAPERS, &c.

[Imperial 8vo., cloth. *Price* 15*s.* each Volume or Part.]

As far back as the year 1800, a Committee of the House of Commons recommended that Indexes and Calendars should be made to the Public Records, and thirty-six years afterwards another Committee of the House of Commons reiterated that recommendation in more forcible words; but it was not until the incorporation of the State Paper Office with the Public Record Office that the Master of the Rolls found himself in a position to take the necessary steps for carrying out the wishes of the House of Commons.

On 7 December 1855, he stated to the Lords of the Treasury that although "the Records, State Papers, and Documents in his charge constitute the most "complete and perfect series of their kind in the civilised world," and although "they are of the greatest value in a historical and constitutional "point of view, yet they are comparatively useless to the public, from the "want of proper Calendars and Indexes."

Acting upon the recommendations of the Committees of the House of Commons above referred to, he suggested to the Lords of the Treasury that to effect the object he had in view it would be necessary for him to employ a few persons fully qualified to perform the work which he contemplated.

Their Lordships assented to the necessity of having Calendars prepared and printed, and empowered the Master of the Rolls to take such steps as might be necessary for this purpose.

The following Works have been already published under the direction of the Master of the Rolls :—

Calendarium Genealogicum; for the Reigns of Henry III. and Edward I. *Edited by* Charles Roberts, Esq., Secretary of the Public Record Office. 2 Vols. 1865.

This is a work of great value for elucidating the early history of our nobility and landed gentry.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, DOMESTIC SERIES, OF THE REIGNS OF EDWARD VI., MARY, ELIZABETH, and JAMES I., preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* ROBERT LEMON, Esq., F.S.A., (Vols. I. and II.), and MARY ANNE EVERETT GREEN, (Vols. III.–XII.). 1856–1872.

Vol. I.—1547–1580.
Vol. II.—1581–1590.
Vol. III.—1591–1594.
Vol. IV.—1595–1597.
Vol. V.—1598–1601.
Vol. VI.—1601–1603, with Addenda, 1547–1565.
Vol. VII.—Addenda, 1566–1579.
Vol. VIII.—1603–1610.
Vol. IX.—1611–1618.
Vol. X.—1619–1623.
Vol. XI.—1623–1625, with Addenda, 1603–1625.
Vol. XII.—Addenda, 1580–1625.

These Calendars render accessible to investigation a large and important mass of historical materials. The Northern Rebellion of 1566–67; the plots of the Catholic fugitives in the Low Countries; the numerous designs against Queen Elizabeth and in favour of a Catholic succession; the Gunpowder-plot; the rise and fall of Somerset; the Overbury murder; the disgrace of Sir Edward Coke; the rise of the Duke of Buckingham, &c. Numerous other subjects are illustrated by these Papers, few of which have been previously known.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, DOMESTIC SERIES, OF THE REIGN OF CHARLES I., preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* JOHN BRUCE, Esq., F.S.A., (Vols. I.–XII.); *by* JOHN BRUCE, Esq., F.S.A., and WILLIAM DOUGLAS HAMILTON, Esq., F.S.A., (Vol. XIII.); and *by* WILLIAM DOUGLAS HAMILTON, Esq., F.S.A., (Vol. XIV.). 1858–1873.

Vol. I.—1625–1626.
Vol. II.—1627–1628.
Vol. III.—1628–1629.
Vol. IV.—1629–1631.
Vol. V.—1631–1633.
Vol. VI.—1633–1634.
Vol. VII.—1634–1635.
Vol. VIII.—1635.
Vol. IX.—1635–1636.
Vol. X.—1636–1637.
Vol. XI.—1637.
Vol. XII.—1637–1638.
Vol. XIII.—1638–1639.
Vol. XIV.—1639.

This Calendar presents notices of a large number of original documents of great value to all inquirers relative to the history of the period to which it refers. Many of them have been hitherto unknown.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, DOMESTIC SERIES, DURING THE COMMONWEALTH, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* MARY ANNE EVERETT GREEN. 1875–1876.

Vol. I.—1649–1650.
Vol. II.—1650.

This Calendar is in continuation of those during the reigns from Edward VI. to Charles I., and contains a mass of new information.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, DOMESTIC SERIES, OF THE REIGN OF CHARLES II., preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* MARY ANNE EVERETT GREEN. 1860–1866.

Vol. I.—1660–1661.
Vol. II.—1661–1662.
Vol. III.—1663–1664.
Vol. IV.—1664–1665.
Vol. V.—1665–1666.
Vol. VI.—1666–1667
Vol. VII.—1667.

Seven volumes of this Calendar, the period between 1660 and 1667, have been published.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS relating to SCOTLAND, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* MARKHAM JOHN THORPE, Esq., of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford. 1858.

Vol. I., the Scottish Series, of the Reigns of Henry VIII. Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, 1509–1589.

Vol. II., the Scottish Series, of the Reign of Elizabeth, 1589–1603; an Appendix to the Scottish Series, 1543–1592; and the State Papers relating to Mary Queen of Scots during her Detention in England, 1568–1587.

These two volumes of State Papers relate to Scotland, and embrace the period between 1509 and 1603. In the second volume are notices of the State Papers relating to Mary Queen of Scots.

CALENDAR OF DOCUMENTS relating to IRELAND, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, London. *Edited by* HENRY SAVAGE SWEETMAN, Esq., B.A., Trinity College, Dublin, Barrister-at-Law (Ireland). Vol. I.—1171–1251. 1875.

This is the first volume of a selection of all documents relating to Ireland, preserved in the Public Record Office, London; the work is to be continued to the end of the reign of Henry VII.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS relating to IRELAND, OF THE REIGNS OF HENRY VIII., EDWARD VI., MARY, AND ELIZABETH, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* HANS CLAUDE HAMILTON, Esq., F.S.A. 1860–1867.

Vol. I.—1509–1573. | Vol. II.—1574–1585.

The above have been published under the editorship of Mr. Hans Claude Hamilton; another volume is in the press.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS relating to IRELAND, OF THE REIGN OF JAMES I., preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, and elsewhere. *Edited by* the Rev. C. W. RUSSELL, D.D., and JOHN P. PRENDERGAST, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. 1872–1874.

Vol. I.—1603–1606.
Vol. II.—1606–1608. | Vol. III.—1608–1610.

This series is in continuation of the Irish State Papers commencing with the reign of Henry VIII.; but, for the reign of James I., the Papers are not confined to those in the Public Record Office of England.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, COLONIAL SERIES, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, and elsewhere. *Edited by* W. NOEL SAINSBURY, Esq. 1860–1870.

Vol. I.—America and West Indies, 1574–1660.
Vol. II.—East Indies, China, and Japan, 1513–1616.
Vol. III.—East Indies, China, and Japan, 1617–1621.

These volumes include an analysis of early Colonial Papers in the Public Record Office, the India Office, and the British Museum.

CALENDAR OF LETTERS AND PAPERS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC, OF THE REIGN OF HENRY VIII., preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, the British Museum, &c. *Edited by* J. S. BREWER, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London. 1862–1876.

Vol. I.—1509–1514.
Vol. II. (in Two Parts)—1515–1518.
Vol. III. (in Two Parts)—1519–1523.
Vol. IV.—Introduction.
Vol. IV., Part 1.—1524–1526.
Vol. IV., Part 2.—1526–1528.
Vol. IV., Part 3.—1529–1530.

These volumes contain summaries of all State Papers and Correspondence relating to the reign of Henry VIII., in the Public Record Office, of those formerly in the State Paper Office, in the British Museum, the Libraries of Oxford and Cambridge, and other Public Libraries: and of all letters that have appeared

in print in the works of Burnet, Strype, and others. Whatever authentic original material exists in England relative to the religious, political, parliamentary, or social history of the country during the reign of Henry VIII., whether despatches of ambassadors, or proceedings of the army, navy, treasury, or ordnance, or records of Parliament, appointments of officers, grants from the Crown, &c., will be found calendared in these volumes.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, FOREIGN SERIES, OF THE REIGN OF EDWARD VI., preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. 1547–1553. *Edited by* W. B. TURNBULL, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, and Correspondant du Comité Impérial des Travaux Historiques et des Sociétés Savantes de France. 1861.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, FOREIGN SERIES, OF THE REIGN OF MARY, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. 1553–1558. *Edited by* W. B. TURNBULL, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law and Correspondant du Comité Impérial des Travaux Historiques et des Sociétés Savantes de France. 1861.

The two preceding volumes exhibit the negotiations of the English ambassadors with the courts of the Emperor Charles V. of Germany, of Henry II. of France, and of Philip II. of Spain. The affairs of several of the minor continental states also find various incidental illustrations of much interest.

A valuable series of Papers descriptive of the circumstances which attended the loss of Calais merits a special notice; while the progress of the wars in the north of France, into which England was dragged by her union with Spain, is narrated at some length. The domestic affairs of England are of course passed over in these volumes, which treat only of its relations with foreign powers.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, FOREIGN SERIES, OF THE REIGN OF ELIZABETH, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, &c. *Edited by* the Rev. JOSEPH STEVENSON, M.A., of University College, Durham, (Vols. I.–VII.), and ALLAN JAMES CROSBY, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law, (Vols. VIII. and IX.) 1863–1876.

Vol. I.—1558–1559.
Vol. II.—1559–1560.
Vol. III.—1560–1561.
Vol. IV.—1561–1562.
Vol. V.—1562.
Vol. VI.—1563.
Vol. VII.—1564–1565.
Vol. VIII.—1566–1568.
Vol. IX.—1569–1571.
Vol. X.—1572–1574.

These volumes contain a Calendar of the Foreign Correspondence during the early portion of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, deposited in the Public Record Office, &c. They illustrate not only the external but also the domestic affairs of Foreign Countries during that period.

CALENDAR OF TREASURY PAPERS, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* JOSEPH REDINGTON, Esq. 1868–1874.

Vol. I.—1557–1696.
Vol. II.—1697–1702.
Vol. III.—1702–1707.

The above Papers connected with the affairs of the Treasury comprise petitions, reports, and other documents relating to services rendered to the State, grants of money and pensions, appointments to offices, remissions of fines and duties, &c. They illustrate civil and military events, finance, the administration in Ireland and the Colonies, &c., and afford information nowhere else recorded.

CALENDAR OF THE CAREW PAPERS, preserved in the Lambeth Library. *Edited by* J. S. BREWER, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London; and WILLIAM BULLEN, Esq. 1867–1873.

Vol. I.—1515–1574.
Vol. II.—1575–1588.
Vol. III.—1589–1600.
Vol. IV.—1601–1603.
Vol. V.—Book of Howth; Miscellaneous.
Vol. VI.—1603–1624.

The Carew Papers relating to Ireland, deposited in the Lambeth Library, are unique, and of great importance. The Calendar (now completed) cannot fail to be welcome to all students of Irish history.

CALENDAR OF LETTERS, DESPATCHES, AND STATE PAPERS, relating to the Negotiations between England and Spain, preserved in the Archives at Simancas, and elsewhere. *Edited by* G. A. BERGENROTH. 1862–1868.

Vol. I.—Hen. VII.—1485–1509.
Vol. II.—Hen. VIII.—1509–1525.
Supplement to Vol. I. and Vol. II.

Mr. Bergenroth was engaged in compiling a Calendar of the Papers relating to England preserved in the archives of Simancas in Spain, and the corresponding portion removed from Simancas to Paris. Mr. Bergenroth also visited Madrid, and examined the Papers there, bearing on the reign of Henry VIII. The first volume contains the Spanish Papers of the reign of Henry VII.; the second volume, those of the first portion of the reign of Henry VIII. The Supplement contains new information relating to the private life of Queen Katharine of England; and to the projected marriage of Henry VII. with Queen Juana, widow of King Philip of Castile, and mother of the Emperor Charles V.

CALENDAR OF LETTERS, DESPATCHES, AND STATE PAPERS, relating to the Negotiations between England and Spain, preserved in the Archives at Simancas, and elsewhere. *Edited by* DON PASCUAL DE GAYANGOS. 1873.

Vol. III., Part 1.—Hen. VIII.—1525–1526.

Upon the death of Mr. Bergenroth, Don Pascual de Gayangos was appointed to continue the Calendar of the Spanish State Papers. He has pursued a similar plan to that of his predecessor, but has been able to add much valuable matter from Brussels and Vienna, with which Mr. Bergenroth was unacquainted.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS AND MANUSCRIPTS, relating to ENGLISH AFFAIRS, preserved in the Archives of Venice, &c. *Edited by* RAWDON BROWN, Esq. 1864–1873.

Vol. I.—1202–1509.
Vol. II.—1509–1519.
Vol. III.—1520–1526.
Vol. IV.—1527–1533.
Vol. V.—1534–1554.

Mr. Rawdon Brown's researches have brought to light a number of valuable documents relating to various periods of English history; his contributions to historical literature are of the most interesting and important character.

SYLLABUS, IN ENGLISH, OF RYMER'S FŒDERA. *By* Sir THOMAS DUFFUS HARDY, D.C.L., Deputy Keeper of the Public Records. Vol. I.—Will. I.–Edw. III.; 1066–1377. Vol. II.—Ric. II.–Chas. II.; 1377–1654. 1869–1873.

The "Fœdera," or "Rymer's Fœdera," is a collection of miscellaneous documents illustrative of the History of Great Britain and Ireland, from the Norman Conquest to the reign of Charles II. Several editions of the "Fœdera" have been published, and the present Syllabus was undertaken to make the contents of this great National Work more generally known.

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY KEEPER OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS AND THE REV. J. S. BREWER TO THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS, upon the Carte and Carew Papers in the Bodleian and Lambeth Libraries. 1864. *Price* 2*s.* 6*d.*

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY KEEPER OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS TO THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS, upon the Documents in the Archives and Public Libraries of Venice. 1866. *Price* 2*s.* 6*d.*

In the Press.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS relating to IRELAND, OF THE REIGN OF ELIZABETH, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* HANS CLAUDE HAMILTON, Esq., F.S.A. Vol. III.—1586, &c.

SYLLABUS, IN ENGLISH, OF RYMER'S FŒDERA. *By* Sir THOMAS DUFFUS HARDY, D.C.L., Deputy Keeper of the Public Records. Vol. III.—Appendix and Index.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS AND MANUSCRIPTS, relating to ENGLISH AFFAIRS, preserved in the Archives of Venice, &c. *Edited by* RAWDON BROWN, Esq. Vol. VI.—1555, &c.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, DOMESTIC SERIES, OF THE REIGN OF CHARLES I., preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* WILLIAM DOUGLAS HAMILTON, Esq., F.S.A. Vol. XV.—1639–1640.

CALENDAR OF LETTERS, DESPATCHES, AND STATE PAPERS, relating to the Negotiations between England and Spain, preserved in the Archives at Simancas, and elsewhere. *Edited by* DON PASCUAL DE GAYANGOS. Vol. III., Part 2.—Hen. VIII.—1527–1529.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS relating to IRELAND, OF THE REIGN OF JAMES I., preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, and elsewhere. *Edited by* the Rev. C. W. RUSSELL, D.D., and JOHN P. PRENDERGAST, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Vol. IV.—1611–1614.

CALENDAR OF DOCUMENTS relating to IRELAND, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, London. *Edited by* HENRY SAVAGE SWEETMAN, Esq., B.A., Trinity College, Dublin, Barrister-at-Law (Ireland). Vol. II. 1252, &c.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, DOMESTIC SERIES, DURING THE COMMONWEALTH, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* MARY ANNE EVERETT GREEN. Vol. III.—1651.

CALENDAR OF LETTERS AND PAPERS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC, OF THE REIGN OF HENRY VIII., preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, the British Museum, &c. *Edited by* J. S. BREWER, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London. Vol. V.—1531, &c.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, COLONIAL SERIES, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, and elsewhere. *Edited by* W. NOEL SAINSBURY, Esq. Vol. IV.—East Indies, China, and Japan, 1622–1625. Vol. V.—America and West Indies, 1661–1670.

CALENDAR OF HOME OFFICE PAPERS OF THE REIGN OF GEORGE III., preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* JOSEPH REDINGTON, Esq. 1760, &c.

In Progress.

CALENDAR OF TREASURY PAPERS, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* JOSEPH REDINGTON, Esq. Vol. IV.—1708, &c.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, COLONIAL SERIES, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, and elsewhere. *Edited by* W. NOEL SAINSBURY, Esq. Vol. VI.—East Indies, China, and Japan, 1626, &c. Vol. VII.—America and West Indies, 1671, &c.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, FOREIGN SERIES, OF THE REIGN OF ELIZABETH, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* ALLAN JAMES CROSBY, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law. Vol. XI.—1575, &c.

THE CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND DURING THE MIDDLE AGES.

[ROYAL 8vo., half-bound. *Price* 10*s*. each Volume or Part.]

On 25 July 1822, the House of Commons presented an address to the Crown, stating that the editions of the works of our ancient historians were inconvenient and defective; that many of their writings still remained in manuscript, and, in some cases, in a single copy only. They added, "that an "uniform and convenient edition of the whole, published under His Majesty's "royal sanction, would be an undertaking honourable to His Majesty's reign, "and conducive to the advancement of historical and constitutional know- "ledge; that the House therefore humbly besought His Majesty, that He "would be graciously pleased to give such directions as His Majesty, in His "wisdom, might think fit, for the publication of a complete edition of the "ancient historians of this realm, and assured His Majesty that whatever "expense might be necessary for this purpose would be made good."

The Master of the Rolls, being very desirous that effect should be given to the resolution of the House of Commons, submitted to Her Majesty's Treasury in 1857 a plan for the publication of the ancient chronicles and memorials of the United Kingdom, and it was adopted accordingly. In selecting these works, it was considered right, in the first instance, to give preference to those of which the manuscripts were unique, or the materials of which would help to fill up blanks in English history for which no satisfactory and authentic information hitherto existed in any accessible form. One great object the Master of the Rolls had in view was to form a *corpus historicum* within reasonable limits, and which should be as complete as possible. In a subject of so vast a range, it was important that the historical student should be able to select such volumes as conformed with his own peculiar tastes and studies, and not be put to the expense of purchasing the whole collection; an inconvenience inseparable from any other plan than that which has been in this instance adopted.

Of the Chronicles and Memorials, the following volumes have been published. They embrace the period from the earliest time of British history down to the end of the reign of Henry VII.

1. THE CHRONICLE OF ENGLAND, by JOHN CAPGRAVE. *Edited by* the Rev. F. C. HINGESTON, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford. 1858.

Capgrave was prior of Lynn, in Norfolk, and provincial of the order of the Friars Hermits of England shortly before the year 1464. His Chronicle extends from the creation of the world to the year 1417. As a record of the language spoken in Norfolk (being written in English), it is of considerable value.

2. CHRONICON MONASTERII DE ABINGDON. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* the Rev. JOSEPH STEVENSON, M.A., of University College, Durham, and Vicar of Leighton Buzzard. 1858.

This Chronicle traces the history of the great Benedictine monastery of Abingdon in Berkshire, from its foundation by King Ina of Wessex, to the reign of Richard I., shortly after which period the present narrative was drawn up by an inmate of the establishment. The author had access to the title-deeds of the house; and incorporates into his history various charters of the Saxon kings, of great importance as illustrating not only the history of the locality but that of the kingdom. The work is printed for the first time.

3. LIVES OF EDWARD THE CONFESSOR. I.—La Estoire de Seint Aedward le Rei. II.—Vita Beati Edvardi Regis et Confessoris. III.—Vita Æduuardi Regis qui apud Westmonasterium requiescit. *Edited by* HENRY RICHARDS LUARD, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1858.

The first is a poem in Norman French, containing 4,686 lines, addressed to Alianor, Queen of Henry III., and probably written in the year 1245, on the occasion of the restoration of the church of Westminster. Nothing is known of the author. The second is an anonymous poem, containing 536 lines, written between the years 1440 and 1450, by command of Henry VI., to whom it is dedicated. It does not throw any new light on the reign of Edward the Confessor, but is valuable as a specimen of the Latin poetry of the time. The third, also by an anonymous author, was apparently written for Queen Edith, between the years 1066 and 1074, during the pressure of the suffering brought on the Saxons by the Norman conquest. It notices many facts not found in other writers, and some which differ considerably from the usual accounts.

4. MONUMENTA FRANCISCANA; scilicet, I.—Thomas de Eccleston de Adventu Fratrum Minorum in Angliam. II.—Adæ de Marisco Epistolæ. III.—Registrum Fratrum Minorum Londoniæ. *Edited by* J. S. BREWER, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London. 1858.

This volume contains original materials for the history of the settlement of the order of Saint Francis in England, the letters of Adam de Marisco, and other papers connected with the foundation and diffusion of this great body. It has been the aim of the editor to collect whatever historical information could be found in this country, towards illustrating a period of the national history for which only scanty materials exist. None of these have been before printed.

5. FASCICULI ZIZANIORUM MAGISTRI JOHANNIS WYCLIF CUM TRITICO. Ascribed to THOMAS NETTER, of WALDEN, Provincial of the Carmelite Order in England, and Confessor to King Henry the Fifth. *Edited by* the Rev. W. W. SHIRLEY, M.A., Tutor and late Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford. 1858.

This work derives its principal value from being the only contemporaneous account of the rise of the Lollards. When written, the disputes of the school-

men had been extended to the field of theology, and they appear both in the writings of Wycliff and in those of his adversaries. Wycliff's little bundles of tares are not less metaphysical than theological, and the conflict between Nominalists and Realists rages side by side with the conflict between the different interpreters of Scripture. The work gives a good idea of the controversies at the end of the 14th and the beginning of the 15th centuries.

6. THE BUIK OF THE CRONICLIS OF SCOTLAND ; or, A Metrical Version of the History of Hector Boece ; by WILLIAM STEWART. Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited by* W. B. TURNBULL, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. 1858.

This is a metrical translation of a Latin Prose Chronicle, and was written in the first half of the 16th century. The narrative begins with the earliest legends, and ends with the death of James I. of Scotland, and the "evil ending of the traitors that slew him." Strict accuracy of statement is not to be looked for in such a work as this ; but the stories of the colonization of Spain, Ireland, and Scotland are interesting if not true ; and the chronicle is valuable as a reflection of the manners, sentiments, and character of the age in which it was composed. The peculiarities of the Scottish dialect are well illustrated in this metrical version, and the student of language will find ample materials for comparison with the English dialects of the same period, and with modern lowland Scotch.

7. JOHANNIS CAPGRAVE LIBER DE ILLUSTRIBUS HENRICIS. *Edited by* the Rev. F. C. HINGESTON, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford. 1858.

This work is dedicated to Henry VI. of England, who appears to have been, in the author's estimation, the greatest of all the Henries. It is divided into three distinct parts, each having its own separate dedication. The first part relates only to the history of the Empire, and extends from the election of Henry I., the Fowler, to the end of the reign of the Emperor Henry VI. The second part is devoted to English history, and extends from the accession of Henry I. in the year 1100, to the year 1446, which was the twenty-fourth year of the reign of King Henry VI. The third part contains the lives of illustrious men who have borne the name of Henry in various parts of the world.

Capgrave was born in 1393, in the reign of Richard II., and lived during the Wars of the Roses, for the history of which period his work is of some value.

8. HISTORIA MONASTERII S. AUGUSTINI CANTUARIENSIS, by THOMAS OF ELMHAM, formerly Monk and Treasurer of that Foundation. *Edited by* CHARLES HARDWICK, M.A., Fellow of St. Catharine's Hall, and Christian Advocate in the University of Cambridge. 1858.

This history extends from the arrival of St. Augustine in Kent until 1191. Prefixed is a chronology as far as 1418, which shows in outline what was to have been the character of the work when completed. The only copy known is in the possession of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. The author was connected with Norfolk, and most probably with Elmham, whence he derived his name.

9. EULOGIUM (HISTORIARUM SIVE TEMPORIS) : Chronicon ab Orbe condito usque ad Annum Domini 1366 ; a Monacho quodam Malmesbiriensi exaratum. Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited by* F. S. HAYDON, Esq., B.A. 1858–1863.

This is a Latin Chronicle extending from the Creation to the latter part of the reign of Edward III., and written by a monk of the Abbey of Malmesbury, in Wiltshire, about the year 1367. A continuation, carrying the history of England down to the year 1413, was added in the former half of the fifteenth century by an author whose name is not known. The original Chronicle is divided into five books, and contains a history of the world generally, but more especially

England to the year 1366. The continuation extends the history down to the coronation of Henry V. The Eulogium itself is chiefly valuable as containing a history, by a contemporary, of the period between 1356 and 1366. The notices of events appear to have been written very soon after their occurrence. Among other interesting matter, the Chronicle contains a diary of the Poitiers campaign, evidently furnished by some person who accompanied the army of the Black Prince. The continuation of the Chronicle is also the work of a contemporary, and gives a very interesting account of the reigns of Richard II. and Henry IV. It is believed to be the earliest authority for the statement that the latter monarch died in the Jerusalem Chamber at Westminster.

10. MEMORIALS OF HENRY THE SEVENTH: Bernardi Andreæ Tholosatis Vita Regis Henrici Septimi; necnon alia quædam ad eundem Regem spectantia. *Edited by* JAMES GAIRDNER, Esq. 1858.

The contents of this volume are—(1) a life of Henry VII., by his poet laureate and historiographer, Bernard André, of Toulouse, with some compositions in verse, of which he is supposed to have been the author; (2) the journals of Roger Machado during certain embassies on which he was sent by Henry VII. to Spain and Brittany, the first of which had reference to the marriage of the King's son, Arthur, with Catharine of Arragon; (3) two curious reports by envoys sent to Spain in the year 1505 touching the succession to the Crown of Castile, and a project of marriage between Henry VII. and the Queen of Naples; and (4) an account of Philip of Castile's reception in England in 1506. Other documents of interest in connexion with the period are given in an appendix.

11. MEMORIALS OF HENRY THE FIFTH. I.—Vita Henrici Quinti, Roberto Redmanno auctore. II.—Versus Rhythmici in laudem Regis Henrici Quinti. III.—Elmhami Liber Metricus de Henrico V. *Edited by* CHARLES A. COLE, Esq. 1858.

This volume contains three treatises which more or less illustrate the history of the reign of Henry V., viz.: A Life by Robert Redman; a Metrical Chronicle by Thomas Elmham, prior of Lenton, a contemporary author; Versus Rhythmici, written apparently by a monk of Westminster Abbey, who was also a contemporary of Henry V. These works are printed for the first time.

12. MUNIMENTA GILDHALLÆ LONDONIENSIS; Liber Albus, Liber Custumarum, et Liber Horn, in archivis Gildhallæ asservati. Vol. I. Liber Albus. Vol. II. (in Two Parts), Liber Custumarum. Vol. III., Translation of the Anglo-Norman Passages in Liber Albus, Glossaries, Appendices, and Index. *Edited by* HENRY THOMAS RILEY, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law. 1859–1862.

The manuscript of the *Liber Albus*, compiled by John Carpenter, Common Clerk of the City of London in the year 1419, a large folio volume, is preserved in the Record Room of the City of London. It gives an account of the laws, regulations, and institutions of that City in the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, and early part of the fifteenth centuries.

The *Liber Custumarum* was compiled probably by various hands in the early part of the fourteenth century during the reign of Edward II. The manuscript, a folio volume, is also preserved in the Record Room of the City of London, though some portion in its original state, borrowed from the City in the reign of Queen Elizabeth and never returned, forms part of the Cottonian MS. Claudius D. II. in the British Museum. It also gives an account of the laws, regulations, and institutions of the City of London in the twelfth, thirteenth, and early part of the fourteenth centuries.

13. CHRONICA JOHANNIS DE OXENEDES. *Edited by* Sir HENRY ELLIS, K.H. 1859.

Although this Chronicle tells of the arrival of Hengist and Horsa in England in the year 449, yet it substantially begins with the reign of King Alfred, and

comes down to the year 1292, where it ends abruptly. The history is particularly valuable for notices of events in the eastern portions of the kingdom, which are not to be elsewhere obtained, and some curious facts are mentioned relative to the floods in that part of England, which are confirmed in the Friesland Chronicle of Anthony Heinrich, pastor of the Island of Mohr.

14. A COLLECTION OF POLITICAL POEMS AND SONGS RELATING TO ENGLISH HISTORY, FROM THE ACCESSION OF EDWARD III. TO THE REIGN OF HENRY VIII. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* THOMAS WRIGHT, Esq., M.A. 1859–1861.

These Poems are perhaps the most interesting of all the historical writings of the period, though they cannot be relied on for accuracy of statement. They are various in character; some are upon religious subjects, some may be called satires, and some give no more than a court scandal; but as a whole they present a very fair picture of society, and of the relations of the different classes to one another. The period comprised is in itself interesting, and brings us, through the decline of the feudal system, to the beginning of our modern history. The songs in old English are of considerable value to the philologist.

15. The "OPUS TERTIUM," "OPUS MINUS," &c., of ROGER BACON. *Edited by* J. S. BREWER, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London. 1859.

This is the celebrated treatise—never before printed—so frequently referred to by the great philosopher in his works. It contains the fullest details we possess of the life and labours of Roger Bacon: also a fragment by the same author, supposed to be unique, the "*Compendium Studii Theologiæ.*"

16. BARTHOLOMÆI DE COTTON, MONACHI NORWICENSIS, HISTORIA ANGLICANA; 449–1298: necnon ejusdem Liber de Archiepiscopis et Episcopis Angliæ. *Edited by* HENRY RICHARDS LUARD, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1859.

The author, a monk of Norwich, has here given us a Chronicle of England from the arrival of the Saxons in 449 to the year 1298, in or about which year it appears that he died. The latter portion of this history (the whole of the reign of Edward I. more especially) is of great value, as the writer was contemporary with the events which he records. An Appendix contains several illustrative documents connected with the previous narrative.

17. BRUT Y TYWYSOGION; or, The Chronicle of the Princes of Wales. *Edited by* the Rev. JOHN WILLIAMS AB ITHEL, M.A. 1860.

This work, also known as "The Chronicle of the Princes of Wales," has been attributed to Caradoc of Llancarvan, who flourished about the middle of the twelfth century. It is written in the ancient Welsh language, begins with the abdication and death of Caedwala at Rome, in the year 681, and continues the history down to the subjugation of Wales by Edward I., about the year 1282.

18. A COLLECTION OF ROYAL AND HISTORICAL LETTERS DURING THE REIGN OF HENRY IV. 1399–1404. *Edited by* the Rev. F. C. HINGESTON, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford. 1860.

This volume, like all the others in the series containing a miscellaneous selection of letters, is valuable on account of the light it throws upon biographical history, and the familiar view it presents of characters, manners, and events. The period requires much elucidation; to which it will materially contribute.

19. THE REPRESSOR OF OVER MUCH BLAMING OF THE CLERGY. By REGINALD PECOCK, sometime Bishop of Chichester. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* CHURCHILL BABINGTON, B.D., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. 1860.

The "Repressor" may be considered the earliest piece of good theological disquisition of which our English prose literature can boast. The author was born

about the end of the fourteenth century, consecrated Bishop of St. Asaph in the year 1444, and translated to the see of Chichester in 1450. While Bishop of St. Asaph, he zealously defended his brother prelates from the attacks of those who censured the bishops for their neglect of duty. He maintained that it was no part of a bishop's functions to appear in the pulpit, and that his time might be more profitably spent, and his dignity better maintained, in the performance of works of a higher character. Among those who thought differently were the Lollards, and against their general doctrines the "Repressor" is directed. Pecock took up a position midway between that of the Roman Church and that of the modern Anglican Church; but his work is interesting chiefly because it gives a full account of the views of the Lollards and of the arguments by which they were supported, and because it assists us to ascertain the state of feeling which ultimately led to the Reformation. Apart from religious matters, the light thrown upon contemporaneous history is very small, but the "Repressor" has great value for the philologist, as it tells us what were the characteristics of the language in use among the cultivated Englishmen of the fifteenth century. Pecock, though an opponent of the Lollards, showed a certain spirit of toleration, for which he received, towards the end of his life, the usual mediæval reward—persecution.

20. ANNALES CAMBRIÆ. *Edited by* the Rev. JOHN WILLIAMS AB ITHEL, M.A. 1860.

These annals, which are in Latin, commence in the year 447, and come down to the year 1288. The earlier portion appears to be taken from an Irish Chronicle, which was also used by Tigernach, and by the compiler of the Annals of Ulster. During its first century it contains scarcely anything relating to Britain, the earliest direct concurrence with English history is relative to the mission of Augustine. Its notices throughout, though brief, are valuable. The annals were probably written at St. Davids, by Blegewryd, Archdeacon of Llandaff, the most learned man in his day in all Cymru.

21. THE WORKS OF GIRALDUS CAMBRENSIS. Vols. I., II., III., and IV. *Edited by* J. S. BREWER, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London. Vols. V. and VI. *Edited by* the Rev. JAMES F. DIMOCK, M.A., Rector of Barnburgh, Yorkshire. 1861–1873.

These volumes contain the historical works of Gerald du Barry, who lived in the reigns of Henry II., Richard I., and John, and attempted to re-establish the independence of Wales by restoring the see of St. Davids to its ancient primacy. His works are of a very miscellaneous nature, both in prose and verse, and are remarkable chiefly for the racy and original anecdotes which they contain relating to contemporaries. He is the only Welsh writer of any importance who has contributed so much to the mediæval literature of this country, or assumed, in consequence of his nationality, so free and independent a tone. His frequent travels in Italy, in France, in Ireland, and in Wales, gave him opportunities for observation which did not generally fall to the lot of mediæval writers in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and of these observations Giraldus has made due use. Only extracts from these treatises have been printed before, and almost all of them are taken from unique manuscripts.

The Topographia Hibernica (in Vol. V.) is the result of Giraldus' two visits to Ireland. The first in the year 1183, the second in 1185–6, when he accompanied Prince John into that country. Curious as this treatise is, Mr. Dimock is of opinion that it ought not to be accepted as sober truthful history, for Giraldus himself states that truth was not his main object, and that he compiled the work for the purpose of sounding the praises of Henry the Second. Elsewhere, however, he declares that he had stated nothing in the Topographia of the truth of which he was not well assured, either by his own eyesight or by the testimony, with all diligence elicited, of the most trustworthy and authentic men in the country; that though he did not put just the same full faith in their reports as in what he had himself seen, yet, as they only related what they had themselves seen, he could not but believe such credible witnesses. A very interesting portion of this treatise is devoted to the animals of Ireland. It shows that he was a very accurate and acute observer, and his descriptions are given in a way that a scientific naturalist of the present day could hardly improve upon. The Expugnatio Hibernica was written about the year 1188 and may be regarded rather

as a great epic than a sober relation of acts occurring in his own days. No one can peruse it without coming to the conclusion that it is rather a poetical fiction than a prosaic truthful history.

Vol. VI. contains the Itinerarium Kambriæ et Descriptio Kambriæ.

22. LETTERS AND PAPERS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE WARS OF THE ENGLISH IN FRANCE DURING THE REIGN OF HENRY THE SIXTH, KING OF ENGLAND. Vol. I., and Vol. II. (in Two Parts). *Edited by* the Rev. JOSEPH STEVENSON, M.A., of University College, Durham, and Vicar of Leighton Buzzard. 1861–1864.

The letters and papers contained in these volumes are derived chiefly from originals or contemporary copies extant in the Bibliothèque Impériale, and the Depôt des Archives, in Paris. They illustrate the line of policy adopted by John Duke of Bedford and his successors during their government of Normandy, and such other provinces of France as had been acquired by Henry V. We may here trace, step by step, the gradual declension of the English power, until we are prepared to read of its final overthrow.

23. THE ANGLO-SAXON CHRONICLE, ACCORDING TO THE SEVERAL ORIGINAL AUTHORITIES. Vol. I., Original Texts. Vol. II., Translation. *Edited and translated by* BENJAMIN THORPE, Esq., Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Munich, and of the Society of Netherlandish Literature at Leyden. 1861.

This Chronicle, extending from the earliest history of Britain to the year 1154, is justly the boast of England; for no other nation can produce any history, written in its own vernacular, at all approaching it, either in antiquity, truthfulness, or extent, the historical books of the Bible alone excepted. There are at present six independent manuscripts of the Saxon Chronicle, ending in different years, and written in different parts of the country. In this edition, the text of each manuscript is printed in columns on the same page, so that the student may see at a glance the various changes which occur in orthography, whether arising from locality or age.

24. LETTERS AND PAPERS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE REIGNS OF RICHARD III. AND HENRY VII. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* JAMES GAIRDNER, Esq. 1861–1863.

The Papers are derived from MSS. in the Public Record Office, the British Museum, and other repositories. The period to which they refer is unusually destitute of chronicles and other sources of historical information, so that the light obtained from these documents is of special importance. The principal contents of the volumes are some diplomatic Papers of Richard III.; correspondence between Henry VII. and Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain; documents relating to Edmund de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk; and a portion of the correspondence of James IV. of Scotland.

25. LETTERS OF BISHOP GROSSETESTE, illustrative of the Social Condition of his Time. *Edited by* HENRY RICHARDS LUARD, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1861.

The Letters of Robert Grosseteste (131 in number) are here collected from various sources, and a large portion of them is printed for the first time. They range in date from about 1210 to 1253, and relate to various matters connected not only with the political history of England during the reign of Henry III., but with its ecclesiastical condition. They refer especially to the diocese of Lincoln, of which Grosseteste was bishop.

26. DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF MANUSCRIPTS RELATING TO THE HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. Vol. I. (in Two Parts); Anterior to the Norman Invasion. Vol. II.; 1066–1200. Vol. III.; 1200–1327. *By* Sir THOMAS DUFFUS HARDY, D.C.L., Deputy Keeper of the Public Records. 1862–1871.

The object of this work is to publish notices of all known sources of British history, both printed and unprinted, in one continued sequence. The materials, when historical (as distinguished from biographical), are arranged under the year in which the latest event is recorded in the chronicle or history, and not

under the period in which its author, real or supposed, flourished. Biographies are enumerated under the year in which the person commemorated died, and not under the year in which the life was written. This arrangement has two advantages; the materials for any given period may be seen at a glance; and if the reader knows the time when an author wrote, and the number of years that had elapsed between the date of the events and the time the writer flourished, he will generally be enabled to form a fair estimate of the comparative value of the narrative itself. A brief analysis of each work has been added when deserving it, in which the original portions are distinguished from those which are mere compilations. When possible, the sources are indicated from which such compilations have been derived. A biographical sketch of the author of each piece has been added, and a brief notice has also been given of such British authors as have written on historical subjects.

27. ROYAL AND OTHER HISTORICAL LETTERS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE REIGN OF HENRY III. Vol. I., 1216–1235. Vol. II., 1236–1272. *Selected and edited by* the Rev. W. W. SHIRLEY, D.D., Regius Professor in Ecclesiastical History, and Canon of Christ Church, Oxford. 1862–1866.

The letters contained in these volumes are derived chiefly from the ancient correspondence formerly in the Tower of London, and now in the Public Record Office. They illustrate the political history of England during the growth of its liberties, and throw considerable light upon the personal history of Simon de Montfort. The affairs of France form the subject of many of them, especially in regard to the province of Gascony. The entire collection consists of nearly 700 documents, the greater portion of which is printed for the first time.

28. CHRONICA MONASTERII S. ALBANI.—1. THOMÆ WALSINGHAM HISTORIA ANGLICANA; Vol. I., 1272–1381: Vol. II., 1381–1422. 2. WILLELMI RISHANGER CHRONICA ET ANNALES, 1259–1307. 3. JOHANNIS DE TROKELOWE ET HENRICI DE BLANEFORDE CHRONICA ET ANNALES, 1259–1296; 1307–1324; 1392–1406. 4. GESTA ABBATUM MONASTERII S. ALBANI, A THOMA WALSINGHAM, REGNANTE RICARDO SECUNDO, EJUSDEM ECCLESIÆ PRÆCENTORE, COMPILATA; Vol. I., 793–1290: Vol. II., 1290–1349: Vol. III., 1349–1411. 5. JOHANNIS AMUNDESHAM, MONACHI MONASTERII S. ALBANI, UT VIDETUR, ANNALES; Vols. I. and II. 6. REGISTRA QUORUNDAM ABBATUM MONASTERII S. ALBANI, QUI SÆCULO XV^mo^ FLORUERE; Vol. I., REGISTRUM ABBATIÆ JOHANNIS WHETHAMSTEDE, ABBATIS MONASTERII SANCTI ALBANI, ITERUM SUSCEPTÆ; ROBERTO BLAKENEY, CAPELLANO, QUONDAM ADSCRIPTUM: Vol. II., REGISTRA JOHANNIS WHETHAMSTEDE, WILLELMI ALBON, ET WILLELMI WALINGFORDE, ABBATUM MONASTERII SANCTI ALBANI, CUM APPENDICE, CONTINENTE QUASDAM EPISTOLAS, A JOHANNE WHETHAMSTEDE CONSCRIPTAS. 7. YPODIGMA NEUSTRIÆ, A THOMA WALSINGHAM, QUONDAM MONACHO MONASTERII S. ALBANI, CONSCRIPTUM. *Edited by* HENRY THOMAS RILEY, Esq., M.A., Cambridge and Oxford; and of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. 1863–1876.

In the first two volumes is a History of England, from the death of Henry III. to the death of Henry V., by Thomas Walsingham, Precentor of St. Albans, from MS. VII. in the Arundel Collection in the College of Arms, London, a manuscript of the fifteenth century, collated with MS. 13 E. IX. in the King's Library in the British Museum, and MS. VII. in the Parker Collection of Manuscripts at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

In the third volume is a Chronicle of English History, attributed to William Rishanger, who lived in the reign of Edward I., from the Cotton. MS. Faustina B. IX. in the British Museum, collated with MS. 14 C. VII. (fols. 219–231) in the King's Library, British Museum, and the Cotton MS. Claudius E. III., fols. 306–331: an account of transactions attending the award of the kingdom of Scotland to John Balliòl, 1291–1292, from MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI., also attributed to William Rishanger, but on no sufficient ground: a short Chronicle of English History, 1292 to 1300,

by an unknown hand, from MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI. : a short Chronicle, Willelmi Rishanger Gesta Edwardi Primi, Regis Angliæ, from MS. 14 C. I. in the Royal Library, and MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI., with Annales Regum Angliæ, probably by the same hand: and fragments of three Chronicles of English History, 1285 to 1307.

In the fourth volume is a Chronicle of English History, 1259 to 1296, from MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI. : Annals of Edward II., 1307 to 1323, by John de Trokelowe, a monk of St. Albans, and a continuation of Trokelowe's Annals, 1323, 1324, by Henry de Blaneforde, both from MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI.: a full Chronicle of English History, 1392 to 1406, from MS. VII. in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; and an account of the Benefactors of St. Albans, written in the early part of the fifteenth century, from MS. VI. in the same Library.

The fifth, sixth, and seventh volumes contain a history of the Abbots of St. Albans, 793 to 1411, mainly compiled by Thomas Walsingham, from MS. Cotton. Claudius E. IV., in the British Museum : with a Continuation, from the closing pages of Parker MS. VII., in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

The eighth and ninth volumes, in continuation of the Annals, contain a Chronicle, probably by John Amundesham, a monk of St. Albans.

The tenth and eleventh volumes relate especially to the acts and proceedings of Abbots Whethamstede, Albon, and Wallingford, and may be considered as a memorial of the chief historical and domestic events during those periods.

The twelfth volume contains a compendious History of England to the reign of Henry V., and of Normandy in early times, also by Thomas Walsingham, and dedicated to Henry V. The compiler has often substituted other authorities in place of those consulted in the preparation of his larger work.

29. Chronicon Abbatiæ Eveshamensis, Auctoribus Dominico Priore Eveshamiæ et Thoma de Marleberge Abbate, a Fundatione ad Annum 1213, una cum Continuatione ad Annum 1418. *Edited by* the Rev. W. D. Macray, M.A., Bodleian Library, Oxford. 1863.

The Chronicle of Evesham illustrates the history of that important monastery from its foundation by Egwin, about 690, to the year 1418. Its chief feature is an autobiography, which makes us acquainted with the inner daily life of a great abbey, such as but rarely has been recorded. Interspersed are many notices of general, personal, and local history which will be read with much interest. This work exists in a single MS., and is for the first time printed.

30. Ricardi de Cirencestria Speculum Historiale de Gestis Regum Angliæ. Vol. I., 447–871. Vol. II., 872–1066. *Edited by* John E. B. Mayor, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. 1863–1869.

The compiler, Richard of Cirencester, was a monk of Westminster, 1355–1400. In 1391 he obtained a licence to make a pilgrimage to Rome. His history, in four books, extends from 447 to 1066. He announces his intention of continuing it, but there is no evidence that he completed any more. This chronicle gives many charters in favour of Westminster Abbey, and a very full account of the lives and miracles of the saints, especially of Edward the Confessor, whose reign occupies the fourth book. A treatise on the Coronation, by William of Sudbury, a monk of Westminster, fills book iii. c. 3. It was on this author that C. J. Bertram fathered his forgery, *De Situ Brittaniæ*, in 1747.

31. Year Books of the Reign of Edward the First. Years 20–21, 21–22, 30–31, and 32–33. *Edited and translated by* Alfred John Horwood, Esq., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law. 1863–1873.

The volumes known as the "Year Books" contain reports in Norman-French of cases argued and decided in the Courts of Common Law. They may be considered to a great extent as the "lex non scripta" of England, and have been held in the highest veneration by the ancient sages of the law, and were received by them as the repositories of the first recorded judgments and dicta of the great

legal luminaries of past ages. They are also worthy of the attention of the general reader on account of the historical information and the notices of public and private persons which they contain, as well as the light which they throw on ancient manners and customs.

32. NARRATIVES OF THE EXPULSION OF THE ENGLISH FROM NORMANDY, 1449–1450.—Robertus Blondelli de Reductione Normanniæ: Le Recouvrement de Normendie, par Berry, Hérault du Roy: Conferences between the Ambassadors of France and England. *Edited, from MSS. in the Imperial Library at Paris, by* the Rev. JOSEPH STEVENSON, M.A., of University College, Durham. 1863.

This volume contains the narrative of an eye-witness who details with considerable power and minuteness the circumstances which attended the final expulsion of the English from Normandy in the year 1450. The history commences with the infringement of the truce by the capture of Fougères, and ends with the battle of Formigny and the embarkation of the Duke of Somerset. The whole period embraced is less than two years.

33. HISTORIA ET CARTULARIUM MONASTERII S. PETRI GLOUCESTRIÆ. Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited by* W. H. HART, Esq., F.S.A., Membre correspondant de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie. 1863–1867.

This work consists of two parts, the History and the Cartulary of the Monastery of St. Peter, Gloucester. The history furnishes an account of the monastery from its foundation, in the year 681, to the early part of the reign of Richard II., together with a calendar of donations and benefactions. It treats principally of the affairs of the monastery, but occasionally matters of general history are introduced. Its authorship has generally been assigned to Walter Froucester, the twentieth abbot, but without any foundation.

34. ALEXANDRI NECKAM DE NATURIS RERUM LIBRI DUO; with NECKAM'S POEM, DE LAUDIBUS DIVINÆ SAPIENTIÆ. *Edited by* THOMAS WRIGHT, Esq., M.A. 1863.

Neckam was a man who devoted himself to science, such as it was in the twelfth century. In the "De Naturis Rerum" are to be found what may be called the rudiments of many sciences mixed up with much error and ignorance. Neckam was not thought infallible, even by his contemporaries, for Roger Bacon remarks of him, "this Alexander in many things wrote what was true and useful; "but he neither can nor ought by just title to be reckoned among authorities." Neckam, however, had sufficient independence of thought to differ from some of the schoolmen who in his time considered themselves the only judges of literature. He had his own views in morals, and in giving us a glimpse of them, as well as of his other opinions, he throws much light upon the manners, customs, and general tone of thought prevalent in the twelfth century. The poem entitled "De Laudibus Divinæ Sapientiæ" appears to be a metrical paraphrase or abridgment of the "De Naturis Rerum." It is written in the elegiac metre; and though there are many lines which violate classical rules, it is, as a whole above the ordinary standard of mediæval Latin.

35. LEECHDOMS, WORTCUNNING, AND STARCRAFT OF EARLY ENGLAND; being a Collection of Documents illustrating the History of Science in this Country before the Norman Conquest. Vols. I., II., and III. *Collected and edited by* the Rev. T. OSWALD COCKAYNE, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge. 1864–1866.

This work illustrates not only the history of science, but the history of superstition. In addition to the information bearing directly upon the medical skill and medical faith of the times, there are many passages which incidentally throw light upon the general mode of life and ordinary diet. The volumes are interesting not only in their scientific, but also in their social aspect. The manuscripts from which they have been printed are valuable to the Anglo-Saxon scholar for the illustrations they afford of Anglo-Saxon orthography.

36. ANNALES MONASTICI. Vol. I.:—Annales de Margan, 1066–1232; Annales de Theokesberia, 1066–1263; Annales de Burton, 1004–1263. Vol. II.:—Annales Monasterii de Wintonia, 519–1277; Annales Monasterii de Waverleia, 1–1291. Vol. III.:—Annales Prioratus de Dunstaplia, 1–1297; Annales Monasterii de Bermundeseia, 1042–1432. Vol. IV.:—Annales Monasterii de Oseneia, 1016–1347; Chronicon vulgo dictum Chronicon Thomæ Wykes, 1066–1289; Annales Prioratus de Wigornia, 1–1377. Vol. V.:—Index and Glossary. *Edited by* HENRY RICHARDS LUARD, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, and Registrary of the University, Cambridge. 1864–1869.

The present collection of Monastic Annals embraces all the more important chronicles compiled in religious houses in England during the thirteenth century. These distinct works are ten in number. The extreme period which they embrace ranges from the year 1 to 1432, although they refer more especially to the reigns of John, Henry III., and Edward I. Some of these narratives have already appeared in print, but others are printed for the first time.

37. MAGNA VITA S. HUGONIS EPISCOPI LINCOLNIENSIS. From Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, and the Imperial Library, Paris. *Edited by* the Rev. JAMES F. DIMOCK, M.A., Rector of Barnburgh, Yorkshire. 1864.

This work contains a number of very curious and interesting incidents, and being the work of a contemporary, is very valuable, not only as a truthful biography of a celebrated ecclesiastic, but as the work of a man, who, from personal knowledge, gives notices of passing events, as well as of individuals who were then taking active part in public affairs. The author, in all probability, was Adam Abbot of Evesham. He was domestic chaplain and private confessor of Bishop Hugh, and in these capacities was admitted to the closest intimacy. Bishop Hugh was Prior of Witham for 11 years before he became Bishop of Lincoln. His consecration took place on the 21st September 1186; he died on the 16th of November 1200; and was canonized in 1220.

38. CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS OF THE REIGN OF RICHARD THE FIRST. Vol. I.:—ITINERARIUM PEREGRINORUM ET GESTA REGIS RICARDI. Vol. II.:—EPISTOLÆ CANTUARIENSES; the Letters of the Prior and Convent of Christ Church, Canterbury; 1187 to 1199. *Edited by* WILLIAM STUBBS, M.A., Vicar of Navestock, Essex, and Lambeth Librarian. 1864–1865.

The authorship of the Chronicle in Vol. I., hitherto ascribed to Geoffrey Vinesauf, is now more correctly ascribed to Richard, Canon of the Holy Trinity of London. The narrative extends from 1187 to 1199; but its chief interest consists in the minute and authentic narrative which it furnishes of the exploits of Richard I., from his departure from England in December 1189 to his death in 1199. The author states in his prologue that he was an eye-witness of much that he records; and various incidental circumstances which occur in the course of the narrative confirm this assertion.

The letters in Vol. II., written between 1187 and 1199, are of value as furnishing authentic materials for the history of the ecclesiastical condition of England during the reign of Richard I. They had their origin in a dispute which arose from the attempts of Baldwin and Hubert, archbishops of Canterbury, to found a college of secular canons, a project which gave great umbrage to the monks of Canterbury, who saw in it a design to supplant them in their function of metropolitan chapter. These letters are printed, for the first time, from a MS. belonging to the archiepiscopal library at Lambeth.

39. RECUEIL DES CRONIQUES ET ANCHIENNES ISTORIES DE LA GRANT BRETAIGNE A PRESENT NOMME ENGLETERRE, par JEHAN DE WAURIN. Vol. I.

Albina to 688. Vol. II., 1399–1422. *Edited by* WILLIAM HARDY, Esq., F.S.A. 1864–1868.

40. A COLLECTION OF THE CHRONICLES AND ANCIENT HISTORIES OF GREAT BRITAIN, NOW CALLED ENGLAND, by JOHN DE WAVRIN. Albina to 688. (Translation of the preceding Vol. I.) *Edited and translated by* WILLIAM HARDY, Esq., F.S.A. 1864.

This curious chronicle extends from the fabulous period of history down to the return of Edward IV. to England in the year 1471, after the second deposition of Henry VI. The manuscript from which the text of the work is taken is preserved in the Imperial Library at Paris, and is believed to be the only complete and nearly contemporary copy in existence. The work, as originally bound, was comprised in six volumes, since rebound in morocco in 12 volumes, folio maximo, vellum, and is illustrated with exquisite miniatures, vignettes, and initial letters. It was written towards the end of the fifteenth century, having been expressly executed for Louis de Bruges, Seigneur de la Gruthuyse and Earl of Winchester, from whose cabinet it passed into the library of Louis XII. at Blois.

41. POLYCHRONICON RANULPHI HIGDEN, with Trevisa's Translation. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* CHURCHILL BABINGTON, B.D., Senior Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. Vols. III., IV., V., and VI. *Edited by* the Rev. JOSEPH RAWSON LUMBY, B.D., Vicar of St. Edward's, Cambridge, Fellow of St. Catharine's College, and late Fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge. 1865–1876.

This is one of the many mediæval chronicles which assume the character of a history of the world. It begins with the creation, and is brought down to the author's own time, the reign of Edward III. Prefixed to the historical portion, is a chapter devoted to geography, in which is given a description of every known land. To say that the Polychronicon was written in the fourteenth century is to say that it is not free from inaccuracies. It has, however, a value apart from its intrinsic merits. It enables us to form a very fair estimate of the knowledge of history and geography which well-informed readers of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries possessed, for it was then the standard work on general history.

The two English translations, which are printed with the original Latin, afford interesting illustrations of the gradual change of our language, for one was made in the fourteenth century, the other in the fifteenth. The differences between Trevisa's version and that of the unknown writer are often considerable.

42. LE LIVERE DE REIS DE BRITTANIE E LE LIVERE DE REIS DE ENGLETERE. *Edited by* JOHN GLOVER, M.A., Vicar of Brading, Isle of Wight, formerly Librarian of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1865.

These two treatises, though they cannot rank as independent narratives, are nevertheless valuable as careful abstracts of previous historians, especially "Le Livere de Reis de Engletere." Some various readings are given which are interesting to the philologist as instances of semi-Saxonized French.

It is supposed that Peter of Ickham must have been the author, but no certain conclusion on that point has been arrived at.

43. CHRONICA MONASTERII DE MELSA, AB ANNO 1150 USQUE AD ANNUM 1406. Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited by* EDWARD AUGUSTUS BOND, Esq., Assistant Keeper of the Manuscripts, and Egerton Librarian, British Museum. 1866–1868.

The Abbey of Meaux was a Cistercian house, and the work of its abbot is both curious and valuable. It is a faithful and often minute record of the establishment of a religious community, of its progress in forming an ample revenue, of its struggles to maintain its acquisitions, and of its relations to the governing institutions of the country. In addition to the private affairs of the monastery, some light is thrown upon the public events of the time, which are however kept distinct, and appear at the end of the history of each abbot's administration. The text has been printed from what is said to be the autograph of the original compiler, Thomas de Burton, the nineteenth abbot.

44. MATTHÆI PARISIENSIS HISTORIA ANGLORUM, SIVE, UT VULGO DICITUR, HISTORIA MINOR. Vols. I., II., and III. 1067–1253. *Edited by* Sir FREDERIC MADDEN, K.H., Keeper of the Department of Manuscripts, British Museum. 1866–1869.

The exact date at which this work was written is, according to the chronicler, 1250. The history is of considerable value as an illustration of the period during which the author lived, and contains a good summary of the events which followed the Conquest. This minor chronicle is, however, based on another work (also written by Matthew Paris) giving fuller details, which has been called the "Historia Major." The chronicle here published, nevertheless, gives some information not to be found in the greater history.

45. LIBER MONASTERII DE HYDA: A CHRONICLE AND CHARTULARY OF HYDE ABBEY, WINCHESTER, 455–1023. *Edited, from a Manuscript in the Library of the Earl of Macclesfield, by* EDWARD EDWARDS, Esq. 1866.

The "Book of Hyde" is a compilation from much earlier sources which are usually indicated with considerable care and precision. In many cases, however, the Hyde chronicler appears to correct, to qualify, or to amplify—either from tradition or from sources of information not now discoverable—the statements, which, in substance, he adopts. He also mentions, and frequently quotes from writers whose works are either entirely lost or at present known only by fragments.

There is to be found, in the "Book of Hyde," much information relating to the reign of King Alfred which is not known to exist elsewhere. The volume contains some curious specimens of Anglo-Saxon and Mediæval English.

46. CHRONICON SCOTORUM: A CHRONICLE OF IRISH AFFAIRS, from the EARLIEST TIMES to 1135; with a SUPPLEMENT, containing the Events from 1141 to 1150. *Edited, with a Translation, by* WILLIAM MAUNSELL HENNESSY, Esq., M.R.I.A. 1866.

There is, in this volume, a legendary account of the peopling of Ireland and of the adventures which befell the various heroes who are said to have been connected with Irish history. The details are, however, very meagre both for this period and for the time when history becomes more authentic. The plan adopted in the chronicle gives the appearance of an accuracy to which the earlier portions of the work cannot have any claim. The succession of events is marked, year by year, from A.M. 1599 to A.D. 1150. The principal events narrated in the later portion of the work are, the invasions of foreigners, and the wars of the Irish among themselves. The text has been printed from a MS. preserved in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, written partly in Latin, partly in Irish.

47. THE CHRONICLE OF PIERRE DE LANGTOFT, IN FRENCH VERSE, FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE DEATH OF EDWARD I. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* THOMAS WRIGHT, Esq., M.A. 1866–1868.

It is probable that Pierre de Langtoft was a canon of Bridlington, in Yorkshire, and that he lived in the reign of Edward I., and during a portion of the reign of Edward II. This chronicle is divided into three parts; in the first is an abridgment of Geoffrey of Monmouth's "Historia Britonum," in the second, a history of the Anglo-Saxon and Norman kings, down to the death of Henry III., and in the third a history of the reign of Edward I. The principal object of the work was apparently to show the justice of Edward's Scottish wars. The language is singularly corrupt, and a curious specimen of the French of Yorkshire.

48. THE WAR OF THE GAEDHIL WITH THE GAILL, or, THE INVASIONS OF IRELAND BY THE DANES AND OTHER NORSEMEN. *Edited, with a Translation, by* JAMES HENTHORN TODD D.D., Senior Fellow of Trinity College, and Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University, Dublin. 1867.

The work in its present form, in the editor's opinion, is a comparatively modern version of an undoubtedly ancient original. That it was compiled from contemporary materials has been proved by curious incidental evidence. It is stated in

the account given of the battle of Clontarf that the full tide in Dublin Bay on the day of the battle (23 April 1014) coincided with sunrise; and that the returning tide in the evening aided considerably in the defeat of the Danes. The fact has been verified by astronomical calculations, and the inference is that the author of the chronicle, if not himself an eye-witness, must have derived his information from those who were eye-witnesses. The contents of the work are sufficiently described in its title. The story is told after the manner of the Scandinavian Sagas, with poems and fragments of poems introduced into the prose narrative.

49. GESTA REGIS HENRICI SECUNDI BENEDICTI ABBATIS. THE CHRONICLE OF THE REIGNS OF HENRY II. AND RICHARD I., 1169–1192; known under the name of BENEDICT OF PETERBOROUGH. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* WILLIAM STUBBS, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History, Oxford, and Lambeth Librarian. 1867.

This chronicle of the reigns of Henry II. and Richard I., known commonly under the name of Benedict of Peterborough, is one of the best existing specimens of a class of historical compositions of the first importance to the student.

50. MUNIMENTA ACADEMICA, OR, DOCUMENTS ILLUSTRATIVE OF ACADEMICAL LIFE AND STUDIES AT OXFORD (in Two Parts). *Edited by* the Rev. HENRY ANSTEY, M.A., Vicar of St. Wendron, Cornwall, and lately Vice-Principal of St. Mary Hall, Oxford. 1868.

This work will supply materials for a History of Academical Life and Studies in the University of Oxford during the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries.

51. CHRONICA MAGISTRI ROGERI DE HOUEDENE. Vols. I., II., III., and IV. *Edited by* WILLIAM STUBBS, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History, and Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. 1868–1871.

This work has long been justly celebrated, but not thoroughly understood until Mr. Stubbs' edition. The earlier portion, extending from 732 to 1148, appears to be a copy of a compilation made in Northumbria about 1161, to which Hoveden added little. From 1148 to 1169—a very valuable portion of this work—the matter is derived from another source, to which Hoveden appears to have supplied little, and not always judiciously. From 1170 to 1192 is the portion which corresponds with the Chronicle known under the name of Benedict of Peterborough (*see* No. 49); but it is not a copy, being sometimes an abridgment, at others a paraphrase; occasionally the two works entirely agree; showing that both writers had access to the same materials, but dealt with them differently. From 1192 to 1201 may be said to be wholly Hoveden's work: it is extremely valuable, and an authority of the first importance.

52. WILLELMI MALMESBIRIENSIS MONACHI DE GESTIS PONTIFICUM ANGLORUM LIBRI QUINQUE. *Edited, from William of Malmesbury's Autograph MS., by* N. E. S. A. HAMILTON, Esq., of the Department of Manuscripts, British Museum. 1870.

William of Malmesbury's "Gesta Pontificum" is the principal foundation of English Ecclesiastical Biography, down to the year 1122. The manuscript which has been followed in this Edition is supposed by Mr. Hamilton to be the author's autograph, containing his latest additions and amendments.

53. HISTORIC AND MUNICIPAL DOCUMENTS OF IRELAND, FROM THE ARCHIVES OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN, &c. 1172–1320. *Edited by* JOHN T. GILBERT, Esq., F.S.A., Secretary of the Public Record Office of Ireland. 1870.

A collection of original documents, elucidating mainly the history and condition of the municipal, middle, and trading classes under or in relation with the rule of England in Ireland,—a subject hitherto in almost total obscurity. Extending over the first hundred and fifty years of the Anglo-Norman settlement, the series includes charters, municipal laws and regulations, rolls of names of citizens and members of merchant-guilds, lists of commodities with their rates, correspondence, illustrations of relations between ecclesiastics and laity; together with many documents exhibiting the state of Ireland during the presence there of the Scots under Robert and Edward Bruce.

54. THE ANNALS OF LOCH CÉ. A CHRONICLE OF IRISH AFFAIRS, FROM 1014 to 1590. Vols. I. and II. *Edited, with a Translation, by* WILLIAM MAUNSELL HENNESSY, Esq., M.R.I.A. 1871.

The original of this chronicle has passed under various names. The title of "Annals of Loch Cé" was given to it by Professor O'Curry, on the ground that it was transcribed for Brian Mac Dermot, an Irish chieftain, who resided on an island in Loch Cé, in the county of Roscommon. It adds much to the materials for the civil and ecclesiastical history of Ireland; and contains many curious references to English and foreign affairs, not noticed in any other chronicle.

55. MONUMENTA JURIDICA. THE BLACK BOOK OF THE ADMIRALTY, WITH APPENDICES. Vols. I., II., III., and IV. *Edited by* SIR TRAVERS TWISS, Q.C., D.C.L. 1871–1876.

This book contains the ancient ordinances and laws relating to the navy, and was probably compiled for the use of the Lord High Admiral of England. Selden calls it the "jewel of the Admiralty Records." Prynne ascribes to the Black Book the same authority in the Admiralty as the Black and Red Books have in the Court of Exchequer, and most English writers on maritime law recognize its importance.

56. MEMORIALS OF THE REIGN OF HENRY VI.:—OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THOMAS BEKYNTON, SECRETARY TO HENRY VI., AND BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS. *Edited, from a MS. in the Archiepiscopal Library at Lambeth, with an Appendix of Illustrative Documents, by* the Rev. GEORGE WILLIAMS, B.D., Vicar of Ringwood, late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. Vols. I. and II. 1872.

These curious volumes are of a very miscellaneous character, and were probably compiled under the immediate direction of Bekynton before he had attained to the Episcopate. They contain many of the Bishop's own letters, and several written by him in the King's name; as well as letters sent to himself while he was the Royal Secretary, and others addressed to the King. This work elucidates some obscure points in the history of the nation during the first half of the fifteenth century.

57. MATTHÆI PARISIENSIS, MONACHI SANCTI ALBANI, CHRONICA MAJORA. Vol. I. The Creation to A.D. 1066. Vol. II. A.D. 1067 to A.D. 1216. Vol. III. A.D. 1216 to A.D. 1239. *Edited by* HENRY RICHARDS LUARD, B.D., Fellow of Trinity College, Registrary of the University, and Vicar of Great St. Mary's, Cambridge. 1872–1876.

This work contains the "Chronica Majora" of Matthew Paris, one of the most valuable and frequently consulted of the ancient English Chronicles. It is published from its commencement, for the first time. The editions by Archbishop Parker, and William Wats, severally begin at the Norman Conquest.

58. MEMORIALE FRATRIS WALTERI DE COVENTRIA.—THE HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS OF WALTER OF COVENTRY. Vols. I. and II. *Edited, from the MS. in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, by* WILLIAM STUBBS, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History, and Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. 1872–1873.

This work, now printed in full for the first time, has long been a *desideratum* by Historical Scholars. The first portion, however, is not of much importance, being only a compilation from earlier writers. The part relating to the first quarter of the thirteenth century is the most valuable and interesting.

59. THE ANGLO-LATIN SATIRICAL POETS AND EPIGRAMMATISTS OF THE TWELFTH CENTURY. Vols. I. and II. *Now first collected and edited by* THOMAS WRIGHT, Esq., M.A., Corresponding Member of the National Institute of France (Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres). 1872.

The Poems contained in these volumes have long been known and appreciated as the best satires of the age in which their authors flourished, and were deservedly popular during the 13th and 14th centuries.

60. MATERIALS FOR A HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF HENRY VII., FROM ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS PRESERVED IN THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.

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This volume is valuable as illustrating the acts and proceedings of Henry VII. on ascending the throne, and shadows out the policy he afterwards adopted.

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The documents in this volume illustrate, for the most part, the general history of the north of England, particularly in its relation to Scotland.

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Bishop Kellawe's Register contains the proceedings of his prelacy, both lay and ecclesiastical, and is the earliest Register of the Palatinate of Durham.

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This volume contains several lives of Archbishop Dunstan, one of the most celebrated Primates of Canterbury. They open various points of Historical and Literary interest, without which our knowledge of the period would be more incomplete than it is at present.

64. CHRONICON ANGLIÆ, AB ANNO DOMINI 1328 USQUE AD ANNUM 1388, AUCTORE MONACHO QUODAM SANCTI ALBANI. *Edited by* EDWARD MAUNDE THOMPSON, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, and Assistant-Keeper of the Manuscripts in the British Museum. 1874.

This chronicle gives a circumstantial history of the close of the reign of Edward III. which has hitherto been considered lost.

65. THÓMAS SAGA ERKIBYSKUPS. A LIFE OF ARCHBISHOP THOMAS BECKET, IN ICELANDIC. Vol. I. *Edited, with English Translation, Notes, and Glossary, by* M. EIRÍKR MAGNÚSSON, Sub-Librarian of the University Library, Cambridge. 1875.

This work is derived from the Life of Becket written by Benedict of Peterborough, and apparently supplies the missing portions in Benedict's biography.

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This volume contains the "Chronicon Anglicanum," by Ralph of Coggeshall, the "Libellus de Expugnatione Terræ Sanctæ per Saladinum," usually ascribed to the same author, and other pieces of an interesting character.

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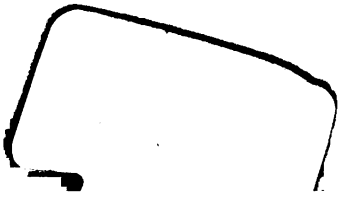
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